





One of the Two Hundred Miles of Trenches in Fra



Dummy Guns Which Are Used by the Germans to Deceive the Air Scouts of the Enemy.

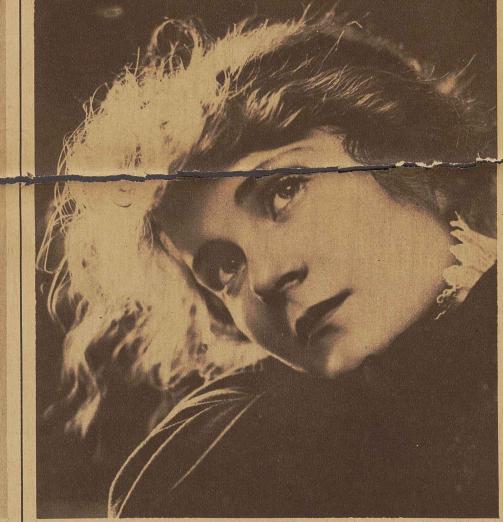
From the Rugged Carpathians







Elsa Ryan Won Much Success in "Peg O' My Heart."



la Fisher of "Under Cover."

The Sun-Kissed Hair of Mae Marsh Has Been Caught by Many Reliance and Majestic Films

Between Film and Legitimate Stars



Lillian Drew, One of the Essanay Film Favorites (Photograph by Matzene.)

The Bewitching L

An Extemporaneous Beauty Contest



Austrian Heavy Artillery Which Proved the Great Stumbling Block to the Russians in the Carpathians.



nce Held by the Eternal Vigilance of Her Soldiers.



A German Field Hospital in Operation in a French Village Just Behind the Firing Line.

to the Rolling Plains of France





The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

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SIXTEEN PAGES

BAKER AND HIS TASK

He Has Done Many Good Things, Says Harvard Historian, but Does Not Do Himself Justice as Secretary of War

OULD you give us your attention for a few minutes, Mr. Secretary of War? It's this way: We know that you are a tireless public servant, a laborious executive, a busy man every moment of whose time is precious; but, then, we are busy, too, and on the same job. You will not refuse to give ear to what millions of your fellow-servants of the public have in their minds and would say if they had the chance.

We bear testimony to your courtesy and good sense; we are good tempered, too, and feel no personal hostility to a man who has given evidence of a desire to deserve well of the republic. Only it's this way with us: We want to have certain things done, we believe they ought to be done, and they've got to be done! Yet you are not doing them.

First of all, we have a right to discuss what you are doing and not doing, because you are our hired man; you are appointed by the President for our benefit, to perform our service, subject to our eventual decision as to whether you have done the best that can be done. There can be no question of our right to inquire into your service, through Congress, through public meetings, and through the press. The United States of America, and all that in them is, belong to the people of the United States of America; and they have an absolute right at all times to know what goes on in the public service, barring the observance of secrecy with regard to military, naval, and, possibly, diplomatic affairs, so long as secrecy is for the public inter-

It's this way: The great constructive operations of the War Department, such as the drafting and assembling of troops, their fitting out, the manufacture of guns, of submarines, of airplanes, of rifles, are matters that cannot be kept secret, and, as a matter of fact, are probably known in more detail and accuracy to our enemies than to most people in the United States

A meek individual in Massachusetts within a few days wrote to a Boston paper: "If the people do not know all the facts, and I agree that they do not, why should they? The people have intrusted the conduct of their war to their Government, and they must permit the Government to use its best judgment. The Government may have made mistakes, but it has made no mistake in withholding facts that might have depressed the people and made them dissatisfied. Any newspaper that criticises the Administration on that score is animated by destructive partisanship, or something worse."

It's this way with such stuff: Any attempt to treat those matters as sacred subjects, which must not be mentioned on the floor of Congress or alluded to in the public press, is an affront to the intel-

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

ligence of the American people. Our countrymen are entirely competent to judge for themselves as to the working of their Government, and the effect on their minds of knowing instead of suspecting that some things are not going well. All they ask is to be furnished with accurate, complete statements of things that are known piecemeal to hundreds of thousands.

How do you, how does anybody, suppose that the American people can be held up to their work in this war if

ligence of the American people. Our a Secretary of War that knows how to countrymen are entirely competent to handle large numbers of men on a great judge for themselves as to the working variety of converging tasks.

You have lived a respectable and useful life for forty-six years; but previous to your appointment your sole national service was as private secretary to the Postmaster General, and your responsible administrative experience was gained as City Solicitor of Cleveland for nine years, and Mayor for four years. It might be said that being Mayor of Cleveland is like learning the Russian lan-

On that point we may accept the testimony of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Congressional Record of March 26, as a statesman of great experience, a member of important committees with especial advantages for securing even unwilling information from the departments and a reputation for saying nothing which he cannot back up with proof. He is a better witness than you, because he plainly knows more about your department than you do.

And this is what he says: "The Secretary of War spoke a short time ago of. our beginning to send fighting planes to France. He said the number was small, but we had begun to send them. We returned at that time the two French models which we had had here. Since then I believe one American plane has gone; it may be on the water now; it may have been landed—we have not a fighting plane in France. The front where our men are is not defended in the air. We have spent \$840,000,000 for airplanes in the past year, and we have not a fighting plane in France. The facts I have recited in regard to airplanes are known to Germany. It is time our people understood them."

Then there is the question of guns which has been before your department ever since you assumed office March 9, 1916. This is what Senator Lodge says, and it is God's truth: "We have no guns in France, except a few old coast guns which we sent out early and for which the French are making carriages. We are using French guns. That is the hard fact."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, who is not always in agreement with Lodge, summed the whole thing up in a sentence: "The substantial fundamental fact in the situation is that we have been engaged for a year in this war, which the Senator from Massachusetts says may ultimately result in a struggle for the independence of this nation, and that we have no airplanes. That is all there is about it."

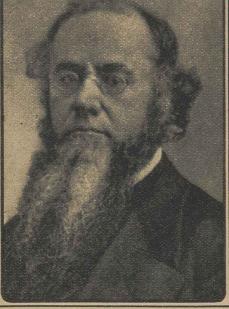
Now let us bring this issue to a head so that there may be no mistakes. We who censure your administration of the War Department do not claim that you are responsible for making airplanes and big guns with your own hands: nor for the failure of the men directly in charge of the work to come up to the scratch. It's this way: You are the man who took the responsibility of the War Department, and thereby bound yourself to the people to know what was going on in your department—particularly in the one branch of your service where speeding up seemed possible and where the result of the speeding up might turn the scale in Europe. You further made yourself responsible by roseate promises and prognostications. Therefore, we hold you personally responsible for a failure to follow up your own orders; to know for



© Underwood & Underwood. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet.

rumors go floating about unchallenged that the airplane factories and the ship-yards are filled with disorganized and, therefore, inefficient workers? It's this way: If that statement is true, we ought to know it, in order to help correct it; if it is untrue, you ought to give us the facts, so that we may rejoice.

In the next place, it does not satisfy us to be assured that you are honest and patriotic and doing your best. I am honest up to the filing of the last income tax return; I am patriotic, or else I should not undertake the ungracious task of writing this article; I do my best in the sphere to which Providence has appointed me. But I do not claim the ability to carry on a department of war any more than to run a newspaper or a university. It's this way: The question at issue is not whether you are doing your best, but whether anybody in the United States could do better; for this is not a time to be satisfied with even the best work of a good man, if it is not up to the needs of the country. In this crisis we need and are entitled to



Edwin M. Stanton, the Great War Secretary of President Lincoln.

guage: when you have got that far, anything else in the same line is easy. Nevertheless, where have you had opportunity to show the master mind of the administrator who appoints the tasks for a hundred other men and combines their activity into a harmonious effective whole? Grover Cleveland could do that; President Harper of Chicago University could do that; James J. Hill could do it; Edwin M. Stanton could do it: can you do it? If you can, why have you not done it? You are a man capable of rendering great service to your country in many administrative posts; you are not doing yourself justice at the head of the War Department. We might like you as a brother-in-law better than as a hus-

The proof of this statement is what you yourself say about your department and its work. As recently as Jan. 3, before the Senate committee, you assured that committee and through it the United States that the airplane manufacture was going forward well and that airplanes were being shipped to France.

yourself whether they were up to the expectations that you held out.

All these distinctions between light flying planes and heavy battleplanes mean nothing to us. What we want is airplanes that will protect our soldiers and aid our allies on the front; and up to the 26th of March, nearly a full year after the outbreak of war, only two such airplanes had been constructed and shipped. Even on that point the Committee on Public Information permitted a trick of camouflage to be played. It would be unjust to hold Mr. Creel responsible for the sending out of pictures of airplanes with the statement that "hundreds have already been shipped. Our factories have already reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will follow." When it turned out that the pictures were photographs of training planes, and not battleplanes at all, and that the accompanying information was false and misleading, Mr. Creel was right in putting the responsibility on Mr. Rubel. Mr. Rubel pushed it further back on one Strunsky, who had volplaned the story for the newspapers out of the empyrean heights of his own misinformation. We should like to know whether Strunsky is still on the

Camouflage seems the order of the day. In the same newspaper you find Edward N. Hurley quoted in a speech before the National Marine League as saying that "Of this total steel construction, 2,121,-568 deadweight tons, or approximately 28 per cent., has been completed—that is, the program for steel ships has advanced 28 per cent. toward completion." Then he goes on to boast of the repair of the German and Austrian ships and the opening of shipyards with a "total of 298 steel building ways." He absolutely blinks the fact that "28 per cent. completed" means only two brand-new ships launched; and apparently he includes in the percentage the completion of ships which had been laid down without any agency of the United States Government more than a year before our war with Germany broke out.

Fortunately, you are not responsible for the shipbuilding; but you are responsible for the same gross fault as that of

Mr. Hurley, namely, a disinclination to tell the country clearly just what you have done and what you have not done; an inability to secure co-ordination, such as will enable you to bring to pass what you undertake. You have done many good and remarkable things for which so far the country is duly grateful, such as the registry of eligibles, the draft, the rapid building of cantonments, the officers' training camps, the organization of the various special branches of service. We condole with you on the piteous suffering which a Secretary of War must have undergone in the knowledge that some artillery regiments drilled for months in camps without a single field gun with which to exercise or use for target practice.

It's this way: You came into the War Department under unfortunate circumstances. Secretary Garrison, by all accounts one of the best administrators in the country, resigned his post as Secretary of War on Feb. 10, 1916, because the military bill upon which Congress insisted and which the President did not feel like making an issue was, in his judgment, inadequate and not calculated for the defense of the country. The proof of his good judgment is that the vital parts of that act had to be changed before a real army could be raised. You came in because you were willing to work under that act.

Perhaps you are no more blamable than half a dozen of your predecessors for not shrieking into the ears of Congress the military deficiencies of the army, except that you must have realized that the clouds of war were steadily darkening. What did you do, or urge, or insist on, or threaten to resign if it were not done, in the way of preparing the United States for a war which was always possible and steadily grew probable? How was it that you were so débonnaire when war was declared, knowing that the United States of America did not possess a single war airplane or modern heavy field gun, not one movable siege cannon such as brought about the fall of Belgium, (possibly there were a few such in the arsenals, but that made little difference, because there were said to be only four flat cars capable of carrying one?) What evidence did you give of your unusual ability as a Secretary of War? With what tried and trained general officers did you habitually take counsel?

The truth is, and everybody knows it, that the Administration did not appear to realize that when war broke out it would be necessary to fight.

Perhaps Congress and the people could not have been brought to the point of making preparation in advance of actual war. We criticise ourselves as well as you for not being able to read the signs of the times. But it's just this way: We were not Secretaries of War, whose reason for being was a superior judgment and foresight. We are only humble constituents

What has this lack of foresight before the war and hindsight during the war cost the people of the United States? Vast sums in money. Forty million dollars spent in airplanes might build 84,000 airplanes at \$10,000 each—of course, part of that sum remains to be expended on the service. Henry Ford knows what he is talking about when he undertakes to build 500,000 automobiles at \$500 each retail; or when he declares that 90,000 tractors can be built in six months. The War Department has not known what it was talking about in its forecast as to the probable work of contractors under Government pressure.

It's this way: What makes us hot under the collar is not that the work has been slow, but that you have been slow to find out that it has been slow.

Still our feelings are not poured out to the full. What are airplanes for, and big guns and rifles, and soldiers to carry the rifles, and trucks to carry the soldiers, and ships to carry the trucks? All that is not a Palm Beach race against time, it is an effort to bring the physical forces of the nation to bear against the Hun, against the national enemy, against a dreadful danger to democracy, against the ruin of civilization. We admit that you are a good sport, have the personal bearing of a gentleman, have shown excellent temper in trying circumstances—that does not satisfy.

It's this way with us: We want to win the war! We wanted our men to get into the war; and the one branch of the service in which a great advantage could be gained by a proper combination of wood and steel and aluminium and cloth, with a comparatively small amount of man power, was in the airplanes. If we could have put 84,000 or 8,400 airplanes on the front, before the recent German drive, the Huns could not have made that awful bulge in the allied defense.

In the matter of airplanes you were not able to bring the desired result about.

James J. Hill could have brought it about!

Theodore Roosevelt would have brought it about!

Leonard Wood would have brought it

Lindley M. Garrison would have brought it about!

That's the way it looks to us! Good as you are, you are not up to the job.

Whose job? Our job. I wear every hour of the day a two-star service pin. It's my job that the lives of young men, which are the frankincense and myrrh of national patriotism, shall be given to the best purpose; that they shall be provided with the best equipment for offense and defense, with the best arms, that they shall be protected by the best big guns, that they shall have the advantage of the best airplane service obtainable. Furthermore, some of them are going to the aid of our distressed brethren overseas, in the most dangerous battle of the war, and apparently they must go with-

My boys, everybody's boys, are entitled to the biggest, ablest, most farsighted, experienced, magnetic, powerful Secretary of War that can be found among 100,000,000 of Americans. It's this way, Mr. Baker: You do not measure up to that standard!

out a single battleplane of ours to detect

the enemy's approach and to join them

in the fight for liberty.

[Editor's Note.—In reference to Professor Hart's quotations from Senators Lodge and Poindexter, it should be stated that there have been unofficial denials of the airplane charges. It is asserted by Administration supporters that the situation is not so bad as was pictured by the two Senators and that they spoke without full knowledge of the facts.]

Women's Motor Corps on Call Day and Night

FIVE minutes after the recent explosion at the Erie yards in Jersey City an "emergency call" came over the telephone to the Motor Corps of America, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street. Thirty minutes later four ambulances, completely equipped, and three dispatch cars answered the call. The automobiles were all "manned" by women. They were women in khaki, who could drive and repair motor cars, give first aid, carry stretchers if necessary, do various kinds of emergency work, and do it in a hurry. They had been summoned by the New York City Police Department.

The Motor Corps is a volunteer association, and the members first registered automobile work as a branch of the National League for Women's Service. In November they resigned to form a separate body directly subject to Government call. From the beginning their purpose was to be ready for emergency need. But in the last few months their work has grown immensely, and has to some degree crystallized into definite activities. They wear uniforms patterned after that of a British association to which theirs is a sister body. They are organized upon the military plan. They have weekly infantry drill, and they practice shooting, entering contests with the marines and other organizations. But the basic fact about them is not spectacular. It is just hard work.

A certain number of cars and drivers are always ready for hurry ambulance calls. In addition to that, the corps has two cars every day at Camp Merritt to take sick soldiers to the hospital train or base hospital, and they meet the hospital trains at Hoboken. Every Wednesday four cars are detailed to a hospital



Members of the Corps at 7th Regiment Armory.

in New York to take convalescents for an outing. They also do ambulance work for the Rockefeller Institute Hospital. They are at the call of Dr. J. W. Dounce, Assistant "Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F., who as medical officer of the Third Naval District is in charge of medical matters at naval headquarters and sends the members of the corps on ambulance work among the sailors on furlough. They are at the Government's call for any sort of ambulance service, on demand. The ambulance course and

emergency hospital drill at St. Luke's is a compulsory part of their training.

The members have been used recently for searching women entering and leaving the Port of New York. Every boat that comes into the harbor is a signal for the appearance of members of the Motor Corps at the dock. It is they who make the necessary examinations of women for papers and the like before permission to leave the boat is granted. And when boats are about to sail they search women going out. For this work,

too, they receive special training. Several of them are working for the Department of Justice Secret Service in ways that cannot be divulged. It may be related, however, that when a woman was arrested as a spy in New York not long ago a member of the Motor Corps of America acted as her special guardian at night.

They also do dispatch work for Government officials and visitors, and occasionally they perform a duty that is more or less picturesque, as when they recently escorted Governor Whitman from the city line to the new armory at Yonkers. No one is admitted to the corps who has not a State chauffeur's license and a mechanician's license with an examination grade of at least 80 per cent. from one of the three best automobile schools in New York and has passed a physical examination by a United States Army medical officer. They must be inoculated for typhoid and paratyphoid. They must take the oath of allegiance before a Federal officer before they can enlist. After they are enrolled as privates they must not only take the emergency course at St. Luke's, but a stretcher drill and an infantry drill. Then they are ready for active service, and for motor work they must own their own cars. There are other kinds of work for members of the corps to do, however, and among the 127 members are not more than 70 private cars. Four ambulances are in service and several more are being added to the

Since the Motor Corps reorganized as a separate body, under the leadership of Captain Helen Bastedo, who had headed the division at the league, the membership has almost doubled.

FURUE UNLY REPLY TO THE CHALLENGE OF FOE, SAYS BAKER

That Will Be Best Understood by Germans, He Asserts in His First Public Speech Since His Return From the Front.

THEY MAY BREAK LINE; CAN'T BREAK BRAVE HEARTS.

15,000 Cheer Secretary, Talking

in France to Folks at Home.

Mays does. He makes it a rule not speak publicly unless the case he requires no second to speak publicly unless the case he requires no second to speak publicly unless the case he requires no second to speak publicly unless the case he requires no second to speak publicly unless the case he requires no second to be able to carry to our army in the tent to two phases, each of about twenty mindtes in duration.

The first might be called expository and the second hortatory. The carrier portion was given over to accomplant of conditions as they created the climax of a speech in Liberty Hut; as the Billy Sunday Tabernacle has been renamed, to night—the first public utterance hen. This formed what might be called a report. The latter portion was devoted to the lessons to be first the first public utterance hen. This formed what might be called his commentary to the first public utterance hen. This formed what might be called his commentary to the first public utterance hen as made since his return from the front—when he brought a storm of applause from his 15,000 hearers by the declaration that it was not of vital importance if the battle lime in France were broken; that the end could come only when the heart of the people is broken, and that the condication of the people is broken, and that the condication of condictions losal promising made his message capting the condictions in his protestation of condictions in his protestation of condictions.

The first might be called the substitute of the people is broken, and that the condictions losal profits and provided the condictions in the protection of condictions of the people is broken, and that the condictions of condictions of the people is broken, and that the condictions in the protection of condictions of the protection of the highest dependent of the people is broken, and the condictions in the protection of condictions in the protecti

would be broken. But he repeated that, even if it first occurred, it would not bring the end, for to-day more than ever were the spirits of the British, the French, the Italian and the American nations unified by the one purpose of giving blow for blow and of answering the challenge the Germans in the spirit in which it was made.

Use Force Against Force.

"We must answer in kind," said the Secretary, "and use force against force—force in adequate measure to overcome the force that threatens us."

The audience understood and appreciated the point he made regarding the battle line. He would not minimize the importance of that front that writhes its way from the Channel to the Alps, that is being so bravely defended. Mr. Baker said its importance is great, but it is not all important. A greater matter is all important. A greater matter is in the courage and the devotion of the people behind the line whose support and confidence in the outcome shall stimulate the soldiers to re-

It was the most warlike speech the Secretary ever has made. The setting was appropriate. He spoke under the direction of the Washington Liberty Loan Committee, which, through the inspiration of Mr. Baker's speech, gave large sums as the night's contribution.

of people who are nighting for the right.

By direct statement and ringing tone the left no doubt of the sincerity of his assurance that the line never home the word that the increase in the word that the increase in the outcome. From those in the outcome. From those in the outcome the word that the increase in the outcome.

brought was: "We'll do our part; you the first night that our Americans

do yours."

His low, well modulated tones, the general freedom from gesture and the absence of the theatrical made his delivery resemble that of the pulpiteer rather than the forensic orator, but as he drew toward the end and gave forth the reactions of the men he had seen under fire, of their bravery, their cheerfulness, their galety, mander that Mr. Baker described left. ery, their cheerfulness, their gaiety, their gentleness, their devotion and their aim to make the name American a name of prize, the speech took on warmth, added color and he let himself go in an effort to add through physical means the things he was picturing in words.

Every one must go to France in spirit, he said. In that way the realization will be brought home that everything we do here would count in the victory that is to come. The vigorous speech struck home. He made his audience feel that they were actually and directly a part of the battle lines, even though they were 3,000 miles distant.

One Commander's Kindness.

the new sensations and quivering under the spell of the great test.

With each of his men the commander that Mr. Baker described left one thought. To each he said, "Hold them." And that was what they did, the Secretary said, in the face of a heavy German attack that was launched on the very first night to teach them a lesson.

His auditors thrilled under his eloquence as he told the simple story. With him they visualized that night of strain; that night moonless, black,

of strain; that night moonless, black, full of strange forebodings and un-

accustomed sensations.

Secretary Baker struck his most militant note when he declared that, force being the central theme of the whole German political system, it was force the Germans could best stand. Their Government had One Commander's Kindness.

And then as he reached the end, he told in simple narrative form of one of the commanding officers who on it was made."

Stand. Their Government had thrown down the challenge and "the British, the French, the Italian and we accept that challenge in the spirit in which of the commanding officers who on it was made."

"We'll Do Our Part," Is Word From France, "You Do Yours"

Got Comprehensive View.

You would not be interested any account of the mere personal adventures or inspections of an individual, and yet I think perhaps the greatest difficulty we have in the United States is to encompass with our imagination the realities of the war in France. My own approach to it rather lent itself, I think, to getting a comprehensive view. It seemed to me that I ought to land at the seashore, as any American soldier would land, and go by the same proceses and the same steps as he would go from the ship to the front-line trench, seeing on the way all of the things he would not see in the way of provision for his maintenance, for his training, and for the conservation and protection of his health, and the increase and the perfection of his efficiency.

We have a great industrial Nation, a Nation with a capacity for the very highest endeavor in any form of activity to which it sets its mind and turns its heart, and yet the place where the necessities of the situation where this effort must be made and this power exercised is over three thousand miles of water.

To Provide Months Ahead.

Our province and our provision, on

To Provide Months Ahead.

Our provide Months Ahead.

Our province and our provision, on the other hand, must be so farsighted that it will provide months in advance for the needs of our army.

It must foresee all contingencies, for when emergencies happen no emergency remedies are available and we must discount the time, discount the disadvantage of distance and accumulate in advance of the need of our army the thing which in France is supplied by the home population and in England by the neighboring population and in Italy by the home population. We must supply it by anticipation and accumulation.

pation and accumulation.
We have had to begin, as it were We have need to begin, as it the seaport, building docks, unloading machinery, temporary storage warehouses, distributing and age warehouses, distributing and sorting plants, enlarging railroads, transporting, after having ordered and had manufactured here, engines and to the common stock, and had manufactured here, enginerand cars to add to the common stock, establishing great depots of accumulation midway between the seacoast and the front, where large accumulations of material can be had, and then, by further subdvisions and gradual advances toward the zone of operations, to lay out subsidiary subsistence statements. istence storage warehouses and stations and to provide all these great fallities intimately and minutely worked out and all their details foreseen, to provide with certainty that when the time came for an American soldier to have a meal, no matter how far he might be from the seacoast, no matter how lonely might be his post as sentinel or lookout, that meal would be there

Building New Civilization.

I cannot in justice refrain from a word which, if I were to express it fully, would seem to you extravagant, of praise for what has been done in France by Gen. Pershing and his soldier men. They have been called upon not merely to be soldiers, but to be engineers. They have built, as it were, an independent industrial civilization superimposed upon the already burdened industrial facilities of France, until if an American were to march through France and touch nothing that had not been previously touched and improved or enlarged by American hands he would find an adequate system for the subsistence and maintenance of a great American army there.

Building New Civilization.

a great American army there. Identity in Feeling.

Our British and French allies have been generous in their assistance. Their assistance has been of the ut-Their assistance has been of the ut-most value. They have lost distinc-tion—a sense of distinction between the things which are theirs and the things which are ours—and in order that a common aggregate of associ-ated chapath may be brought to bear that a common aggregate of associated strength may be brought to bear for a common cause, and against the common adversary, a complete interchange of acts and people has taken place, and the alliance between us, or the association between us, is almost an identity in belief, and feeling and

possession and action. The soldier who lands at the sea-

formations. I saw them in their hours of relaxation, in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and other similar places provided ings and other similar places provided for them. I saw them in the streets of great cities and I saw them in hayloft billets, in remote villages where they did not know who I was and expected no visit from me, and I found them big and strong and wholesome and sweet and brave, and full of fine determination—proud that they were Americans and with a serene and untroubled confidence in the outcome of this war, which it is your duty and mine to implant here.

BILLIE BURKE STARS

"A Marriage of Convenience," by Alex. Dumas Adapted by Sydney Grundy.

by Alex Dumas Adapted by Sydney Grundy.

POLITE COMEDY IN COSTUME

A Stender. Play Bacutifully ProJuded and Very Capably

Acted.

A Mannage of Convenience of Language of La

and valet.

The mood of the play is rather allen to these stirring times; but in its kind the production is admirable, being inspired throughout by inerrant good taste and sound craftsmanship.

'OUT THERE' AT CENTURY.

Aff-Star Cast to Give Play for Red Cross May 17 and 18.

The New York performance of "Out There," with the all-star cast which will the country for the \$100,000,000 fund of the American Red Cross, will be given at the Century Theatre on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18. There will be a matinée on Saturday. The tour will begin in Washington on May 13, and there will be a performance in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday night, May 16.

The final additions to the cast were made yesterday, the complete roster now made yesterday, the complete roster now including Mrs. Fiske, George Arliss, George M. Cohan, Laurette Taylor, James T. Powers, H. B. Warner, James K. Hackett, Mme. Eleanora de Clisneros, Helen Ware, Chauncey Olcott, Julia Arthur, George MacFarlane, Beryl Mercer, and Burr McIntosh. Rehearsals are now under way at the Criterion Theatre.

The original plan to charge \$10 a seat for all performances has been abandoned, the price being changed to \$5.

ANNA HELD UNDER X-RAY.

Actress is Found to Have Disease of

the Bones and Bone-Marrow.

Anna Held, who has been seriously ill for the last few days at her apartment at the Hotel Savoy, was taken in a private ambulance to the house of Dr. John L. Kantor at 44 West Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday morning, by her physician, Dr. Donald McCaskey, in order to have an X-ray taken.

Dr. McCaskey said last night that the X-ray had shown that Miss Held was ill with a disease of the bones and the bone-marrow. The doctor said that Miss Held had brought about her ill-health by overwork. He said that she had borne the trip to Dr. Kantor's office and back to the hotel better than he had expected.

Princeton "Dry" for the War. PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.-President Wilson's home town is "dry" today, and will remain so for the duration of the war. Following a visit of Deputy United States Marshal W. B. lowden today the proprietors of the eleven bars, obeyed an order to close. cleven bars, obeyed an order to close. These hotels and saloons come within the haif-mile zone of the aviation school and training camp here, and were subjected to the proclamation issued by President Wilson. United States District Attorney Lynch, at Newark, today issued an order closing all the saloons and hotels within the barred zone at Little Silver. Camp Vail is hear that place.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Roi Cooper Megrue's latest comedy, "Tea for Three," will have its first production at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, on June 2. George White, the dancer, made his first appearance lest night in the midnight entertainment at the Century Grove.

Olive Wyndham and Jose Ruben will appear togyther at the Palace Theatre next week in a sketch, "The Fine System," by George Courteline.

Public of Public School 186 at Market

Pupils of Public School 186, on Washington Heights, will give a performance Saturday morning at the Hamilton Theatre, Broadway and 146th Street. The proceeds will be applied to a fund for the purchase of a Red Cross ambulance.

The current program at the Comedy Theatre, consisting of "Salome" and other plays, will be continued another week instead of being withdrawn this Saturday. The Washington Square Players will present at least

close of the season,

HIT AT BURLESON AGAIN.

Gallivan of Massachusetts Calls Post Office Policy Penny-Wise.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 1.-There were ntinued attacks in the House of Representatives today on the Post Office Department for what the assailants termed utterly inadequate postal service. Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts, a Democrat, charged

In reply to a letter from Mrs. Oliver of the Charter of the City entitled: ilty Record, publication and papers to be designated in ion notices are to be adver-

Crime, and Disease Are Undermining Population.

Fears American Fliers.

In reply to a letter from Mrs. Onver Cromwell Field, asking why official advertisements and reading notices for the city government were printed in the German newspapers, Mayor Hylan yesterday directed his secretary, Grover A. Whalen, to send a note to Mrs. Field, explaining that the advertising was remired by a section of the City Charter. Mrs. Field, who is a member of the Ars. Field, who is a member of the conducting merican Defense Society, is conducting methat they expect to send air fleets with gas bombs containing gas heavier. can do to her country," he continued.

city government were printed in the German newspapers, Mayor Hylan yesterday directed his secretary, Grover A. Whalen, to sexad, a note to Mrs. Field, who is a member of the relation of the City Charter. Field, who is a member of the remaining to the suppression of the campaign tor the suppression of the campaign tor the suppression of the campaign tor the suppression of the campaign to the suppression of the suppression that the has tried to term or the world with her air fleets and suppression that the world with her air fleets and suppression that the world with her air fleets and suppression that the has tried to term or the world with her air fleets and suppression that the has tried to term or the world with her air fleets and suppression that the has tried to term or the world with her air fleets and suppression that the has tried to the world with her air fleets and suppression that the has tried to term range guns is that that would be the surest method to bring her to her own knees. High German officers have told me that they expect to send air fleets with gas bombs containing gas heavier than air to drop on London. This gas will be blown into the subways and cellars and basements of the houses where the people will be taking refuge. They expect by this method to destroy 1.00,000 of the civil population of London. And New York—they not only talk of their supersubmarines, but of their gigantic airplanes equipped with six motors—and carrying fuel sufficient to more than make the journey to New York and back."

Dr. Davis went on to tell of the circumstances that led to the Kaiser re-

calling Hindenburg from retirement and placing him in command. He said that it was Ludendorff, then a Colonel, who at the beginning of the war first recognized the genius of the present German Commander in Chief.

Seward, Falls in Plane.

nized the genius of the present German Commander in Chief.

"We must destroy the confidence of the German people in their Kaiser and their Hindenburg," said Dr. Davis, "So long as they continue to have successes, just so long will the people endure the untold deprivations which had become almost unbearable. We have heard much of the pro-Germans in this country. My advice would be to take the ring leaders and put them on a ship and send them to Hamburg. When they come under the iron hands of that military power they will become the

phatic reasons why Americans should would have to fight her again, and pos- Reported That Government Will

in Brooklyn yesterday. Siegel, it is charged, opened an account in 1917 in the Pitkin Avenue branch of the Public National Bank. An account was opened in the Broadway branch of the Mechanics' Bank at approximately the of Elias Cohen. Siegel, it is alleged, frequently deposited a Cohen check for "The one thing which Germany fears a large amount in the Public National



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The higher you go up the ladder of life, the greater is your need of red blood and the vital force that springs from it. If your blood has become thin and poor, try a course of Gude's Pepto-Mangan.

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the stream of life. The red blood cells carry

and distribute oxygen-the breath of life-

to every cell and tissue of the body. However, when the blood becomes impoverished, the red blood cells diminish in number and capacity to do work. Then there is lacking the vital force which enables redblooded men and women to carry the world on their shoulders.

If you are deficient in vital force, let Gude's Pepto-Mangan and Nature's great curative agents, diet, air, sleep, and exercise, build up the red blood cells to normal number and oxygen-carrying capacity.



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Seward, Falls in Plane.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 1.-Lloyd Allen, 24 years old, of New York City, a cadet flyer at the Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, met instant death today when his machine became unmanageable in a practice flight, and crashed into one of the school buildings on the ground. The cause of the accident is not known.

Lloyd Seward Allen was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Innes Allen of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, and a greatgrandson of William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State. Until recently he was engaged in the manufacture of airplanes and was actively associated in aerial inventive work. He enlisted in the Aviation Corps last August and attended the ground school at Princeton, N. J., and then at Dallas, Texas, subsequently going to Wilbur Wright Field. Mr. Allen was graduated from Andover and Yale: He was a member of the Yale Club and the Aero Club of America.

SIEGEL STORE CLOSES.

Take Over Big Chicago Building.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, May 1 .- The department tore of Siegel, Cooper & Co., one of e oldest in Chicago, closed its doors onight. The entire stock has been sold onight. The entire stock has been sold to Mrs. Mollie Netcher Newberger, owner of the Boston Store, for about \$1,750,000. Samuel Kline, who has been n charge of the Siegel store for a compittee of bankers, announced that all alims would be paid in full. It is rumored that the eight-story utilding at State and Van Buren Treets, occupied by Siegel, Cooper & Co., will be taken over by the Government for use in the Quartermasters' Department. Joseph Leiter, manager of the Levi Z. Letter estate, to which the fullding belongs, arrived from Washington today to attend to the disposition of the building.

113 Sick and Wounded Now Home. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Major Gen. Army, authorizes the statement today that 113 sick and wounded soldiers, returned from the American expeditionary forces, were landed in the United States during the week ended April 26.

CITY BREVITIES.

and bankers, at the Hotel McAlp Head of Refining Company Indicted.

An indictment, changing Solomon Siegel, President of the Globe Refining Company of Brooklyn, with grand larceny, was returned by the Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday. Siegel, it is

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Upper Schoolgirls from fifteen to twenty. Junior Schoolgirls from ten to fifteen.

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Training of Kindergarten, Primary and Manil Training teachers.
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nation of new pupils on Thursday after-ring April and May. FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Superintendent.

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WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
JOLSON AND A BIG BILL!

ASTOR Thea, 45th & B'way, Eves, 8:15.

"A JOYOUS HIT" Charles Darnton
CLIFTON in a new FANCY
CRAWFORD musical
show FREE CRAWFORD

BLJOU. Eves. 8:45. A Pair of Petticoats
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
With Norman Trever—Laura Hope Crews. 44th St. Roof Theatre Evgs. 8:20. Next Mst. Sat. 2:2

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. to Mats, Today & Sat., 2.
Lee and J. J. Shubert's Model Musical Production

Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris. FRENCH THEA. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 35th. Gr'ley 1522 Season in English. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. 2:7

LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GAILI-CURCI COpperhead

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Eves. 8:11

Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

WM. HODGE in His Best Comed

A CURE FOR
CURABLES.

By Harry James Smith—with MARY RYAN.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. Eves. 8:30. Mats
B'way. Wed. & Sat.

EYES of YOUTH

With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way, Eves, 8:30,
Mars, Wed & Sat 2:30 The Stuart Walker SEVENTEEN ington's Comedy, MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20.

Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.

BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK. OMBARDI, Ltd. With CARRILL

Vazimova House," PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Eves. 8:20

A Musical OH, LADY! LADY!! omedy-Wash'n Sq. Players 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30
YORSKA, CALVERT, HAMPDEN
SALOME AND TWO
COMEDIES EXTENDED | WEEK Last Tim

LOEW'S 7th AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to \$1 Mat. Today 25c. & 50c. Next Week, "Mutt & Jeff Divorced."

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Edith Wynne In Charles Rann | The Servant Kennedy's | In the House 44th, W. SHUBERT Theatre, of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Bat., 2:15.

48TH ST. THEA. E. of B.Way. Evgs. 8:30
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FAMOUS GERMAN-SPY PLAY
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Mats. Wed. & Sat. LITTLE TEACHER

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COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Eves. 8:20
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

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A FEDERAL GRAND JURY FOR THE AIRPLANE INQUIRY.

Secretary BAKER did not willfully and intentionally deceive the public in the who knew the facts, who knew that they were misleading the Secretary, when, in truth, it was not go-

of the Investigating Comnittee of the Aeroneutical Society contrasts Mr. BAKER's statements "has passed its final test." The committee declares that this was im-"the ergine even now, in April, of airplanes and airplane devices, actuated by desire to confine the Calculation." ress or practically the entire numwhich provision was made in the " Aviation bill passed by Congress in "July." The committee says that at that time "practically no work statement. Again on Feb. 20, 1918.

The condition of affairs in the partment. It is work to be underfield of airplane production, then, is taken by a Federal Grand Jury, and this: Congress appropriated \$640,- in view of the deceptions practiced 000,000 by the act of July last for the upon him, a high officer of the Gov. building of airplanes, including the ernment, it should be undertaken at necessary provision of material, tools the instance of Newton D. BAKER, and machinery and for the establish ment of training camps and the train ing of aviators. Subsequently other large sums were made available for

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR changes in design and drawings furtion, and in particular by those who tified. nished to the builders, many of them like to make last minute decisions and petty, unnecessary, productive only of delay the required 5 per cent. deposit, its own more recent report. During on this loan than on others. Corpora- bill declares unlawful: orris Avenue all this time when airplanes were not tions with suburban factories or spent upon this program of practically The country as a whole is now DAILY & SUNDAY.. \$10.00 \$5.50 \$1.00 complete failure, the Secretary of War ahead of the quota necessary for the One week, 350. .75 was induced or persuaded by certain minimum asked, and needs only to .55 persons as yet unknown to the public, hold its pace to make sure of an over- so teach, advocate, advise, or defend. although necessarily known to him, subscription. But as the remaining Ten years' imprisonment, a fine of \$2.40 attributed recessarily known to him. Substitution But as the Irahaming Ten years' imprisonment, a fine of 1.45 to put forth statements intended to period shortens the daily average \$5,000, is the punishment, not too

be provided with this essential arm of do not expect it. A "grandstand" architects of revolution and assist-These conditions plainly point to some would not be surprised if New factories, the lumber districts, the as an officeholder, and especially as a an organized conspiracy, bold, power- York won handly, with something to fruit orchards, the harvest fields, teacher, the efficiency of the alien maybe land flings it in the face of England, an organized conspiracy, bold, powerful, numerous, made up of men able to
spare at the post. If people decline to
their work of sabotage, of destrucexercised to a dangerous and intolerable
and says: "To hell with home rule!"
Why? Because the majority in that

Oswego Mayor Makes Threat at
and laughed at formulate a great and definite plan and embracing within their number westment in their country's bonds, been active and various. "We openly no objections will be made to special to The Vern Year and the country by savings for intion, of blocking war preparation, has extent outside the domain of his avowed distressful country prefer squabbling and laughed at.

The Colonel, who was at lunch, hursely and the country by savings for intion, of blocking war preparation, has extent outside the domain of his avowed distressful country prefer squabbling and laughed at.

The Colonel, who was at lunch, hursely against the country by savings for intion, of blocking war preparation, has extent outside the domain of his avowed distressful country prefer squabbling and laughed at.

The Colonel, who was at lunch, hursely against the country by savings for intion, of blocking war preparation, has one professed expertness. Therefore, probably no objections will be made to men sufficiently high-placed and in- they can be sure that their money "declare ourselves determined op- the action of the Minnesota Legislature fluential to have the ear and the con- will be taken from them by taxes, "ponents of all nationalistic section- in passing, this week, a law declaring says, "Trust them." Give them home fidence of the Secretary of War. It which yield neither interest nor "alism or patriotism," says the citizenship a requisite for holding a posinust have been these high-placed principal. That is too plain to need I. W. W. platform, "and the milita- and in other States, where such a law den who put before Mr. Baken the pointing out, and Secretary McADOO "rism preached and supported by our may or may not be less needed, similar false picture of the work and achieve- made it his text in his speech at "enemy, the capitalistic class." "The action may soon be demanded, if instatements he made showing good the Signal Corps upon which he based ments of the Aircraft Board and of Rochester. brogress in the execution of the airplane production program. He was nimself deceived, misled by persons the conspirators had a purpose, they had a motive in deceiving the Secretary. Putting aside for a moment who must have had a motive for purpose, what was their motive in deceiving him and the public. As deceiving him and the public. As deceiving him and the public. As the work of airplane production was the work of airplane production was the work of airplane production was the work of airplane production by the work of airplane production was the work of airplane production by the free ord of fail
They seek revolution by the french Cross of War, and there is, thus to cover up their record of fail
They were present. They were bitter in prize so highly.

carried on under the authority of the were under the authority of the war Department, as these persons were under the direction and authority.

They were bitter in prize so highly.

They were bitter in talistic class," the "bourgeoisie," one upon which it is right as well as two-thirds of this deadweight tonnage was the credited to the second half of th of the Secretary of War, it will be gaid that he should have acquainted himself with the facts at first leading the Secretary and the people, are beginning to gather headway in for it and illustrate it by violence hand, to tell the public only what they could conceal their failure to construction. The showing of May whenever they can. Wherever there he knew to be the truth. What-produce airplanes for a time until will be better than that of April, and is trouble, a chance for stirring up ever may be said or felt about they had pocketed the gains of their by the Fall America will be doing big further mischief and violence, the that, no one will for a moment profiteering contracts? If this was things, more, we predict, than was I. W. W. emissaries flock. believe that the Secretary knowingly their motive, it is necessary to assume expected of her, except by the most Representative free government is misrepresented the facts and attempted that they expected the Government to sanguine. to make the public believe that air- pay them tefore the Government had plane production was going on swim-

spiracy. It is equally difficult to believe that if a final test has been given to a "ring" of inventors and patentees

Mr. Baker in October, 1917, it was Government orders to their own types, ship construction will be for the year and to exclude all outsiders, has been 1918 has been attempted on the basis declared "that work is in prog- willing or able to cheat the public of of the first four months' output, its just expectations and to deprive which was 621,341 tons, but how is it tection of "home talent," the paour soldiers at the front of weapons possible to forecast the showing of the rochial theory of Tammany that the of war essential to their safety and last months of the year from the April head of the city schools, the admin- of course, are made only to vassal, or folk story it is said: success. If, however, it was the chief record of 240,000 tons, which was istrator of the education of some spirators to delay production, to pre- for January? With Charles M. villager of this village. This village, contempt which Germany expresses kvass, both sour. If a substitute for was in progress in the manufacture of machines. In many cases the buildings in which the machines of those eyes of the fighting force of machines of the buildings in which the machines of those eyes of the fighting force on the machines of this village. This village, contempt which Germany expresses the vent the construction of airplanes, to delay production, to prevent the construction of the construction of the production of the construction of the const "buildings in which the machines of those eyes of the fighting force are going to be ample deliveries of hospitable to outlander qualifications; as a warning to the outer nations which she is still striving to overcome. The

upon the possession of which so much steel plates to the fabricating yards, nor, with all its magnetic call, can sort of consideration they would get in "yet built." The Secretary further depends, then all is explained. That and the whole industry from Maine it expect to contain all the best case of defeat could not be better illustrated by the by no means uniminformed the public that "the types is a theory under which all the facts to California, steel, wood, and conexamples of every capacity and fit trated than by this by no means unimarrange themselves in orderly and har- crete, will know a hustler is in charge. ness. "ufacture cover the entire range of monious relation. If all the persons People have talked of 4,000,000 tons Since, however, the Tammany view the high probability that the Russians— "training planes, light, high-speed in charge of airplane production, with for the year. This would have been a prevailed in the Board of Education, there is no such thing as Russia now— The Spirit's sword! 'Twas as a mirror "fighting machines and powerful \$1,000,000,000 at their command and forlorn hope before Mr. Schwab was the choice by that body yesterday of will do what they are told by their new battle and bombing planes of the nearly a year's time to work in, had summoned, but it is not too high a Dr. WILLIAM L. ETTINGER as Super-reward—the privilege of occupying their "heaviest design." Yet Mr. Howard actually desired to produce airplanes, mark for him. The impossible has intendent of Schools will be justified capital till Germany wants to take it The Face of Him who sent the sword Scarsdale. He was commissioned an of-COFFIN of the Aircraft Board informed would they not have produced them? fascinations for CHARLES M. SCHWAB. or condemned, as that of the most away from them. The chance that she the directors of the Aeronautical So- We need not inquire why anybody His lieutenants have been trained to illustrious outsider would, by the will keep, longer than suits her conciety that "no light, high-speed fight- should wish to obstruct the execution do big things under his direction. fruits of his administration. Dr. occupy Petrograd if docility in the mat-"ing muchines have been or are to of the airplane production program. They have been called to his side to ETTINGER is a man of character, of ter of the prisoners is shown, could not "be manufactured in this country at That question answers itself. It is help him carry out the shipbuilding education, of no inconsiderable edu-"any time"; nor were battle or answered by a thousand strange hap- program. The day Mr. Schwab took cational experience and achievement. bombing planes in process of manu- penings in American industrial estab- charge it was announced that con- It should not be counted against him

the Secretary authorized the state- however, has the merit of leaving less first order was for eighteen Isherwood were due, in part, to the good offices ment that "the first American-built to be explained than any other, for it ships. The plans of this useful type of an old friend and college comrade, "airplanes are today en route to the would explain completely the whole were turned ever to the Government sometime President of the Board of to his hiding place in Warren County, battlef elds in France. This first astounding situation in respect to the by the Steel Corporation (which owned Education. That continuing friendshipment, although itself not large, building of airplanes. It is now ob- them) with its compliments when Mr. ship honors both men. " marks the final overcoming of the vious that the investigation of the "many difficulties in building up this failure in aircraft production is not a "new and intricate industry." The work for any committee of Congress. committee says that at this time "only It involves consequences that lie outside the domain of the Legislative De-

Secretary of War. PROGRESS OF THE LOAN. these purposes. In April, 1918, it is There is still no discount on the "are laying twenty-eighth keel, which obstacles. Cabals and cliques and disclosed by Mr. Borglum's investiga- excellence of the distribution of the tion that the airplane production program has "failed," that practically no airplanes have been produced. He lists of contracts awarded to persons tells of contracts awarded to persons to airplanes have been produced. They are founded on the produced to the lists were to be closed. That explains some of the mystery tells of contracts awarded to persons to contracts awarded to persons to contract awarded to persons the lists were to be closed. They are the french first that the simple perhaps they are founded on the syned Contract award to persons the lists were to be closed. At Seattle recently the Ossineke, a ship of 8,800 tons, was delivered in most minds, and it will be hard to the françaises.

Sonable—perhaps they are founded on the syned Contract award to the syned Contract award. The sent the syned Contract award to provide that the sylvania marvels of perfection. Nevertheless, they exist and are firmly fixed in most minds, and it will be hard to the françaises. who had no facilities for producing about the probable total of the loan. 109 days after the keel was laid. The which he comes. airplanes; of a vast plan, scheme, or It was to be expected that the country contract called for delivery in 190 To our singular Mayor, Dr. ET- least to mitigate them if our constables This Anger shall his purging fires abate, conspiracy of profiteering; of pro- would furnish the millions of sub- days. A company building the West TINGER owes nothing. Indeed, as a fail to cow even the most desperate vil- And shall give place to them who laurely

...403 Ford Building and tested, when airplanes were not which can be traced even locally. The being sent to France in being sent to France in any numbers most striking example of that sort is they were without facilities to fulfill, it heads the list of all districts. That By Mail, Postpaid. Year. Month. Month. DAILY & SUNDAY.. \$10.00 \$5.50 \$1.00 \$1. duction was in the Treasury, appro- population is 90 per cent. foreign, and priated by Congress, and was being subscriptions are mostly under \$100.

BUILDING THE SHIPS NOW.

but a serold venture in profiteering? ERIC GEDDES, in a recent address in "hatred and contempt." with actual conditions, which are dustrial producers of the country, ain an Ireland, according to Chairments, up with a class! That is the service the Russians must keep and the Government in | Hog Island will have fifty ways, New-

facture at the date of the Secretary's lishments during the last three years. tracts had been let for a fabricating that he was a Tammany candi-It is a theory, only a theory, which, yard at Wilmington, N. C., and the date, that his candidacy and election SCHWAB entered the Government ser- Superintendent ETTINGER has every

> the Newark Bay plant sent this tele- spicuous in the public eye, his place gram to the Shipping Board: "We is one of constant frictions, struggles,

than that of Mr. Borglum's state- the deposit was negligible. In the be tumbling right and left. It would writer. To friendship rather than to ment, we had been told of uncon- cities the subscriptions were larger by therefore be rash to figure on the out- politics is his success to be ascribed. scionable delays through endless those more accustomed to the opera- put for the year, but optimism is jus- The way should be clear before him Views Which Tend to Confuse Amer-

OUR BOLSHEVIKI.

nautical Society had in part made dis- surprising if these last day subscrip- tee will today consider Senator for him. closure of the conditions of delay, tions would make the city record less Walsh's bill, approved by the subinefficiency, nonproduction, and fail- disappointing. On the other hand, committee, for the benefit of Amerure now more fully brought to view there is reason to believe that the city ican Bolsheviki and anarchists of the by Mr. Borglum's statement and by subscriptions are better apportioned I. W. W. order, or disorder. The

> Any association, one of whose purposes or professed purposes is to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change within authority of law, of force, violence or physical injury to person or propwhich teaches, advocates, advises, or defends the use, without authority of jury to person or property, or threats of such injury, to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose, and which, during any war in which the United States is engaged, shall, by any means, prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall

make the people of the United States rises, and the cities' subscriptions are austere, for belonging to such organbelieve that their money was being still in the reserve. It would be a new izations, circulating their propaspent to good purpose, that airplanes record if New York should beat ganda matter, advocating their docwere being produced in quantity, that Atlanta for last place, and with a trines. Montana and the West genour soldiers at the front would soon total tenfold Atlanta's. Candidly, we erally know too well the I. W. W. finish is necessary to prevent it, but ants of Germany. In the mines, the have come to realize that the alien may Now that a modified home rule based The output of American shipbuild- "would stop every train, ship, mine, most everybody knows of at least one to Ireland, not to England. ing yards in the month of April, 240,- "and mill, every food and supply teacher whose sympathies are with our

Russia. The congeners of those trai-

reason to give the city the best serv-For such a leader men work to make ice of which he is capable. He has cords, and at the last reckoning an opportunity to make a reputation, here were 236,000 men employed in in a thorny and difficult post, it is Constabulary shall rise to heights of ompleting yards and in building true. He has everything to lose and hips, with a great reserve of volun- nothing to gain from any sacrifice of ers available when needed. Success his independence to the small polpends entirely now upon the good itics that threatens the public school ill and zeal of the army of ship system of this city. His powers are, rkers. When May Day passed unfortunately, so circumscribed by hout strikes among them it was a law as to be inferior to those of School him over to the courts, alive-not to the eassuring portent. Two weeks ago Superintendents in other cities. Con-"fills all ways of the Newark Bay banded selfishnesses will be in his

longed, practically fruitless and enormously expensive experimenting with the cities for the dollars. The country mously expensive experimenting with the cities for the dollars. The country motor. At an earlier date try subscriptions averaged small and ment in 103 days. Records will see the dollars and enormously expensive experimenting with the cities for the dollars. The country motor. At an earlier date try subscriptions averaged small and ment in 103 days. Records will see the Liberty motor. At an earlier date try subscriptions averaged small, and ment in 103 days. Records will soon to that

to an administration whose eye is single to the best use and develop. To the Editor of The New York Times: ment of the city school system. delay. In an earlier report, the Aero- or often 10 per cent. It would not be The full Senate Judiciary Commit- There is the chance and the career

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Aliens Are pier days that now Misplaced seem so remote there would have been an inin Schools. stant and emphatic pro-

test made in almost any part of the m that so often manifests itself in our wns when a man from outside selected because of his reputaas an expert in one or another art, ession, or trade to fill a municipal tion-and to draw a municipal

liticians of a type now very much cases, and cover their real objecto extending the field of selection his way by declaring it to be an inous reflection on local intelligence ability. That argument has always n heard with warm approval by inenous place-hunters, but only rarely e they been able to prevail against he sounder view that capacity for efce, should be decisive of choice. Times have changed, however. We war.

be, or may become, an enemy, and that

If there remains in Rus-Germany sia even a little of the Speaks feeling of nationality and of the pride and courage to Slaves naturally associated with that feeling, it is inevitable that a savng anger will be excited in Russian nothing to them. "Representation in demand, just made by Germany with her man power in this war. If Ireland would the State ceased today under the bill pay them before the Government had received any sirplanes from them.

The motive is hard to discover until the wood and steel ways apostles, "has no value to the property of them, \$52 for wooden and real surpose of the construction of the state cased today under the bill."

The motive is hard to discover until the wood and steel ways apostles, "has no value to the property of the special surpose of the construction of the state cased today under the bill."

Ticket of the wood and steel ways apostles, "has no value to the property of the special surpose of the construction of the liberty of the way respect to what the German war lords are corrected the wood and steel ways apostles, "has no value to the property of the special surpose of the construction of the special surpose of the construction of the state cased today under the bill."

Ticket of the special surpose of the construction of the special surpose of the real curpose of the con- 398 or steel ships—the progressive "trade or traffic with the other ar prisoners in Russia be at once sent the world Every it, after all, norming acmievement will appear magical. Sir "classes, for whom it possesses only home-where," of course, they will seem on the course of the con- are traffic with the course of the conbe promptly incorporated in the German If so, these airplane contractors stand England, could claim only 209 ship Down with the wage system, down NIM's shattered battalfons. The Gerpractically alone among the great in- ways for the industry in Great Brit- with parties, down with Govern- man prisoners who are unfit for military

We Expect presumption that the More State Police had full The price of all best things on earth; from Them. shooting the murderer hardly comes up to the high standards He with a blinding smile, and passionthis week, such an ending of their chase set by the members of the like force in Pennsylvania, and, though not a basis Fronteth that host which works the for criticism, this killing will cause something like disappointment among And fronteth, too, that Hate (yet is

For it is the expectation that the State To Hate) in whom they put their trust skill and prowess unattainable by com- The world's heart would have broken, non, or even by uncommon, policementhat in dealing with the criminal classes This Saving Anger would not have it so! they shall overcome all odds as a matter He kindled and he fed such glorious with the reorganization of the consular of course and custom, and that always, when they go after an offender of any In every bosom, in his Master's Name! grade, they shall scorn to do anything else or less than to get him and turn He draws all fear from out our million undertaker, dead. That the culprit re- Gives us to know that Victory with us sists arrest or attempts to escape when cornered is a good excuse for shooting. When so divine a leader goes before, Perhaps these expectations are unrea-

IRISH COMPLICATIONS.

ican Opinion.

The Irish question has now assumed THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the other and hap- in America: (1) the Irish pro-German much talk about the present war and of such as that "the great majority of the win it. English Army are Irishmen and Scotchmen, the English do not enlist," (H. held in Madison Square Garden by the Chamberlain,) the official British re- Amalgamated Clothing Workers. try against an attempt to bar from deducational institutions all teachers army to be English and Welsh, and 30 to a musical program, which included asks England to seize this golden oppor-

evidence here are always angered in land. Her land laws are the most libit." An autocratic home rule putting ent service, not residence or birth- wealthy Ulster under the heel of Southern Ireland would have brought civil

German barbarians. Yet Mr. O'Connor squander precious time in dragging their tions the surplus waters of the canals passed through the sturdy ranks. Pass-I. W. W. platform, "and the milita"rism preached and supported by our "enemy, the capitalistic class." "The action may soon be demanded, if instances of seditious utterance by other teachers like the one just revealed at Vassar should come to light and attention. "It will be more than a labor organization of the State, where such a law while England, Scotland, Wales, Ameratory and in other States, where such a law while England, Scotland, Wales, Ameratory action may soon be demanded, if instances of seditious utterance by other teachers like the one just revealed at Vassar should come to light and attention."

In the public sences of the State. The hearing came to an abrupt close with an assertion by different abrupt close with an assertion by out their lifeblood for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifebloog for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifeblood for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifeblood for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifeblood for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics which have been their lifeblood for the salvation of humanity! Trust them to alter tactics with unfair treatment of the City of are no men in all the world whom every are action may on may not be less needed, similar abrupt close with an assertion by the high properties.

but to put aside cowardice, to rise up, denunciation of the bill. Mayor Cer-

minds by the proposal, or rather by the ous editorial on Ireland's failure to enlist SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH. Pittsburgh, April 29, 1918.

Kapoosta foil Sauerkraut.

To the Editor of The New York Times: who, as we know from innumerable and represented them to be. In giving the history of the Liberty motor on Sept. 13. 1917, Mr. Baker said that the prosecution of the war, putting ark Bay has twenty-eight, and Bristol tors to freedom, the counterparts of she has not yet worn out in her mines, and Erie.

A suggestion of the war, putting ark Bay has twenty-eight, and Bristol tors to freedom, the counterparts of she has not yet worn out in her mines, and Erie. ark Bay has twenty-eight, and Bristol will have twelve. There will be a procession of standardized ships moving into the water from these great plants.

Calculation of what the total of ship construction will be for the year 1918 has been attempted on the basis of the first four months' output, which was 621.341 tons, but how is it tors to freedom, the counterparts of those unworking workers, are in the United States, organized, busy, shameless. Is the United States going to defend itself?

Superintendent of ferench but of German factories, and fields she will retain for further exploitation. And if the Russians do not agree to an "exchange" same to a count est un plat national en Allemagne." Therefore, choucroute is un plat national en Allemagne. Therefore initiation of German sauerkraut. For sauerkraut appeals only to the appetite of some 60,000,000 Germans. But when in the exchange of the first four months' output, which was 621.341 tons, but how is it tors to freedom, the counterparts of those unworking workers, are in the United States, organized, busy, shameless. Is the United States going further exploitation. And if the Russians do not agree to an "exchange" same and preposterously disadvantageous to themselves, and so utterly in disaccord with custom and international law, their capital is to be seized as the first manifestation of German resentment and the first lesson in the wisdom of submitting to German wishes, whatever they may be.

It is a queer enough political protection of "home talent," the particular of the combination of croute is not of French but of German factories, and fields she will retain for further exploitation. And if the Russian for the truly of the government took over the Allemagne. Therefore, choucroute is not of German allemagne. Therefore, choucroute is not of German that "la choucroute st un plat national en Allemagne." Therefore, choucroute is not of French but of German that "la choucroute est un plat national en Allemagne." Therefore, choucroute is not of French but of G lustrially useless, while those whom will do right by consulting a French diction- awanna, New Haven, Baltimore & Ohio, their own profits in the second place. will have twelve. There will be a prothose unworking workers, are in the factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute is not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute its not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories, and fields she will retain for croute its not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories and fields she will retain for croute its not of French but of German A suggestion for the combination of factories and fields she will be a prorather only to slave, peoples. They are odor, there one smells Russia," and you unheard-of as between nations both may be sure that you deal with the people and the actual purpose of these con- greater by 148,459 tons than the total 700,000 school children, should be a unheard-of as between nations both where the con- greater by 148,459 tons than the total 700,000 school children, should be a possessing sovereign rights, and the leaves both sour. If a substitute for German

IRA DEI.

Lord.

sheen. masters, and that they will have their In which One Face unchangeable was

And they who in the sword's plain mir-

ror looked. Thenceforth nor ease nor quiet thoughts While there is a fair Of Anger speak not ill whose arm is

legal justification for Know him for heavenly, coming in this whom they had very efficiently hunted so clear and beautiful his sparkling eyes!

> white, world despite,

to win. long ago-

flame breasts-

out not one quite good enough for State | The world's hurt Liberty he will restore. Anger, bright Anger-surely, he shall

CELEBRATE LABOR DAY.

Many Large Meetings Affirm Determination to Win the War.

Socialist and labor elements yesterday celebrated May Day, the international an almost international importance, and labor holiday, in a number of meetings the Allies should be grateful for the all over the city, and the general tone vell-balanced views of it put forth by of the holiday was not greatly differen from that of any patriotic festival There are two forms of Irish propa- There was talk of the approaching triganda seeking to mystify public opinion umph of the working class, but quite as teaching, which repeats the German lies, the necessity of getting together to The biggest meeting of the day was

were not citizens by birth or per cent. Scotch, colonial, and Irish; (2) "The Star-Spangled Banner" as wel ralization. Such an effort would that of loyal but mistaken Irishmen, as the Marseillaise, with solos by been denounced, and with reason, as who, like the loyal American pacifists, Claudio Muzio and José Mardones of have four sons fighting with the American pacifists, the Metropolitan Opera Company and an extension of the stupid parochialask us to lean upon a broken reed. Of the Metropolitan Opera Company and this type is Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He selections by Nahan Franko's Orchestra. Sidney Hillman, General President of States." tunity of trusting Ireland. It seems to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, declared that it was time for labor to reaffirm its faith in democracy and to show some gratitude to England.

During the last fifty years legislation following upon legislation has removed every semblance of a wrong from Ireland. Her land laws are the most liberal in the world, her taxes light, her workmen's cottages (at 50 cents rental per week) widespread. But she cries for home rule, and England has tried over and over again to add this to other boons; but Irishmen will not have it. Mr. Redmond refused "home rule for the man and the met them yesterday at a reception at the Harvard Club.

It was at the persistent and unanideded, and let us hope that next labor dedd, and let us hope that next labor dedde, and let us hope that next labor dedded, and let us hope that next labor dedded, and let us hope that next labor dedded and let us hope that next labor of the organization, predicted not by the Kalser, Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary of the organization, predicted the triumph of international socialism after the war. Justice Jacob Panken also predicted an early triumph of the work-readily consented to come in from Sagaraffirm its faith in democracy and to dore Roosevelt of America greeted the

Special to The New York Times. rule, then trust them. Trust them to Adler bill to lease to private corporaity, "is more than a labor organization. It is a revolutionary union.

"tion. It is a revolutionary union.

"* * * Had we the power, we "would stop every train, ship, mine, "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher whose sympathies are with our "and mill. every food and supply "teacher lifeting habit. On the city of its lifet of the City of its lifet of the City of its lif

Bentala hu day or Plans for the establishment of tral city ticket office to save about \$ 000 in rentals for seven railroads have been approved by the railroad officials and the Director of Railroads, and of location has been chosen in the Man hattan Life Building at 66 Broadway. The railroads to be represented in the new ticket office are the Pennsylvania,

tion offices are planned a may be located in Brooklyn.

ACCUSE ARMY SURGEON.

Alleged Seditious Remarks Lead to McAllister's Arrest.

First Lieutenant John McAllister, Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, was arrested yesterday on Governors Island, on orders received from the War Department. The charge on which he will probably face a courtmartial is said to be utterances of sedi-The worst feature of the case lies in Amidst a red-flowered field set up a tious remarks. Colonel Frank L. Dodds. Judge Advocate General of the Eastern Department, confirmed the report of the arrest of Lieutenant McAllister

Lieutenant McAllister is a New York City physician with offices at 43 West

DANISH RADICALS BEATEN.

Opposition Led by Christensen Wins

Soliacist and Radical parties, which have been in control for the last four

Brazil Appoints New Consuls Here. RIO JANEIRO, May 1.-In connection service, which was decided upon recently, the following appointments have Cardinal Farley Announces Four been made: Consul at St. Louis, Sebastiao Sampaio; at San Francisco, Victor Ferreira du Cunha; chief of the con-sular staff at New York, Joao Muniz; inspector of consulates in North and

Cross today presented 10,000,000 francs | sonable—perhaps they are founded on Be with us till accomplished is that will (\$2,000,000) to the committee which is istrative Removal, or the Syned Court,

'BLUE DEVILS' CALL ON COL. ROOSEYELI

At Harvard Club He Greets Them with Stirring Words and Shakes Each by Hand.

PRAISES THEIR BRAVERY

French Soldiers Get Rousing Welcome at Hippodrome and Later Are Received at J. P. Morgan's Home.

"I am prouder of the fact that I

the war. Justice Jacob Panken also predicted an early triumph of the working class. A esolution was passed demanding a new trial for Tom Mooney. Other meetings were held in Sulzer's Harlem River Casino by the German Revolutionary Socialists; in Forward Hall and Beethoven Hall, on the east side, and in the Brooklyn. Oueens and big hall on the ground floor at 2 on the report of the convention, which Newark Labor Lyceums. hind their officers, their impassive faces bearing no trace of an emotion beyond

ried to the hall to greet the soldiers. As ALBANY, May 1.-Governor Whit- he passed the line with long rifle man today held a hearing on the Sage- barrels and bayonets gleaming in the

and take her part, like many a noble Irishman in the past and in the present, in fighting, as some Irishmen know how to, for liberty, for honor, for religion, for truth.

BERESFORD POTTER, (Archdeacon.)

New York, April 28, 1918.

The Proper Course for Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept my congratulations on your courage- ous editorial on Ireland's failure to enlist on the interval of the New York and the interval of the world safe, all the nations of mankind will owe their greatest debt to France. There is only one set of ment to be envied today. They are the men to whom the great good fortune has come of fighting in this great cause for humanity. As I have told my fellow-countrymen, it will be more pleasant to explain why you have fought than for the New York and the interval of the New York and the interval of the world safe, all the nations of mankind will owe their greatest debt to France. There is only one set of ment to be envied today. They are the men to be

resentative of their country's army in America.

At the Hippodrome, the "Blue Devels" appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst and for an immediate Liberty Loan drive. Within ten minutes \$18,500 worth of bonds were subscribed for. After the show they were to the home of J. P. Morgan, where they were greeted by the banker and Mrs. Morgan. After that, the officers dined with General Claudon. Officers and men were guests at the Palace Theatre last night. Today the Blue Devils" will visit the Statue of Liberty. In the afternoon they will attend the ball game at Ebbet's Field in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

When the roll of the detachment of ench Chasseurs Alpins, the famous Blue Devils," was called at the Liby Land bazaar yesterday there was youth in khaki standing on the edge the crowd who listened attentively to mames and started forward as he giment, was a brother of the French eran and had not seen him for ten

Control of Landsthing.

COPENHAGEN, May 1.—Final returns on the voting for members of the Landsthing, the upper house of the Danish Parliament, show a victory for the opposition parties ledby former Premier Christensen.

They elected forty-five members, as against twenty-seven returned by the Soliacist and Radical parties, which ter, Mrs. Leon Arnaud of Brookija. were called by telephone and the family held a reunion last night. Marcel Humbert has been in the service since the beginning of the war, and has acquired three wounds, the Croix to Guerre, and the Legion of Honor.

POPE'S CANON LAWS READ.

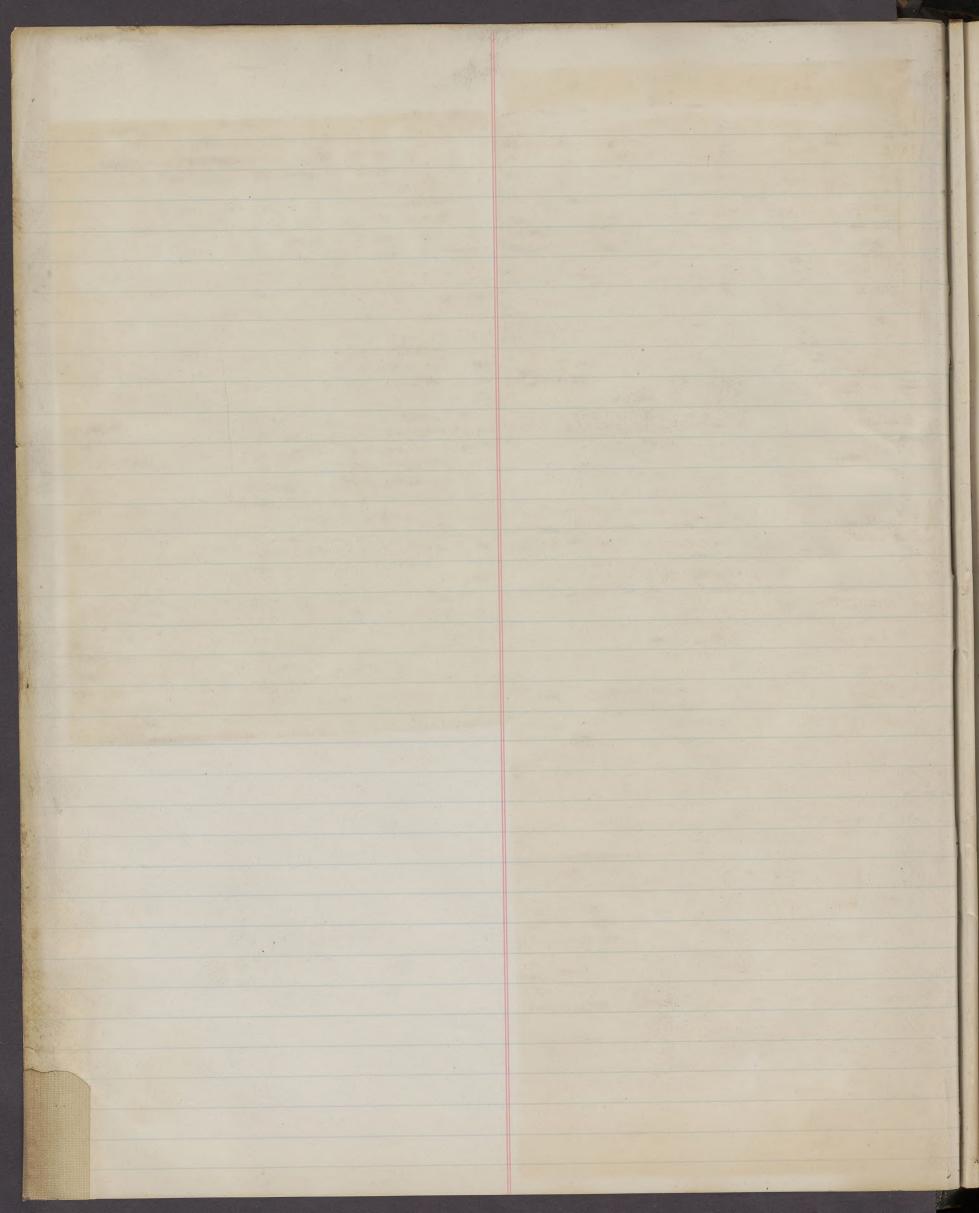
Pastors as "Irremovable." New canon laws promulgated by Pope

inspector of consulates in North and Central America and Asia, Alves Lima. Sixteenth triennial synod of the Arch-\$2,000,000 to French by Red Cross. Patrick's Cathedral. The new laws be-PARIS, May 1.-The American Red come effective on Whitsunday, May 18. cieties for caring for the wounded.
They are the French Red Cross, Les
Femmes de France, and les Dames
Françaises.

Derby Presents Credentials.

PARIS, May 1.—The Barl of Derby

Church of St. Thomas the Apostle of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle of St. Thom PARIS, May 1.—The Barl of Derby presented his credentials as Ambassa-dor of Great Britain at Paris to President Poincairé today. He replaces Lord Bertie in the British Ambassadorship here.



THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1918.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S DEFENSE

I N HIS NEW YORK speech Senator Chamberlain made certain accusations regarding the government and the management of the war. The president, in a letter, characterized these charges as "an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

Senator Chamberlain has replied. His reply will seem to discriminating mind, to confirm the president's accusation.

What is the truth in this matter?

The United States government has raised great armies.

It has sent armies to France.

It has raised billions of dollars to carry on the war.

It is supplying the Allies with wheat, coal and most of the necessities of life.

To do these things the government has been obliged, not of preference, but of necessity, to change many things.

It has fixed the price of wheat and other foods.

It has fixed the price of coal.

It has taken over management and control of railroads.

It has laid heavy and difficult taxes, because such taxes had to be laid. No warring nation has escaped that necessity.

All of this has been done with a very slight derangement of ordinary affairs. The American people have recognized the imperative nature of the work entrusted to the government, and have complied loyally with its demands.

This is evidence that the American people look with approval on what has been done.

How well have these things been done?

America sprang to a war basis in a period of time at least a year less than Great Britain consumed in obtaining the same degree of preparation.

Measure what has been done in all its elements of success or failure, against the early preparation for the war of 1812, or for the Civil War, or for the Spanish American war. Measure it against the preparation and arrangement of the Boer war, in South Africa.

When standards of the past are applied, none is so misinformed as not to know that the early preparation for this war is immeasurably superior to the early preparation for any other war known to this country. It must not be forgotten that Prussia was preparing for forty years.

When a thing has been done better than it was ever done before, it becomes very difficult to say, and more difficult to prove, that somebody else would have done it better.

The best typewriter in the market, is the best until somebody produces a better one. It is no argument at all to say that Jones, could have made a better typewriter, if he had tried. Jones didn't make a typewriter. That settles it.

In carrying on any great work, or, indeed, in contriving any sort of work, things are never a hundred per cent perfect. The greater the task, the larger the number of things that may be exhibited as defective.

In times of perfect peace men commit suicide, murder their fellow men, make industrial mistakes. They have mumps, measles and pneumonia. Correstrikes have been known to stop coal supply more completely than it is now suspended. Sick men are occasionally neglected, even in hospitals. Occasionally a man in a Connecticut hospital and has been known to leave his cot, naked, jump out of a window, and run down street.

This is the truth about the government's early war preparation: A great work has been carried on more successfully than any such work was before, but subject to the mistakes and errors inherent in human endeavor.

Before guns arrived for them a few men drilled for a few days with wooden guns.

Sometimes soldiers came into camp ahead of their clothing. The machine gun supply has not come along as fast as the senator believes it should.

There is not enough heavy ordnance.

And then there was a very pathetic letter, written by a parent, whose son died in a hospital, and received less attention than he should have received.

These are fair examples of the facts upon which the senator relies to prove his case.

Not a single word of praise has he to say for the great deeds done. The American navy seems to him to have performed no wonderful task in taking troops to France without serious aecident.

All this vast mechanism of accomplishment gives Senator Chamberlain no thrill of pride. He sees only the defects, the relatively trifling matters in which a stupendous organization fails to function perfectly.

The president's charge is proved down to the hilt. Senator Chamberlain is guilty of an "astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

He looks upon the wonderful work his countrymen have done. He takes a miscroscope to find the defects in their labors, and alleges that these defects are the true measure of their labor.

By such a process of reasoning the execution of the best man in the world could be justified, if it could be proved that he had a wart on his nose.

America is doing a great work. Americans are laboring proudly and nobly, and successfully, in a great cause. They expect to make mistakes. They will judge the completed task by human standards, not by the standards of insincere perfectionists who mouth unattainable ideals, and think hatefully.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1918.

THE ACHIEVEMENT WITHOUT PRECEDENT

S ECRETARY BAKER commanded the attention of Congress, when he told what the nation has done to prepare for war. In language of the simplest, with candour and sincerity, he received the tale of a people's crusade, the story of democracy girding on the sword.

There are more men in France by hundreds of thousands than the wildest critics of the government dreamed of, when they were telling what the government ought to do in 1917.

Upon French soil there are, or soon will be, 500,000 Ameri-

can soldiers, fully equipped and ready to fight.

Upon American soil there are 1,500,000 soldiers ready to go

to France as fast as ships can be provided for them.

The tale of preparation in France is a miracle story. Great harbors have been prepared, as by the wave of a magician's wand. A railroad 600 miles long has been made over and amplified to supply American troops. Warehouses in seaport cities and warehouses behind the fighting fronts spread in row on row, over miles of country.

Much of the material has come from this country. When possible it has been procured in France. Tonnage is scarce, and

the drain upon transport has been tremendous.

Fortunately France has a surplus of machine gun and artillery production, ample to supply American troops, so that transport has been available for other things, and America has had time to fabricate weapons superior to those now in use.

Of the accusations in Senator Chamberlain's speech, Secretary Baker simply said, "They are incidents picked out from the great mass of things accomplished. They do not represent American achievement, but only the points in which achievement was defective."

Any man reading what Secretary Baker says will perceive that Senator Chamberlain's indictment was really an indictment of the American people. What has been done, after all, is but the measure of American civilization, of American industry, of American power for co-operation and unified effort.

The leadership in these things is necessarily in the government. It is necessarily not in the possession of persons standing outside the government, who have no duty except that of citizens, and no information sufficient for the formation of a judgment.

Here is the government, meeting through its experts, the experts of the Allies, and deciding by consultation between ex-

perts precisely what is necessary.

All things change. Nothing was as it was before. All the conditions of war were different. The nature of the war, the weapons used, were changing from day to day. Things begun were abandoned, as later knowledge came to hand. New things were undertaken under the pressure of necessity.

How could a government change its views or its methods upon the advice of a citizen whose latest military experience

was an old fashioned charge up San Juan Hill?

The experts who came from Europe knew things that Col. Boosevelt never heard of, and that the government learned only

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I HIZ COFO COKE

In Lincoln's Day and Now.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

I wonder if anybody hereabouts remembers the '60's and the man who was living then named Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was trying to carry on a war, and some of us remember that he was having some embarrassment about it, even as we have now.

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For one thing, there were politicians then as now who wanted to take the job off the President's hands. They thought that they could do it rather better than he could, and they were just modest enough to tell him so. Some of their letters are interesting reading for these days.

Before his administration was a month old one member of his Cabinet, gently suggested the advisability of Lincoln's turning the Government over to him on the ground of the need of greater efficiency.

Lincoln kept his temper; he usually did. But he managed to convey to his Cabinet officer that the scheme was a very clever one with only one embarrassment, viz., that the people had elected him-that is, Lincoln-President, instead of the other party and, such being the case, it was perhaps best that he should go on and finish the job. It was Lincoln who did finish it, I seem to remember; and there were many hours during the war when we had reason to congratulate ourselves that Lincoln did stick to his job. It would have been tragical if some who wanted it had managed to get it.

There was a party then as now who wanted a more vigorous prosecution of the war. They wanted the troops mobilized and the march begun before they knew the names of the regiments. They kept the headlines howling every day, "On to Richmond." Well, one Saturday afternoon they went "On to Richmond." Before noon the next day they were all back in the fortifications at Washington, the most bedraggled men that ever ran away from a battle.

It took us more than six months to recover from that disaster.

Some folks want to try it again.

Dr. Washington Gladden.

Columbus, Jan. 22.

DR. GLADDEN'S LETTER.

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The experts who came from Europe knew things that Col. Roosevelt never heard of, and that the government learned only because it was the government.

Even the consultations between experts were insufficient. They produced division of council. The American government, at the suggestion of Lloyd George, brought into being a common council of the Allies, in which all things might be settled intelligently and carried out concordantly.

Crushing is the speech of Secretary Baker to the noisy critics of the government and the American people. How natural that General Wood, as an experienced medical man, should have been selected to prepare the camps and canton-

ments in which troops were to be trained.

At the moment when the scolding critics were complaining of the failure of the government to avail themselves of General Wood's services in Europe, came the news that he had been wounded in France.

Mr. Roosevelt and his kind owe an apology, not to the American government; but to the American people; not to the American alone, but to democracy itself. They accused democracy of failure, in the hour when democracy was proving its efficiency to the uttermost.

In Lincoln's Day and Now.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

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Dr. Washington Gladden.
Columbus, Jan. 22.

DR. GLADDEN'S LETTER.

THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1918.

THE UN-AMERICAN TRIBUNE

F HORACE GREELEY could come back from his grave to read the Un-American Tribune, he would blush on either cheek for shame. One cheek would encarmine because the paper he founded is so little patriotic; the other would crimson at the attenuated logic by which that lack of patriotism is

Any edition of The Tribune will furnish an example. That of today will do as well as any. It contains an effort to destroy the effect of Secretary Baker's statement, in which he told the American people, what has been accomplished in the way of

making war. The Tribune begins in this way:-

Mr. Baker made the issue personal by insisting with a kind of mystic passion upon "trial by judgment," in a public place.

The issue was personal. The jealous partisans of Roosevelt, made a combined assault upon Secretary Baker, asserting by every species of innuendo that he had made a failure of war preparation. Formerly they made the charge against Daniels, but abandoned that specification, so perfect an instrument had the navy become. The defense was public, as it should have been. Secretary Baker told the American people what who would prefer German victories to American success, if and been done. Otherwise the Un-American people would still be contributing their worst to confuse and disturb their coun-

There was nothing "mystical" about the secretary's course. t was plain, matter of fact, direct, certain and successful. In a ew brief sentences he drew for the American people a picture of their greatness under trial. A true picture, by which the colonel and his Spanish war record are adequately measured.

Here is another Tribune argument, perhaps the strongest

in the editorial under discussion:-

Perhaps never in one continuous speech since the world began has one man compared and judged so many different things, sanitation, pathology, ordnance, interchangebility, factory technique, ballistics, construction, finance, industry, transportation, strategy, statecraft, psychology and cloth.

Secretary Baker is the head of a great department of government. He said of sanitation, that the best sites were chosen, for camps and cantonments; that General Wood was selected for this work, that what was done was submitted to the medi-

Speaking of Ordnance he said that what America lacked had been supplied by the French and English, and told some-

thing of what is being done here.

He described the difficulties attached to manufacturing procedure as his department had found difficulties. Of clothing, he said that the uniforms of the soldiers are all wool, but that their blankets and overcoats contain some shoddy. He spoke of transportation obstacles, and described the railroads American soldiers have built in France.

Wherever he touched a subject it was to tell what the war department had done, was doing or would do. He assumed no information except such as the head of a great national department should have. The language used by the Tribune, is a cheap, puerile and contemptible effort to make it appear that Secretary Baker pretends to possess all knowledge and all wisdom; that he is a second Roosevelt.

What is the question actually involved in the discussion? Has America in the whole acquitted itself efficiently in preparing for war? This is the question. The Tribune doesn't touch

it; never will touch it.

Before the statement of what America has accomplished, the mind is appalled by the spectacle of the vastness of the nation's power. So much more has been done than the most ardent American supposed could be done. The mistakes have been so few; the dissatisfaction, so little.

The weaknesses of the country are pre-war weaknesses, like the breakdown of the railroads. The story of government is a story of pride and power, of labor and accomplishment; of weak places made strong, and strong places made stronger.

In France are 500,000 men fully armed and ready to fight. A million and a half are ready to go, as fast as transport is prepared. Of almost every conceivable material, there is more than is immediately needed.

When Great Britain declared war, she also declared a moratorium. There has been no moratorium in America. have paid their debts and credits have been extended as usual.

When Britain declared war, her workers backed in the traces. It was months before the unions could be placated.

The American government commanded the whole-hearted

support of its workers from the beginning.

The American government has managed great foreign populations generously and with little impairment of industrial ef-

The American government has managed the greatest conscription in the history of the country, with the entire approval of the American people, without riots and without bloodshed.

The record is something to make an American thrill with

Pride fills the hearts of all Americans, except a few who are consumed with jealousy, eaten with ambition. These are men they are not to be in charge of America and its affairs.

Mr. Baker, Soldier-Maker

Mr. Baker, soldier-maker, you remind us, yes, you do!

Of another Mr. Baker, once of Connie Mack's great crew.

When the world was at its saddest, with the game against us, too,

Mr. Baker, once a Quaker, always knew just what to do.

Mr. Baker, soldier-maker, you remind us, yes, you do!

Of our famous Home Run Baker, once of Connie Mack's great crew.

When the game was all against us, and the world to us looked blue.

Mr. Baker, once a Quaker, put one over just like you.

Mr. Baker, soldier-maker, you can hit them, yes, you can!
Like the other Mr. Baker, once of Connie Mack's great clan.
When your critics and defamers had you on the sizzling pan,
You surprised them with a wallop—with the wallop of a man.
BEN. S. KEARNS.

Near Boso: law you hear this?

THE BRIDGEPORT TIMES

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1918.

WHAT HITCHCOCK DOESN'T KNOW

HEN THE Hitchcock brand of patriots were talking against the government, their friends were complaining because the government had not availed itself, of the services of General Wood, in France. Hitchcock didn't know, and none of the others knew, that Wood was in France. While they were talking about it, came news from France that Wood was there, and wounded in the service.

This was not a lesson to these politically blinded and fatuous men. They keep on talking about matters of which they

know little, or less.

Hitchcock says that the statement of Baker is preposterous, that he will soon have 500,000 men in France and expects to have a million more.

America now has at least 4,000,000 tons under the American flag. Allied ships are available. More are building. It akes five tons of shipping to move one soldier to France. A hip may make ten trips, some more and some less. Assuming total tonnage of 4,000,000, without counting the ships of Ales, or additions by building, it will be seen that 7,500,000 tons will move 1,500,000 men. There is no insuperable difficulty in aking the men to France.

All war preparation has been managed in a vaster scale han anybody at first thought possible. There are more men in France than the hypercritical and ambitious Col. Roosevelt dreamed could be taken there, when he made his angriest estimates of possibilities. It is reasonable to suppose, in view of what has happened, that the American government will improve on what it has done. The mechanisms of industry are formulating with speed. The product will soon be forthcoming. There is Mr. Ford, and a hundred other skillful organizers, getting ready to do things. On a day the product will be little or nothing. On another day the organization is ready and a product forthcoming so gigantic that mankind will be amazed.

The army is an example. A few months ago there was merely a skeleton, Today, exists an army of above two millions, and an organization which can raise and equip many mil-

lions more in a brief period.

Some commodities are simple in the element of time. The mechanisms necessary for their fabrication are small, not too complex, and are soon produced. Other things are more difficult, such as ships, and, in a less degree, flying machines, machine guns, and cannon.

The period of manufacturing preparation will be relatively long, and it will seem to Senator Hitchcock, Col. Roosevelt and other men of no experience in the handling of materials, and of much impatience in the handling of men, as if nothing is being done

But on a day the organizations for production will be completed, and the production itself will be stupendously beyond anything before known.

Senator Hitchcock is a testy and ignorant man; not ignorant in law, nor perhaps in legislation, but ignorant of the essentials of industrial organization. He thinks that ships and cannon grow on trees, and he expects the trees to be reared as Hindu magicians grow pomegranates for the amazement of an audience, by waving a wand.

Senator Hitchcock doesn't know how much shipping will be needed to supply American troops, because he doesn't know

how much will be supplied on the ground.

To France already has been shipped the tools of a mighty industry. Foresters have gone. Sawmills are there. Machine shops are there and mechanics to operate them.

It may be that the greater part of the bulky needs of war can be supplied on the ground.

Mr. Baker knows and the president knows. But Senator Hitchcock doesn't know and can't know, any more than he knew where General Wood was.

Secretary Baker knows what transportation the Allies may furnish, but Senator Hitchcock doesn't.

So the senator talks without evidence, talks of his blind opinion, and wants the country to follow his blind leadership.

Upon one facts he puts his finger. Railroad transportation has failed. But who is to blame for that, the government, or the American people who for years unwisely tolerated conditions that were not conducive to good railroad practice.

Senator Hitchcock's argument is so puerile it inspires contempt, even in the minds of courteous men. John Sharp Williams, usually the perfection of senatorial courtesy, does not forbest the courtesy.

forbear the expression of his vitrolic contempt.

Says Williams: "The German game now is muckraking the administration. A Congressional war council came near to ruining George Washington. Of all the asses that ever existed it was that typical council of asses that came very near ruining Lincoln and Grant in the Civil War."

War needs supreme individual leadership. War councils never did and never can conduct war, as well as a supreme leader. War councils are only permissible where single-headed leadership is impossible.

The committee of three distinguished men of demonstrated ability to run the war is in itself a ridiculous requirement.

The only distinguished men of demonstrated ability that anybody surely knows of are those who are running the war.

Men can be distinguished in many lines. There are distinguished scientists, horse doctors, wire pullers, politicians, and so on. These men are distinguished because they have demonstrated prowess in some line. Burbank is a distinguished Botanist because he has demonstrated his ability in the botanical field. But he is not a distinguished war leader of demonstrated ability.

The only men who have demonstrated ability to manage a war, are those who have been successfully employed on the task.

The men who have done the biggest job, in the biggest and best way have all the distinction, and have done all the demonstration. There may be others latent, but they are not distinguished in the field, anad they have not demonstrated. Nobody knows who they are, nor where they are. Senator Hitchcock wouldn't dare to name three distinguished men of demonstrated ability to manage the war. He couldn't prove the distinction in war management, and he couldn't prove the demonstrated ability, because then the demonstration would be lacking.

He wants the president to pick them. But the president has picked the men who are running the war. If during the many times he has tried to pick distinguished men, he has not succeded, and if his appointees have not demonstrated ability, what good would it do if he picked three more.

The thing proposed by Senator Hitchcock is preposterous, unspeakably ignorant, and outrageously against demonstrated methods of carrying on successful war.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S UNWISDOM

ENATOR HITCHCOCK, addressing the senate in favor of a special war cabinet of three persons, failed to be convincing in his argument, today.

Secretary Baker, as a man is in a position to know what has been done and what probably can be done, tells how many Americans are in France; tells how many the government expects to put there within a year. But Hitchcock, without very much knowledge, and without adequate facts, declares that neither the president nor Secretary Baker know what is going

Yet Senator Hitchcock admits that the war preparation has been "great and creditable." By what process of reasoning he concludes that three men unknown, who might be selected from the body of the people by the president, would do better work than the government has done and is doing, is not at all

Senator Hitchcock cannot make himself clear to this point. His activities are too plainly based upon a political propaganda. He is not as much interested in war victories as in political vic-

The attempt to weaken the government through the activities of partisan politics has this danger at this time. Every country in the world is in ferment. The ties that bind groups of men together are strained. A strong government is essential to unity and efficiency. A government cannot be as strong as it ought to be, that is constantly assailed by the forces of high placed anarchy.

It might be comparatively easy to destroy the prestige of Washington, and not an impossible task to cripple the influence and the authority of the president, but this task done it might be difficult indeed to prevent conditions such as are un-

fortunately too common in Europe.

Baker's Past Record Is Against Hir

By NICHOLAS KLEIN

NO doubt he stands in the way of certain interests. those who desire to out-prussianize Prussia after this war. Who deep down sneer at our President when he urges the need of permanent international institutions and reduction of armaments to guarantee a lasting peace.

In the way of those who look upon

Wilson's sentiments as beautiful dreams and not as concrete practical remedies for future wars. These interests dare not attack the President—they do the next thing—they want to get rid of

Here is part of Baker's Ohio record: He has put into operation the politi-cal program of Tom Johnson. He feared neither the devil nor the Traction interests. He did more than other Ohio citizen to give us our mestate, constitution, home rule for cilli judicial reforms and has fought for in people and against the interests rfi along. Newton Baker HAS BEEN T ONE GREAT FOE TO SPECIAL TERESTS IN OHIO.

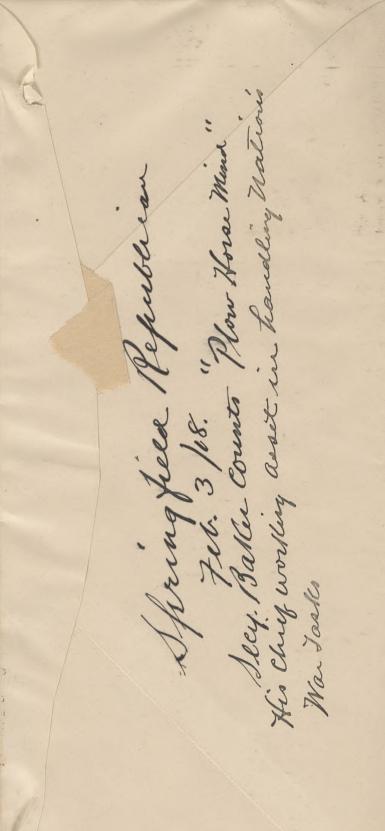
Therefore, organized greed alw hated Baker. As our Secretary of V he may be more dangerous to the pl of the interests than as leader of Ohio radicals.

So we have a well financed campai

BAKER."

THERE'S A REASON.

BAKER'S PAST RECOR RECORD AGAINST HIM.



The Army and Navy Magazine 606 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vol. XXVI

FEBRUARY

No. 2



SECRETARY BAKER CONSID-ERED COMPETENT TO HANDLE HUGE TASK

Washington in the past month has been a scene of many momentous and memorial happenings. President Wilson rebuked Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, for his assertions in an impromptu speech. This brought forth from that gentleman a stirring address, in which the Senator declared that, although he had a feeling of deep respect for the Chief Executive, the attack upon him challenged his integrity and veracity, and necessitated an answer from him.

Before a large crowd in the gallery and a packed Senate Chamber, he delivered his address. He related viv-; idly his belief that Army Camps and did not seem to realize the gigantic Cantonments were not up to the high task lying before the administration est standard necessary to protect the lives of our boys in khaki. To substantiate his words he read a few letters that related sad stories of how negligence had produced unnecessary impression that Secretary Baker was deaths. He pointed out that we had not of the high caliber to do the imincompetent doctors enlisted in our Army and that our hospitals were far, too inefficient to be do real good

In his speech he charged that the Secretary of War did not know the real conditions existing in the camps and that President Wilson's knowledge-or rather lack of knowledgewas due to the Secretary's report.

Secretary Baker asked to be given an opportunity to defend himself, not before a large audience like Senator Chamberlain had addressed, but only to be allowed to speak before the Military Committee. His request was granted, and a few days later, before Senator Chamberlain and other members of the Military Committee, the Secretary of War eloquently defended his policy; showed that a large Army was ready to be sent to France; related the remarkable strides the American Army had taken; told of how our preparations had surpassed are not up to the high mark, but even

any of its kind in the history of the world; and pointed out that Senator Chamberlain's charge that our preparations had fallen down were not well founded. In short, he showed that the Senator's report exaggerated condi-

From this short summary of the controversy one can plainly recognize part of America's endeavor to battle for Freedom and Democracy. It shows that the big men of the country have dropped their party lines, and are doing their share to make this vast Government machine as efficient as possible. All this talk that the members of Congress who appealed for the betterment of conditions are playing a political game is absurd. It is contrary to the writer's ideas and ideals to believe that any men or group of men would lower themselves to the extent of allowing politics or personal feeling to affect their sincerity in this crucial period of our his-

These men in Congress have been sent there because we believed them worthy to map out our course; worthy to be given the sacred trust of deciding the destiny of a hundred million free people.

Senator Chamberlain spoke with all sincerity. He honestly believed that conditions now existing were criminal as they endangered the lives of our boys who are defending us. But he that of transforming a peaceful nation into war; nor the time it takes to get the camps up to the highest standard.

Senator Chamberlain gave out the portant-work assigned to him. This SECRETARY is entirely wrong. SECRETARY BAKER 18' COMPETENT. President Wilson, whose judgment we all recognize to be the most sharpest and most sane, has backed his Secretary of He has full confidence in his cabinet member's ability. Would not the President quickly supersede him with another man if he thought that Baker was blocking the building of this large Army? But the Chief Executive knows him to be thoroughly capable and has full faith in his ability. If that be the case, why should not we be aroused to the deep appreciation of the value of the man now in charge of the War Department?

Senator Chamberlain's reading of these letters did not do the Secretary justice as it sent broadcast the idea that our Army Camps were in a terrible, chaotic state. But in truth that is not so. A few camps, of course,

those are not as bad as Chamberlain's report painted them. As for the cases cited by the Senator, which struck terror and almost madness into the American citizens' hearts, they were extraordinary cases, caused by incompetent personnels in our Army, and not cases that were happening all the

Baker, it has been noticed, as soon as he learned of these cases promptly punished the men found guilty of such gross negligence.

We were wholly unprepared for war, and, naturally, when we entered it, a few incompetents were placed in command of our Armies. But considering the vast number of men commissioned there is comparatively a small percentage not capable of doing their duty efficiently. Secretary Baker as soon as he finds out those members of the Army will promptly dismiss them, supplanting in their places men more qualified.

The report of General Pershing and all statistics available, up to this writing, show that the amount of sickness is rapidly decreasing. Common sense will tell you that if the sickness at this time of the year, when rain and snow is frequent, is diminishing, it means that our camps and hospitals are gradually obtaining the necessary standard. And when Baker weeds out those incompetent members, our Army will have a standard record not equal by any nation.

Pershing is already dismissing officers he has found not capable of doing their duty, replacing them with men whom he has more confidence in. Perhaps, that is the reason for the betterment of conditions in the American Army in France, and the encouraging report that they are in fine health and spirit.

Then there is another phase to consider. The amount of sickness prevalent is always magnified to a certain extent, as the men in service are now in public eye, and every case of sickness reported shows up so much more.

Beside fighting inefficiency the Secretary of War must combat an enemy just as powerful and as dangerous. He must fight German agents in this country, men who are anxious to spread disease and death in our camps. The way in which his assistants have revealed plots is worthy of comment. Ground glass was discovered not long ago in some of the canned goods; and at another camp the drinking facilities of the men were found to have been poisoned. Near Washington, where a regiment of soldiers were encamped, it was discovered, after about fifty unfortunate boys had been inoculated that the serum had been tampered with. To prevent lock jaw from setting in another dose of serum was injected. There was some doubt whether this was caused by German spies or carelessness.

Nevertheless, the facts remain that the administration is facing a big problem. No one can hardly realize the huge task of building an army sufficiently strong enough to battle against a military country, which has for forty years been preparing to wage an offensive war. It might mean at first that a FEW camps may not be up to the highest standard; that a FEW doctors may not be equal to the occasion; that a FEW hospitals may not be fully equipped: that everything may not be in the best of condition. But remember the giganticness of the task; think of the FEW cases of incompetency compared with the number of men in the Army; think of all the remarkable strides taken, and of the men who have assisted in accomplishing them.

Let us back the President and his Cabinet, giving them our hearty support, and show the rest of the world when once aroused this nation cannot be turned away from her task, no matter how colossal it is, until its purpose is accomplished and glorious victory obtained.

PHILIP FRIEDLANDER.

The chief good is the exercise of virtue in a perfect life.—Aristotle.

Thila, Press, Feb. 11/18

Draft Is Wrong and Baker's Right, Say Newlyweds Afraid to Fight

Members of the District Board here still chafe under Secretary Baker's reversal of their ruling on war mar-riages. Though they enforce Mr. Baker's interpretation, most of them feel that the registrant who escapes military service because of a dependent wife whom he acquired since the selective service law was passed is getting off too easy. They particularly criticise Mr. Baker's throwing on them the burden of proof that the intent of the marriages is "equivocal."

At first the members grumbled at

At first the members grumbled at the ruling, Then they sneered. The protest yesterday soared to a new height, when I. T. Flatto, member of the board, wrote a poem against Mr. Baker's reasoning. It cannot be fore-told how the Secretary of War will weather this new attack.

Of the thirty members of the District Board, Lewis Delafield and Colonel William N. Dykmann are the most friendly to the Baker regulation, and Charles E. Hughes, the chairman, always insists on a rigorous enforcement of the Secretary's rule. Until yesterday Louis Marshall and George W. Wickersham led the opposition.

The poem:

The poem:

I haven't served a prison term, I haven't got a dad infirm; I'm not attached to any church, I leave no children in the lurch.

My health is good, my head is sound, And high enough above the ground; No flatness at the pedal base, No lack of molars in my face.

I sail no ship, I serve no farm; No industry will suffer harm If I am absent from my post— They need me like they need a ghost.

I'm not a judge or county clerk, I'm not engaged in public work; The only title that I bear Is "Registrant in Questionnaire."

My origin, I'm proud to say, Is New York City, U. S. A.; The only flag I ever knew Is Uncle Sam's Red, White and Blue.

I love my native country well, Its foes shall feel its shot and shell; But waive exemption? Not a chance! A waiver means I fight in France!

As Baker said, a man's intent Is sometimes food for argument; His act seems unforgivable, His purpose quite equivocal.

His purpose quite equivocal.

When S. S. L. went into force I took a wife, but not, of course, With any thought to use the fact As means to cfreumvent the act. The mind that understands what's meant By "man's equivocal intent" Will blame not me, but blame my fate For forcing me to marry late.

L'Envoi.

I'm the man who never waives a thing, Except my country's flag;
I never wore a wedding ring Until I struck a snag.

When Baker runs for President
I'll stand up and applaud;
He understands my true intent
Much better than the board.

I. T. F.

This Is Wheatless Wednesday

My Tribune - Feb. 13/18

VOL. LX. NO. 195.

WEATHER TODAY Fair; tomorrow fair.

DETAILS PAGE 2.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRU

PHILADELPHIANS CAN BE SURE THEIR BOYS AT MEADE ARE WELL

-Secretary Baker

Secretary Baker, Asked by "The Press" for Special Report on Conditions, Visits Cantonment and After Investigation Wires Back Best of News for Parents.

FINE HOSPITAL AND SKILLFUL STAFF

General Nicholson Declares Soldiers Have Plenty of Clothes and an Abundant Supply of Well Prepared Food—Only 4 Deaths Among 33,000 Men in a Month.

Families of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania soldiers of the national army at Camp Meade, who were made anxious by the charges recently aired in the United States Senate that conditions at the camps were unhealthy, were assured of the good health of their sons by Secretary of War Baker in a telegram to the Editor of "The Press" last night.

Secretary Baker inspected Camp Meade hospital yesterday in company with Surgeon General Gorgas and Dr. John A. Hornsby, inspector of hospitals for the United States Government. It was upon this personal visit that the Secretary sent the telegram which will bring comfort to thousands in this State.

After Senator Chamberlain made his charges of inefficiency in the War Department and that men were neither clothed nor cared for properly when ill, "The Press" asked Secretary Baker to answer the charges with specific regard to Camp Meade, where Philadelphia soldiers had been detailed. Lack of co-operation with General Gorgas was incidentally one of the Senator's charges. The Secretary's report is the result.

"The Press" is able to publish simultaneously with the results of Secretary Baker's personal inspection a report from Brigadier General W. J. Nicholson, commanding at Camp Meade, which will relieve the minds of relatives of those at the camp with regard to the sufficiency of food and clothing.

SECRETARY BAKER'S TELEGRAM.

"With Surgeon General Gorgas and Dr. Hornsby I made this morning a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade," reads Secretary Baker's telegram. "The hospital is very large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities. It has an adequate number of trained nurses, under the supervision of a skilled superintendent. Its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men, filled with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for. There was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well prepared and appetizing food and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest.

"I talked with a large number of patients, none of whom knew who I was," Secretary Baker continues. "I found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Dr. Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited this morning.

"It was a most reassuring visit," Mr. Baker concludes. "I have long been interested in hospitals, and if I were to have a personal illness which required hospital treatment I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions."

Conditions at the camp are so good that in a great many cases the men are better fed and cared for than they would be at home, according to the statement made by General Nicholson in a letter to "The Press forwarded by Secretary Baker. The statement of General Nicholson was dated the day Senator Chamberlain made his speech in the Senate, charging that the clothing supply was less than necessary for health and that hundreds and thousands of boys were dying because of inefficiency.

PLENTY OF CLOTHES, GOOD FOOD.

General Nicholson says:-

"There has never been a time when the troops at this cantonment have not had at least three suits of heavy Winter underwear and an ample supply of heavy socks. There was a time when there was a scarcity of woolen uniforms; but from my observations and from the reports of the surgeon, no suffering or hardship resulted from this condition. The food supply has been abundant and well prepared; and I venture to say that in a great many cases of greater quantity and better quality than the men would have had at home.

"In the month of December 14 to January 21 there have been four deaths in this cantonment, with an average strength during this time of 33,000 men. The non-effective sick rate during this time has averaged 2.8 per cent. and, of course, only a small fraction of this has been serious These figures speak for themselves.

Lack of co-operation with Surgeon General Gorgas was, incidentally, one of the charges made against Mr. Baker by Senator Chamberlain. The report of General Nicholson differs from those which Mr. Chamberlain accredits to "the men who are on the ground." Before the Senate Senator Chamberlain said that from Secretary Baker's general statements the country would believe "everything was lovely and the goose hung high, so far as clothing is concerned. But when you talk to the men that command these boys you find out it isn't there," he charged. "On a per capita basis it's there, but not when it comes to effective distribution. They simply haven't got the clothing.

'This information comes right from the men who are on the ground. They know what they are talking about."

Medical conditions in the camps were painted by Senator Chamberlain in exactly the opposite manner to the one in which they are described by Secretary Baker in his telegram to "The Press."

TRIP TO THE CAMP.

The distinguished visitors motored to the cantonment from Washington before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They did not stop in any section of the big camp except at division headquarters, where they were joined by Brigadier General W. J. Nicholson, acting division commander, and Major J. P. Barney, adjutant of the 158th Infantry Brigade. spent several hours at the hospital and returned to Washington.

Those wards in which men are isolated with contagious and infectious diseases were no bar to the Secretary or General Gorgas. They went to the camp to see all there was to be seen at the hospital and they did

not miss a thing.

The soldiers were asked how they were treated and if they were satisfied. Every man replied that he was contented and happy and could not possibly be treated better in any hospital, and some told the Secretary it was just like home. The visitors were escorted through the institution by Major L. A. Kefauver, superintendent. He took them into every ward the operating rooms and into the kitchens. Everything was found imSecretary Baker at Request of "The Press" Sends Message on Hospitals at Meade

When charges that the cantonments in the United States were not prepared to take care of drafted men were made before the United States Senate by Senator Chamberlain and in public speeches by Theodore Roosevelt, Pennsylvania mothers and fathers were made anxious as to the conditions at Camp Meade. Secretary of War Baker in his reply to the Chamberlain charges did not specifically mention the situation to this camp, where thousands of Philadelphia men are stationed. "The Press" asked Secretary Baker to give a specific report on Camp Meade. Last night the Secretary sent the following telegram to the editor of "The Press":-

Editor, "The Press," Philadelphia, Pa.:

With Surgeon General Gorgas and Dr. John A. Hornsby I made this morning a personal inspection of the entire base hospital at Camp Meade. The hospital is very large, fully equipped with scientific laboratories and facilities. It has an adequate number of trained nurses under the supervision of a skilled superintendent. Its medical and surgical staffs are made up of competent men. filled with enthusiasm for their work. The hospital throughout is clean and well cared for. There was an abundance of clean linen, a plentiful supply of well-prepared and appetizing food and every evidence of considerate attention to the patients was manifest.

I talked with a large number of the patients, none of whom knew who I was. I found them cheerful and without a single complaint as to their treatment or comfort. Dr. Hornsby told me at the conclusion of our inspection that the base hospitals in the cantonments throughout the country were substantially like the one we visited this morning.

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NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR

illness, which required hospital treatment, I should be perfectly content to be sick in the base hospital at Camp Meade, satisfied that I would receive the attention necessary and under comfortable conditions. NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIANS CAN BE SURE THEIR BOYS AT MEADE ARE WELL

-Secretary Baker

Continued from Page 1.

maculately clean and there was a superabundance of all kinds of supplies. The Little Canteen.

The visitors were much impressed by the little canteen in the hospital, where the lads on the road to recovery may purchase milk, pies, candies, cigars and cigarettes, and the office of the Y. M. C. A., in which the boys obtain station-

C. A., in which the boys obtain stationery and stamps to let the folks at home know how they are.

The publication of recent criticism was followed by an inspection of the hospital by newspaper correspondents, and they found everything just as the Secretary of War and General Gorgas found conditions yesterday. All who have inspected the hospital agree that the criticism was unwarranted and unjust.

When the contagious disease wards were reached, General Gorgas and Major Kefauver, as medical men, entered. Sec

Kefauver, as medical men, entered. Se retary Baker followed. He even we close enough to the men to talk to them, sympathize with them and wish them a speedy recovery. He was deeply impressed with the care which is taken in these wards to prevent a spread of he disease and further contagion among

Continued on Page 4, Column 7.

There is a discrepancy between the war Department list of unaccounted for herewith published and those announced by "The Press." This is due to the fact that many of those whom the War Department has no these War Department has no trace, have been saved and have wired direct to their parents. This is true particularly in the case of William J. Lambert, of this city, who is classified by the War Department as "unaccounted for."

Harry Alan Kelley, San Francisco; Harry Alder Keeler, San Francisco; Lloyd Ledberter, Lapel, Ind.; Frank Lawrence Maker, Oakland, Cal.: Walter Hoczarski, Detroit, Mich.; James T. Moss, Corry, Ind.; Edward F. Klingmann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Clarence W. McCollim, Caseade, Montana; John R. Pheyley, Modoc, Clis.; David Poc, Laytonville, Cal.; Edward B. Pearson, Elk, Washn.; W. H. Richards, no address; Marcus L. Roberts, Venice, Cal.; Charles A. Schweissinger, Jr., Los Angeles; Ralph Uphus, Emmelaw, Washn.; Aime Van Den Driessche, Stevensville, Mont.; Goalman White, Augusta, Mont.; John T. Williams, Gardner, Florida; Frank Broz, Cleveland, O.

BELFAST CHEERS AS SAMMIES LEAVE

Tuscania Survivors, Looking Fit, Quit Irish Town on Way to Front.

By Associated Press.

Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 10.—The Belfast Telegraph" says that a party of Americans, who were rescued from death in the Tuscania disaster, took farewell of Belfast Saturday afternoon, en training for the south. Continuing, the "Telegraph" says :-

"The departure of the Americans was not generally known, else the crowds that cheered their progress to the stawould have been many times larger. As it was, their passing created quite a stir of interest, and the enthusiasm lacked nothing for its fervor and good

'One contingent of the Americans left Victoria Barracks and the other was from Carrick-Fergus, the home of Stone-wall Jackson's forefathers. Each con-

son. The Americans were quickly identified in the streets, the variety of their headgear telling its own tale and the crowds atfracted by the stirring martial music increased as they passed through the city to the station.

"There were involuntary eyes right as the little column passed the "Telegraph" the little column passed the "Telegraph' office, the men eagerly scanning the contents of the bulletin board. Members of the Reform Club raised a vigorous cheer as the men of the Stars and Stripes swung past in their four deep formation, and at another point en route, when the general of the Ulster division of reserves passing in his motor car came to a standatill the general. tor car came to a standstill, the general

took the salute.

"One of the platforms at the station was reserved for the departure and here the men were drawn up and addressed by Lord Mayor Johnston, who

am here on behalf of the citizens of Belfast to give you cordial greetings after the trying circumstances which you have come through during the past few days. We rejoice that so many of you have come through during the past few days. We rejoice that so many of you have been spared and we are glad to see you looking in such fine form.

"You are taking your lives in your hands in going out to meet a foethe most degraded that ever entered any battlefield. We know you will the hope and glow to yourselves.

GERMANS BEAT AND MURDER. STARVING ITALIAN PRISONERS

Sworn Statement of British Soldiers Released from Hun Camps Tell of Revolting Barbarity Toward Helpless, Freezing Men Taken Captive in Recent Drive.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 10.—Reuter's, Limited, has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements from British soldiers who have returned from German prison camps and hospitals regarding systecamps and hospitals regarding systematic brutality practiced by the Germans upon Italian prisoners. These reports emanate not from one particular center only, but come from more than a dozen different parts of Germany. They have been confirmed by independent testimony. The reports all are of recent origin, as the soldiers who gave the testimony left Germany only recently, a majority of them having been released from prison camps about a month ago.

Regarding the camp at Langensalza, Saxony, testimony has been received from more than a dozen independent sources. In November about two thou-

sources. In November about two thou-sand Italian prisoners were brought in and placed in a separate part of the camp behind barbed wire. According to the reports they were unnecessarily knocked about by under officers and guards who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards.

and scabbards.

The Italians appeared famished and used to rush for their soup. The Germans, however, stabled them with swords and bayonets, killing or wounding many of them. Seven or eight Italians were dying of starvation in the camp every day. One Italian testified that he had been fifteen days on the journey to the camp and had had only three meals during all that time.

Dying of Starvation.

There is a strong feeling among the English prisoners that something should be done for the Italians, who are dying at the rate of six or seven a day through starvation or dysentery.

From the Dulmen, Westphalia, camp there are reports from many independent witnesses concerning the way the Italian prisoners are treated. It is stated that the prisoners were marched all the way from Italy with no other food than bread. They also were knockwall Jackson's forefathers. Each contingent had a military escort and was given musical honors.

"As the Tuscania surviros moved out hand they were heartily about and starved and otherwise ed about and starved and otherwise

treated with inhumanity. English prisoners gave them their German ration

One witness said that three or four weeks before he left Dulmen two or three hundred Italian prisoners arrived there. All of them were virtually starved. "I saw a German sentry draw his bayonet against these men and beat

bayonet against these men and beat them," said this witness.

In Cassel it is reported that the Italians are treated worse than the British, being pushed about or struck by German corporals. At Mannheim the same brutality is regularly practiced. One witness said the Italians rushed madly for the food and some of them were bayonetted. The Germans, this report said, were giving them only half rations.

Abused Because Italians.

At Munster it was testified the behavior of the Germans to the Italians had become much worse since the recent had become much worse since the recent large capture of Italians. The prisoners suffered very much from the cold and were wrapping themselves in blankets whenever they could. The brutal con-duct and bullying on the part of the Germans set in only recently. One wit-ness said he saw Italians knocked down frequently and also hit with the but frequently and also hit with the butt end of rifles. This treatment was not due particularly to bad conduct on the part of the prisoners, but simply be-cause they were talians. These men have one ration of soup and bread cally.

Similar evidence comes from Zerbst, Anhalt, where Italian prisoners, after five days' journey without food, were driven back by the Germans with drawn swords as they were going to get their soup allowance. Another witness testi-fied that at the Hemeln camp the Ital-

lans were nearly starved and fought among themselves for a piece of bread thrown to them by British prisoners. At Freidrichsfelde, province of Brandenburg, the treatment of the Italians was equally barbarous. Here sentries what Italians for tribuses the treatment of the sentries. shot Italians for trying to get food from the British prisoners. Equally revolting stories come from Italians tish prisoners. Equally revolting come from Hammelburgh, Stendal, Soltau, Limburg and Hamburg.

BRINGS NEWS OF **BOY ON TUSCANIA** A HEROINE'S DEATH PRAISES U.S. TROOPS

Tells How Dr. Elsie Ingles Died.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 10.—Miss Kathleen Burke, wearing the decoration of a commander of the British Empire, conferred upon her by King George for her services with the Scottish War Hospitals, arrived the Scottish War Hospitals her services with the Scottish War Hospitals, arrived here on an American steamship today. She brought the story of the tragic death of Dr. Elsie Ingles, head of the Scottish Hospitals, after an ice journey from Rumania at the head of Serbian soldiers who had been fighting on that front and feared they would be trapped after the collapse of Russia. "The story of Dr. Ingles will go down in history as the high water mark of a Scottishwoman's devotion to her cause," said Miss Burke. "Unaided she came from the Rumanian front bringing with

Miss Burke, Decorated by King, Soldiers Accepted Risk of Rescue With Great Spirit, Captain's Aide Says.

> By Associated Press.
>
> Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 10.—Captain Maclean, of the Tuscania, has submitted a report to his owners and to the Board of Trade and the naval authorities. He declined to make a statement for publication, remarking that the main facts of the disaster already had been fairly stated.
>
> A young Irish lad, a resident of Glasgow, who acted as Captain Maclean's boy, was interviewed by the Associated Press correspondent. The boy said that after the torpedoing Captain Maclean looked to be the coolest man on board, giving orders as if nothing had happened to interfere with the ordinary By Associated Press.

BRITISH BOMBERS DERAIL HUN TRAINS

Boche Soldiers Scattered Over Country When Machine Guns Spray Leaden Hail.

By Capt. R. P. P. Rowe

France, Feb. 1.—Although the British official communiques contain announcements of bombing raids on important points behind the German lines almost daily, few, perhaps, realize the nature of these raids, or the extent of the damage which they accomplish. The following is an account of a recent raid, and it may be taken as typical of these ad-

An airplane heavily laden with bombs requires aerial protection from enemy scouts, which, built solely for fighting, might at any moment dive on to it from a superior height with deadly effect. To afford such protection, British fighting machines always accompany a raiding expedition, and, as will be seen, still further precautions are devised to guard against enemy interference. Even so, the danger to the assailants of attack from earth or air is great. An airman carries his life in his hand, a ready fortest if need he and it rould be difficult. felt if need be, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the continual risks which so willingly and gallantly undertakes.

Bomb Supply Jointly.

The Douai-Lille main line is of immense military value to the enemy, for it is one of the great arteries which supply his army. An important point is the station of Libercourt, with its many sidings and quantities of moving and stationary rolling stock. A bombing raid was organized recently, with Liber-court as its chief objective; and it was

carried out with conspicuous success.

There were several enemy aerodromes in the neighborhood of the station, and it was designed as a preliminary measure to smoke these wasps' nests very liferally into quiescence. In consequence patrols, each consisting of two bombing machines and one fighting scout, were directed against the aerodromes of Tourmignies, Phalempin and Provin. When they reached their objectives the raiders dropped phosphorous bombs intervals to keep the aerodror shrouded in smoke, and from time time sent down a twenty-pound here. aerodromes time sent down a twenty-pound high explosive bomb to show that they were

This carefully prepared plan was completely successful; and, in addition to being put out of action, at least two of these aerodromes suffered very consid-

erable damage. The patrol over Provin destroyed a hangar in the course of its work, and at Phalempin a fire was caused which spread over the northern part of the village, throwing out such sheets of flame as to make it evident that a petrol store had been hit. At a late hour in the afternoon this fire was still burning.

Attack Trains.

Typical Raid by Airmen on the Western Front Destroys Much War Material.

TROOPS UNDER FUSILADE

Attack Trains.

In the meanwhile two bomb-carrying machines, each accompanied by a fighting scout, proceeded to Libercourt. It was their duty to descend and attack the trains. The first train seen was leaving Libercourt at 1.40 P. M., and the two bombing aeroplanes swooped to the attack. Just as they dropped, a second train was observed coming up the Henin Lietard branch line toward Ostricourt, where it joins the main line, and one of the assailants turned aside after this new quarry. The first train was attacked from a height of 800 feet, and six 20-pound bombs were dropped. The result was that the engine was hit and thrown from the rails, which caused the two or three front coaches to be partly two or three front coaches to be partly telescoped. German soldiers immediate ly began to alight, and they were play ed on with machine-gun fire as they ran in streaming confusion to Ostricourt vil lage and the woods in its vicinity. The were so many men, according to the pilot of the attacking aeroplane, that would have been almost impossible to miss them, and undoubtedly a larg number were killed or wounded.

The second train was attacked with similar success. It had come to a stand

still near the junction, owing to the fact that the wrecked train now block ed its way. Of the six 20-pound bombs ed its way. Of the six 20-pound bombs which again was the number dropped three scored direct hits. Once mor troops poured from the carriage and they were fired on as they ran toward Envin village. Altogether between 60 and 700 rounds were fired by the tw. machines, and the total carvalties conscarcely by the fire that the constant of the constant o Scarcely b a less than 100. Neithe of the oralders was attacked, and i is worth noting, as proof of the complete demoralization caused, that one of the pilots confessed that, the ground being sultable, he had been tempted to land to obtain identifications.

land to obtain identifications. Fortunately, perhaps, he refrained from this act of rashness.

Again Bomb Town.

Subsequently more raiders from the main party attacked Libercourt Station This was at about 2 P. M., so necessar lly swift is the conduct of such operations. They dropped fourteen 112-pound bombs and thirty-four of 20-pound weight. Station buildings, sidings and rolling stock were hit and undoubtedly much damage was caused. Several car riages were seen to be completel wrecked and one coach was observed by

ing cross-ways on the line.

This is an account of one raid out o hundreds. When, after the war, the pilots come to tell their own stories graphic and revealing touches will, in many cases, add a more wonderful reality to their exploits. The aerial literature of the future should provide reading as magical as any tale from the Arabian Nights

Arabian Nights.

FRENCH AND GERMANS CARRY OUT TRENCH RAIDS

Paris, Feb. 10.—German raiders w active last night at points on the Aisn active last night at points on the Alsa front, in the Argonne and in the Yosge región. They were driven off by the fire of the French, who on their ow account raided German trenches in the Champagne and carried out success scouting expeditions elsewhere, takin some prisoners, according to today French War Office report.

AMUSEMENTS

Aloundon

A GOLDWYN PICTURE MADGE KENNEDY

"OUR LITTLE WIFE"
By the Author of "Fair and Warmer PALACE 10 A. M. to 11.15 P. M. First Presentation KITTY GORDON "THE DIVINE SACRIFICE"

ARCADIA CHESTNUT BEL. 16th 10.15 A. M., 12, 2, 3.45, 5.45, 7.45, 9.30 P.M.

DOROTHY DALTON
In First Showing of PARAMOUNT Picture
"FLARE-UP SAL" THE SON OF DEMOCRACY First of a series of ten episodes, ea emplete in itself and each telling of a dr atic chapter in the life of Abraham Lincol

VICTORIA MARKET Ab. 9TH 9 A.M. to 11.15 P.M. William Fox Presents WILLIAM FARNUM LES MISERABLES

1918 Picturization of Victor Hugo's Novel Essay Cash Prize Contest REGENT MARKET Bel. 17TH METRO Presents EFFIE SHANNON "HER BOY"

MARKET STREET
AT JUNIPER
VAUDEVILLE
CONTINUOUS
11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

"THE ARI STORM OTHER CHILDREN OF FRANCE." Others.
CROSS KEYS MARKET BEL. 60TH
Daily, 2.15. Evgs., 7. 89
Chinatown "Musical
Comedy" BROADWAY BROAD & SNYDER ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE D. W. GRIFFITH'S GREATEST PICTUR "The Birth of a Nation" "MID-WINTER REVUE"

FORREST NIGHTS AT 8,15

"Tuneful Procession of Joy."—Press.
POP. \$1 MAT. TODAY AND
Entire Lower Floor, \$1. Bal. & Gal., 50c.
Nights & Sat. Mat. Entire \$1.50
(Except Sat. Eys.) Lower Floor
Plenty of Good Seats, 50c and \$1.00
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers The New

Musical Comedy

People

BROAD This & Next W'k. Evgs., 8.15 POP. \$1 MAT. TODAY Entire lower floor, \$1. LOVE FORBIDDEN

ROBERT EDESON GARRICK Nights at 8.15
Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
"AN INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS."

Special Holiday Mat. Today Best Seats \$1.50 UPSTAIRS A DOWN

With a Typical Morosco Cast,

LOCUST 52nd & Locust. Aft.1.30 &

MARY PICKFORD STELLA MARIS

NIXON Wallace Reid 2nd & Market In "RIMROCK JONES" 5—All Star Acts—5 AMUSEMENTS

CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE FAREWELL WEEK \$1 MAT TODAY—\$1 NIGHTS BEST SEATS \$1.50 THE LAST CHANCES

PASSING SHOW OF 1917

GALAXY OF STARS BEWILDERING CHORUS

MONDAY, FEB. 18 "OVER THE TOP"

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE—ED.WYNN AND COMPANY OF 100 LYRIC-Holiday Mat. Today

BEST SEATS, \$1.00 WILLIAM

In His Greatest A Cure for Curables PHILA. INQUIRER SAYS-"Delightaudiences because of its original lines, wizard-like situations and painstakingly conceived cast."

TODAY AND MATS., BEST \$1.00 ADELPHI-Holiday Mat. Today

DREW-ILLINGTON IN SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY THE GAY LORD QUEX" WALNUT Evgs., 25c to \$1. No Higher Mats.Today, Wed., Thurs. 25c50c Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c. The Marriage Question?

B. F. Keith's Theatre 3—SHOWS TODAY—3 Valeska Suratt & Co. IN "THE PURPLE POPPY"

Artie—Mehlinger & Meyer—Geo. W

MME. CRONIN'S ELECTRICAL NOVELT

AND OTHER FEATURES

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
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SOLOIST
WINIFRED CHRISTIE

DR. KARL MUCK Tickets at Heppe's.
Conductor Amphi. 25c. ORPHEUM Germantown & Chelten Av. Twice Daily, 2.15 & 8.15
The Birth of a Nation

MATINEE TODAY CASINO THE SIGHT SEER Walnut & Sth Sts. IT'S A REAL ONE

DUMONT'S MINSTRELS-9TH & ARC WM. PENN Vaudeville and Photoplay

Trocadero GIRLS AND ROZEL

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STRAYER'S The Best Business School 801-807 Chestnut Street Positions guaranteed. Enter now. Day or night

YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS Philadelphia

Germantown Y. W. C. A., 5820 Gtn. Ave Join the Gym. New term begins Jan. 28th

It Pays to Use Press Want Ads,

mass meeting asserted that in his home land Barhana would get only life imprisonment and so his sentence ought to be commuted here.

President Wilson was indorsed in a resolution as the first man in the world to correctly enumerate the war aims of all nations. Other resolutions opposed the imprisonment by the Bolsheviki of Mme. Breshkovskaya, known as the "Grandmother" of the revolution; Plokhanoff, who first plotted the Czar's overthrow, and Bourtzev, historian of the revolution. revolution.

revolution.

M. Svaryko, a Brooklyn delegate, attacked the Russian press in America. The language press, he said, is guided by selfish interests and does not represent the Russian people.

The Boisheviki who got into the hall heard President Semonoffsky comdemn their rule in Russia and urge expression of sympathy for social democracy, the constituent assembly, the peasants.

the constituent assembly, the peasants, and the workmen.

POLISH FORCES CAPTURE SMOLENSK FROM THE REDS

London, Feb. 10.—Polish forces which ecently revolted from the Russian army under the leadership of General Dovber Mousnitsky, have captured Smolensk from the Bolsheviki, according to advices from Vienna forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen.

Smolensk, capital of the Russian prov ince of that name, and with a popula-tion before the war of slightly less than 50,000, is situated about 225 miles southwest of Moscow. If the report of its capture is correct the revolting Poles have already pushed some distance from Mchiley, the Russian headquarters which

The Chicago Tribanne. THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1918.

REORGANIZATION AND THE GENERAL STAFF.

The plan for reorganizing and increasing the general staff announced by Secretary Baker is welcome if somewhat tardy. Within a fortnight an officer of high rank at Washington described the demoralization of the general staff since we entered the war, and The Tribune from time to time has protested against the failure to develop the staff system. We are glad if Secretary Baker's order indicates a determination not only to make a certain reorganization within the department as indicated, but also to make an end of the unfortunate feud between the permanent bureaus and the staff by establishing the staff beyond challenge as the secretary's agency of direction and command.

This is not assured by Mr. Baker's latest step, but we hope it is promised. With a properly organized general staff there will be no need for the so-called war council which now harbors Gen. Crozier and Gen. Sharpe. Legislation should be sought to bring the bureau chiefs under the rule of rotation applied to details to the general staff, and these bureaus should be brought under and within the staff.

Mr. Baker has a chance to complete and fully establish the work begun by Mr. Root after the bitter lesson of the Spanish war. He ought to be in the mood for such action, for if Mr. Root's effort had not been thwarted in great measure by politics and selfish interest in the years since he left the war department many if not all of Mr. Baker's embarrassments might have been avoided.

The detail of Gen. Peyton March as acting chief of staff will be highly approved in the army, where, as Congressman McCormick reported upon his return from France, he is considered among the three or four ablest men in our service.

Florida Editor Compares Cabinets.

Congratulations to Bro. Harris. of the Ocala Banner, on the way he cleaned up and knocked out the New York Herald in his comparison of Lincoln's and Wilson's cabinets. We read it all in the Herald, which had the good newspaper sense to feature Mr. Harris's letter on its editorial page. The reply of the Herald was weak, inconsequent and piffling. It completely begged the question and was obviously afraid of the issue. The writer of the Herald article was either an old man who thinks along prim and proper conventional lines on every thing relating to the civil war and would hold it treason to entertaln an original thought on the subject, or a young man under the spell of that great mass of highly-colored history, fiction and romance that has grown up around the leading figures of that period.

In either case he needs to learn that when comparisons are instituted between the men of the past and the men of the present, the glamour of sentiment must be stripped away from the former as an obscuring and distorting veil, hurtful to truth and fatal to fair appraisement. The difficulties surrounding the cabinet of President Wilson are at least several times the size of those which surrounded the cabinet of President Lincoln, and there isn't a reason in the world for believing that Lincoln's advisers could have better discharred the cabinet responsibilities of today than Wilson's advisers tre doing. Mr. Lincoln's task, arge as it was, hadn't half the magnitude and complexity of Woodrow Wilson's task, and the same is equally true of the two cabinets. We enlarge those men of civil war days because we look at them through the softening and magnifying haze of time and exalted station, but their contemporaries did not so regard them and abused them as fiercely as the critics now do Wil

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QUINCY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

COUNTY

N D E D

The Chicago Tribune.

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We also congratulate Editor Harris on the way he trimmed Henry Watterson because of his recent ill-timed and unjust attack on President Wilson and revealed the Louisville editor to himself as the victim of his own pique and offended self-esteem. Mr. Watterson is now old and garrulous and much given to repeating himself—a phrase-maker for the most part when he mounts a hobby, and we advise him to fight the enemies of his country, and let the President of the United

d States alone. Woodrow will fill a volume in his-Watterson a paragraph.

Wilson

ADSDEN

Stand Behind Baker

The Public, New York, makes a strong call to liberals to stand behind President Wilson and his administration and charges that the animus of much of the attack on Secretary Baker is because of the antagonism of financial and industrial masters, aroused by his insistence on the 8-hour day and fair treatment of workmen employed on government contracts, his vetoing of ing of the exorbitant prices for eoal on government contracts and especially because he has opposed preparations now for a permanent policy of military preparedness by universal military service.

Evidently, as the Public says, Mr. Baker "took our war aims seriously. He actually believed in them."

Encouraging the Kaiser

No sooner has Uncle Sam got the I W. W., the Bolo conspirators, spies and dynamiters corralled than some notoriety-seeking senator opens his mouth to criticise the war management, thereby giving comfort and encouragement to the German war lords.

A New York organization is circulating the recent speech of Senator Chamberlain broadcast over the country, and it looks as if the Kaiser had read it, judging from the blatant boasting about a big drive planned to be pulled off soon.

In the course of his speech in the Senate, denouncing the critics of War Department mistakes, Senator James, of Kentucky, used a striking metaphor in which he pictured President Wilson as walking a tight rope stretched across the sea, bearing the richest treasure ever lodged in the keeping of one man.

"Do not shake the rope," adjured the Kentucky senator. "Do not badger him. Do not heckle him. He will make the journey safely over this ocean of blood and peril. Keep silence. Hold your tongues."

This is good, sound, well-meant advice. Nobody should shake the rope or attempt to badger or heckle the President in the administration of his difficult and delicate duties. All realize the tremendous responsibilities which are his, and every loyal citizen will refrain from embarrassing him or placing any obstacles in his way.

But in this perilous journey which Senator James pictures the President as taking, suppose traitors try to cut the rope, and slackers let it drop, and grafters interfere with the President? Must honest men keep silent and fail to give the alarm? Does Senator James mean that every person under the President shall be immune to criticism? If he does, then he is going as far in one extreme as the loose-tongued, irresponsible critics go in another.

The path of wisdom in this crisis lies between two extremes. There should be no irresponsible fault-finding; neither should there be toleration of wrongdoing. Fair and just criticism, based upon facts and uttered in a patriotic spirit, is good for the country and helpful to the President. It is not "shaking the rope," by any means. It is neither "badgering" nor "heckling." The people have a right to know what is being done by the officials upon whom the President is forced to place important responsibilities.

Mr. Wilson himself has not once, but repeatedly invited honest criticism, stating that he would regard it as a misfortune if he could not receive the benefit of proper criticism. Some of his subordinates, however, are not so clear-headed in their attitude toward public criticism. Among them are the "prima donnas" jokingly referred to by the President; men who do not know how to cooperate, and who if not continually fed by flattery are disposed to sulk.

Recent public utterances of the chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, criticizing the work of certain branches of the War Department, created a great furore and furnished the basis for the Kentucky senator's speech. And yet, since the delivery of that address, the country has witnessed a virtual reorganization of the War Department, coupled with a speeding up of war preparations that has been most heartening to the American people.

How much of this improvement is due to the address of Senator Chamberlain is problematical, but the fact stands that material benefits followed its delivery. It

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SPRINGFIELD EXPRESS, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD; MO., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1918.

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the American people.

How much of this improvement is due to the address of Senator Chamberlain is problematical, but the fact stands that material benefits followed its delivery. It was based upon facts and figures supplied by the heads of bureaus who knew their subjects, and it was not tinged with any feeling of unfriendliness. Criticism of this sort cannot safely be banned, for it is legitimate and in the country's interests. But it does not in any sense justify exaggerated statements uttered with malicious intent, calculated to embarrass and annoy the administration. This country wants neither malice nor servility. demands patriotism, vigilance and the spirit of helpfulness.

The President and Congress

President Wilson is demonstrating, not only that he knows the weak spots in our war organization, but that he is entirely capable of exposing the motives of those behind the assault on his policies as those policies are just now personified in Secretary Baker. In asking Congress for authority to transfer the functions of various departments and bureaus and to disregard, during the war, such legal technicalities and red tape as stand in the way of driving ahead, he is asking something far less revolutionary than the Chamberlain proposal to put all executive power in the hands of "three distinguished citizens of demonstrated ability." From the first, Secretary Baker has recounted his difficulties with the unwinding of red tape and has stressed the need of legislation that would untie the President's hands. Government disbursing officers and the auditors of the Treasury Department have long been the high priests of a system of checks and regulations and precedents that are the despair of the uninitiated. It

is a system built up by suspicious Congressmen, and it is admirably designed to trip up any executive officer who wants something done in a hurry. It was just this system that Mr. Chamberlain and his allies would have us believe his target, yet when Mr. Wilson proposes to overcome the difficulty by a far less radical departure from precedent he is met with a chorus of disapproval and alarm. This Congress still has its opportunity to read history and decide whether it wishes to write itself down as one with the petty body of obstructionists that were the despair of Washington during the Revolution. War seems to bring out the best in our executives and the worst in our Congress. The narrow sectionalism, the lack of intelligence, the chaos of conflicting special interests exhibited by Congress are bad enough in peace times. In an emergency like this they are maddening. Congress should be informed, sobered, and shamed into decent behavior by the presence on its floors of cabinet officers or their representatives, prepared at all times to allay the skipping spirits of its members with a few cold drops of fact, to be administered either in answer to honest inquiries or in rebuke of irresponsible criticism. The Public renews its suggestion of last Spring, that this change be inaugurated, now if need be, through the unofficial representation of executive departments on the floors of Congress during certain hours of the week.

Lloyd George and Baker

Lloyd George has had and continues to have will promptly throw their support with Presithe unqualified approval of even the most pug-dent Wilson, Secretary Baker and Premier Lloyd speech-making war-makers, of the type now intent on destroying Secretary Baker and replacing him with a man who will aid them in their campaign for permanent compulsory universal military service. It has become clear enough that Secretary Baker's opposition to their attempt to "put over" compulsory universal service as a permanent policy at this time is his unforgivable offense in the eyes of those newspapers and financial interests that are now trying to discredit him. What is Lloyd George's position on this question? At the labor conference of January 18, where he made a plea for additional man-power in the army, the British Premier was questioned at length by the labor delegates at the conclusion of his speech. The following is from a verbatim stenographic report of the proceed-

A Delegate-Will the Prime Minister give an immediate undertaking that in the event of the terms of settlement being arrived at, as indicated by him, compulsory military service in this country will be immediately withdrawn?

Mr. Lloyd George-It is my hope, and that is really what we are fighting for, that we will establish conditions that will make compulsory service unnecessary, not merely in this country, but in every country. Unless we succeed in establishing those conditions, I personally shall not feel that we have achieved one of the most important of our war aims. We want to make this sort of thing impossible again ever. It is not a question of whether you are going to stop it in this country. You must stop it in other countries-otherwise, you cannot stop it here. We must defend ourselves here, and the first thing for us to do is to put an end to militarism throughout the world.

"One of the most important of our war aims," says the British Premier, is to make permanent compulsory service unnecessary after this war. Proponents of the Chamberlain universal service bill in this country make no pretense that its passage would have any relation to the prosecution of the war. They are careful to explain that the system could not be instituted until after the war, and their sharp tactics in pressing for a favorable vote in Congress at this time are covered by the plea that we must act in time to save the temporary cantonments. Their plan is clear enough-to "put over" their measure at a time when the nation is in the first heat of war enthusiasm and when all the benefits and none of the vast evils of a compulsory universal service system are in evidence. What they really want is made clear enough by some of their propaganda,—a nation so imbued with the spirit of discipline and respect for the established order that economic changes will be discouraged at home, and so powerful, bellicose and patriotic in the bad old sense that they can rely on a battleship or an army division whenever the exploited populations of weak debtor countries become obstreperous. We have to be thankful to them for making the issue so clear. It needs only to be understood, and the American people

CHICAGO CONTRACTOR CON

BAKER'S DEMOCRACY

In the very nature of things there is more or less murkiness in Washington. It is to be expected that some scandal would result over so many contracts that are given out.

Search the records and it will be found that that has been the case in all wars in all countries.

It was not to be expected that this war would be an exception.

We cannot expect anything else until human nature undergoes a radical transformation.

There is the dust of scandal over war contracts and other things done in the heat and excitement and need of speedy mobilization, things that never can be done in a better way until the very structure of government is changed.

Commenting upon which Louis F. Post, in a publication called "The Public," says that through it all shines the light of the spirit of our two foremost leaders-Woodrow Wilson and Newton Baker.

Mr. Post says that they are executives and doers of deeds and harbingers and prophets of a better day.

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"And so, when this war is over, and the crude madievalism which at last brings the Hohenzollerus and the Hapsburgs to confront their fate in the young giant of the democratic spirit; when this contest is over and the David of democracy has dealt with the Goliath of medievalism and autocracy, there will still be work for David to do worthy of his best efforts. and in the accomplishment of it large benefits to the race still remain to be achieved. * * *

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"And now, in the fullness of time, this giant is full grown, and she joins hands with other peoples, who, though older, are yet the children of her spirit and we are partners now with great nations who have borne for three years heroically the brunt of this battlefield, there arises the picture of a new fraternity of mankind—the sons and daughters of civilization joining hands to protect the sacred

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Hon. George E. Chamberlain, the distinguished senator from Oregon, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, recently said in a public address in the city of New York that the United States government had "fallen down." That every bureau of every department was inefficient. That the entire machinery of government had about ceased func-

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Germany had but recently made the same boast. Those in authority had ridiculed our army with the evident intention of creating the opinion among the great body of the German people and throughout the German army that Germany had nothing to fear from the United States as the whole military and naval establishments were inefficient and to make ready for war would require the work of vears.

That long before the United States would be prepared for battle, either on land or sea, Germany would have time to conquer her enemies.

Now, to bolster up these assertions, here comes a distinguished member of the United States senate, the very head and front of the committee on military affairs and publicly and amazingly confirms every statement made by those in authority in Germany.

Suppose that General von Hindenburg and Admiral von Tirpitz were to publicly proclaim tomorrow that Germany's military and naval establishment had "fallen down," what effect would it produce in this country?

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His apology will hardly suffice for the harm he has done.

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Among other things he said that when war was declared we only had a bare handful of airships and they were of an obsolete type.

The president had invited a conference with all the automobile manufacturers in the country and they laid bare their secret processes of manufacture before him, and from the whole was collaborated a type of machine lighter in weight and greater in horsepower than any machine ever devised, and that aircraft to the number of seven thousand a month were being manufactured and the numbers were to be increased.

That was but a sample of our busy and splendid preparations. The same alertness and thoroughness were go ing on in every department of the government.

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Why his change?

BAKER'S DEMOCRACY

In the very nature of things there is more or less murkiness in Washington. It is to be expected that some scandal would result over so many contracts that are given out.

Search the records and it will be found that that has been the case in all wars in all countries.

It was not to be expected that this war would be an exception.

We cannot expect anything else until human nature undergoes a radical transformation.

There is the dust of scandal over war contracts and other things done in the heat and excitement and need of speedy mobilization, things that never can be done in a better way until the very structure of government is changed.

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Mr. Baker said:

"There is a quality in this war which evokes a spiritual response and that will be a new kind of cement for the making of a stronger and more triumphant people when it is over.

"We are not fighting this battle alone. I am not even ambitious that the glory of the final conquest should come to us alone. I would far rather

have the triumph of democracy the reward of the associated effort of democratic people everywhere, so that when the war is over neither we nor they can have any monopoly of that virtue, but will be partners in its glory, and so associates in the future progress which is to be made.

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"The American people have shot through all their preparations for this war an influence of idealism and morality which is a new thing in the world. About our training eamps new conditions have arisen. All sorts of modern, advanced notions with regard to the amusement and entertainment and recreation of young men, in order that they may be virile, strong and migh-minded, have been adopted, not because of any particular wisdom in any place, but because of the unanimous judgment and demand of the American people and so, when our army goes abroad, it will be a knightly army, not an army of conquest that expects to come home with a chariot and somebody chained to the wheels and loaded up with material spoils, but an army that is going to live and die for the fine fruits of a high idealism and a purified national morality.'

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AKER PROMISE ONLY HALF KEPT

Froops Transported Just 54 Per Cent. of Number Forecast, Says Weeks.

CRITICISES WILSON

Blames President for Injecting Partisan Politics in the Situation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. - Secretary Baker's optimistic claim, made nearly a month ago before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, that the United States would have half a million men on the fields of France this month was ridiculed on the floor of the Senate to-day by Senator Weeks (Mass.). A scant 54 per cent. of the Baker promise has been kept, Senator Weeks told his colleagues, and the rate per cent. of overseas transportation of Uncle Sam's fighting force has been maintained at this figure

Senator Weeks withheld the actual number of men in France and en route for the purpose of preserving that, semplance of secrecy regarding military operations which it has been the insistence of the Administration authorities should be preserved, but he dealt with the percentages so frankly as to arouse anger and resentment on the Democratic side of the chamber. He said:

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"The question has arisen about the number of troops in Europe. I am not going to say on the floor of the Senate going to say on the floor of the Senate how many, although I know, but the suggestion has been made by those in high authority that we have done very much better than we anticipated. I don't think it is fair that this wrong impression should be given the public. On October 1 I had a conversation with the Secretary of War, who told me the number of troops we had in Europe or en route and what the Department plans were and what he believed the Department could do in the future. ment could do in the future.

Not Said in Criticism.

"The number of troops in Europe is exactly 54 per cent of the number that would have been there on February 15 if Secretary Baker's anticipations had been fulfilled. I do not say this in criticism of Secretary Baker. I do say that it is an answer to the impression which has been given to the public that we have been doing even better than the War Department projects anticipated.

"It is unwise to give the public erromeous impressions. It is unwise to give the public the impression that we are doing more than we actually are or to be held up to criticism for those things whereon criticism is unwarranted. But, so far as possible, the whole truth in matters of this sort, when a military secret is not disclosed, should be stated. Senator Weeks took Senator James (Kentucky) to task for indulging in optimistic verbal indiscretions in his speech yesterday when the Kentuckian alleged that the United States has many times 100,000 men in France. Senator Weeks objected to the use of the word "many," saying, "It entirely deludes the public and is so flagrantly incorrect as to merit protest."

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senator weeks blamed President Wilson for first injecting partisan politics into the situation arising from the military investigation. He said the Democrats and Republicans alike in the Military Committee had studiously avoided letting politics intrude at any stage. He continued:

"Senators advocating the enactment of the war cabinet bill and the bill to create a department of munitions have been charged with partisanship, but the been charged with partisanship, but the country should not fail to note that this for nearly two months, has given consideration to a great number of important subjects and there has not been the slightest bias in its deliberations.

Criticises President.

"Not a question indicating partisanship was raised until the President deliberately injected politics into the situation by an attack upon the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and the committee itself by calling to the White House Democratic party leaders, not for purposes of consultation, but to insist on the suppression of discussion of the proposed bills to relieve this delinquency in the war machinery.

"Have we come to such a pass that the action of the most important committee in Congress at this time is to be forbidden by the President?"

Referring to Secretary Baker, Senator Weeks said after praising many army achievements:

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"Neither do I wish to criticise un-justly or unreservedly the head of the

justly or unreservedly the head of the War Department. He has had to deal with a multitude of questions, the disposal of many of which meet my approval. It would require too much time to enumerate. The Secretary has done that effectively in his speech made to the committee January 28.

"If I were to criticise the Secretary personally it would be that he has undertaken to do too many things himself, some of which might have been left to subordinates. If I were to make a further criticism, it would relate to his temperamental relationship to the war. Doubtless he himself would admit that he is a pacifist by nature.

"For example, even now he is opposed to universal military training, and

"For example, even now he is opposed to universal military training, and I cannot divorce myself from the conclusion, based on his own testimony, that clusion, based on his own testimony, that he has been inclined to plan for prosecution of the war—and this condition has, to some degree, permeated the Department—on the basis that we are 3,000 miles away from the front, instead of hastening preparation with all the vigor we would exercise if our borders were the battlefront."

Calls Answer "Flippant."

Referring to Mr. Baker's reply, when asked by the committee if other men could not have done things better, that he did not know all the men in the world and could not judge their capabilities, Senator Weeks said the answer was "somewhat flippant," and that it is impossible to expect a department whose head makes such a statement to make many changes which an outside investigation has shown to be necessary.

"One of the notable features of the present situation," Senator Weeks contended, "is the virulence used in attacking those who favor the commit-

tended, "is the virulence used in attacking those who favor the committee's plan of centralization. They are referred to as plotters, mischievous meddlers and even as servitors of the endlers and even as servitors of the en-emy. Every means of false suggestion has been used to discredit a sincere and loyal attempt to make a change which will materially increase the efficiency of our war administration."

Asserting that it is "physically im-possible" for the President individually to coordinate and direct all of the Gov-ernment's functions, Senator Weeks added:

"Can it be possible the President will be embarrassed by such a Cabinet? It

ation of the disjointed system which now ation of the disjointed system which now exists, a system which failed to produce ships, notwithstanding the shipping plans; which has failed to deliver coal, notwithstanding the unbounded coal supply we have; which has been responsible for a failure to protect our soldiers against sickness and furnish them with suitable clothing.

Leaders Yet Laggards.

"We are the inventors and leaders in airplanes, and yet we have no airplanes. We have the greatest steel works in the we have the greatest steel works in the world, and yet we have few guns. We lead the world in automobile manufacture, and yet we are just commencing to obtain motor trucks; and worst of all, the system we have is responsible for camp hospitals not having heat, water

sewerage."
Furnishing of food to the army, Sen-Furnishing of food to the army, Senator Weeks said, has been a "tremendous success, due to Gen. Sharpe." He also praised Gen. Crozier, chief or ordnance, saying he had often asked Congress for more ordnance appropriations, but that sentiment in the country prevented appropriations. Gen. Crozier, he declared, was partly responsible, however for declaring in the section. ever, for deficiencies in machine guns and light ordnance.

light ordnance.

Reliance upon France for ordnance and other materials, he said, was "very doubtful wisdom," and the powder situation was described as acute. "with half of American production under contract to the Allies and our total capacity not half of our needs."

Aviation work, the Senator conceded, has been carried out intelligently and systematically. "While the actual number of machines constructed," he said, "does not compare favorably with impressions given the public, it is represented that production will be very rapid."

Although praising efforts of the War

Although praising efforts of the War Department toward reorganization Sep-ator Weeks said Edward R. Stettinius the civilian surveyor of purchases, is in an "impossible position," and that the Administration is "throwing away an opportunity to make an effective organization" by rejecting the plan for a munitions director.

Defends Root Mission.

The Administration's non-acceptance of the recommendations of the Root war mission to Russia, Senator Weeks also said, required some explaining. Senator James had dragged this question into his speech of yesterday. He had referred to the "failure" of the Root mission to Russia. Senator Weeks charged that a reference to the files of the State Department would convince the Senator from Kentucky that the recommendations of the Root mission had not been fully carried out.

Senator Stone, chairman of the For-The Administration's non-acceptance

Senator Stone, chairman of the For-eign Relations Committee, objected to the introduction of this diplomatic sub-ject into the debate, saying: "I think it is rather an unfortunate statement to say that the State Department has not done its duty with respect to the Root

Senator Weeks replied: this particular matter to the attention of the Senate to show that the Root mis-sion was not entirely responsible for the sion was not entirely responsible for the failures charged yesterday by the Senator from Kentucky. But I think the matter should be referred to and discussed by the proper committee of the Senate at the proper time."

Senator Weeks was followed by Senator Kirby, Democrat, who declared he was compelled to reply to the "unjust criticism" and the "unwarranted assertions."

Few Senators heard the Arkansas Senator's reply. At one time only eight Democrats and two Republicans were in the chamber.

Mr. Baker's Figures On Ships and Men

By C. W. Gilbert

ASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senators who have had a chance to study Secretary Baker's figures, recently furnished to the Military Affairs Committee, are convinced that he cannot get 1,500,000 men in Europe this year.

Secretary Baker on the witness stand said that his department estimated two tons of shipping a man would be required to main-tain our army in France. At the same time, it came out that the War Department estimated that fifty pounds a day a man of supplies of all kinds-food, clothing, munitions, airplane, engineering materials, etc., would be required by an army in the field. As a matter of fact, some authorities in the War Department adopt a much higher figure than this, but taking the minimum estimate of fifty pounds a man it would take over nine tons of supplies a man each year, or more than 13,500,000 tons of supplies a year, to maintain an army of 1,500,000 men a year in France.

army of 1,500,000 men a year in France. This is apparently the minimum, for, as I said before, some estimates in the War Department itself place the figure almost 50 per cent higher than fifty pounds a day. What is included in that fifty pounds a day is not disclosed. Whether it provides for such an airplane programme as this country has undertaken is not clear. Whether sufficient allowance is made for the engineering work that has to be done in France is not apparathat has to be done in France is not apparent. Some Senators believe that the shipment of airplanes and engineering material is going to be sacrificed to send men across to make the same sort of showing that was made in sending men to camp when there were not either clothing or guns for them. But, if you give the War Department the benefit of the doubt, once you have 1,500,000 men in France you will have to ship them supplies at the rate of 13,500,000 tons a year.

The Elements of Doubt

How many ships will it require to trans-How many ships will it require to transport 13,500,000 tons of supplies to France? Here again Secretary Baker takes the benefit of the doubt, according to those who have seen the estimates furnished by him to the Senate committee. Obviously, the answer to the question, how many ships will be needed, depends upon the efficiency with which ships are to be operated, and it is notorious that with the submarines haunting the sea the operation of ships is inefficient, grossly inoperation of ships is inefficient, grossly inoperation of ships is inefficient, grossly inefficient, perhaps necessarily so. If cargo ships take forty days to make a round trip, obviously it will take only half as many ships to carry 13,500,000 tons of supplies in a year as it will if they take eighty days to make a trip. These figures are chosen at random for illustration. There is another element in efficiency of ship operation, namely, how nearly the weight of the actual cargo corresponds to the maximum carrying cacorresponds to the maximum carrying ca-

corresponds to the maximum carrying capacity of the ship.

If you load a ship with feathers it will not carry as many tons as if you load it with iron ore. If you load it with tea biscuits it will not carry as many tons as if you load it with shells. A ship may be stowed carefully with airplanes and still its cargo be only, let us say, 20 per cent of its tonnage. Now, it is notorious that ships carrying supplies to France are only carrying cargoes of about 50 per cent of their tonnage. This does not mean that they are going over half empty. mean that they are going over half empty. It means that the average supplies going to France—food, clothing, cartridges, arms, motor cars and so on are not heavy enough or do not pack closely enough to fill ships to their maximum tonnage capacity.

Delays in Crossing

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"It is unwise to give the public erroneous impressions. It is unwise to give the public the impression that we are doing more than we actually are or to be held up to criticism for those things whereon criticism is unwarranted. But, so far as possible, the whole truth in matters of this sort, when a military secret is not disclosed, should be stated.

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Weeks said after praising many army achievements:

"Neither do I wish to criticise unjustly or unreservedly the head of the War Department. He has had to deal with a multitude of questions, the disposal of many of which meet my approval. It would require too much time to enumerate. The Secretary has done that effectively in his speech made to the committee January 28.

"If I were to criticise the Secretary personally it would be that he has undertaken to do too many things himself, some of which might have been left to subordinates. If I were to make a further criticism, it would relate to his temperamental relationship to the war. Doubtless he himself would admit that he is a pacifist by nature.

"For example, even now he is opposed to universal military training, and I cannot divorce myself from the conclusion, based on his own testimony, that he has been inclined to plan for prosecution of the war—and this condition has, to some degree, permeated the Department—on the basis that we are 3,000 miles away from the front, instead of hastening preparation with all the vigor we would exercise if our borders were the battlefront."

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Referring to Mr. Baker's reply, when asked by the committee if other men could not have done things better, that he did not know all the men in the world and could not judge their capabilities, Senator Weeks said the answer was "somewhat flippant," and that it is impossible to expect a department whose head makes such a statement to make many changes which an outside investigation has shown to be necessary.

"One of the notable features of the present situation," Senator Weeks contended, "is the virulence used in attacking those who favor the committee's plan of centralization. They are referred to as plotters, mischievous meddlers and even as servitors of the enemy. Every means of false suggestion has been used to discredit a sincere and loyal attempt to make a change which will materially increase the efficiency of our war administration."

Asserting that it is "physically impossible" for the President individually to coordinate and direct all of the Government's functions, Senator Weeks added:

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ation of the disjointed system which now exists, a system which failed to produce ships, notwithstanding the shipping plans; which has failed to deliver coal, notwithstanding the unbounded coal supply we have; which has been responsible for a failure to protect our soldiers against sickness and furnish them with suitable clothing.

Leaders Yet Laggards.

"We are the inventors and leaders in alrplanes, and yet we have no airplanes. We have the greatest steel works in the world, and yet we have few guns. We lead the world in automobile manufacture, and yet we are just commencing to obtain motor trucks; and worst of all, the system we have is responsible for camp hospitals not having heat, water

camp hospitals not having heat, water or sewerage."
Furnishing of food to the army, Senator Weeks said, has been a "tremendous success, due to Gen. Sharpe." He also praised Gen. Crozier, chief or ordnance, saying he had often asked Congress for more ordnance appropriations, but that sentiment in the country prevented appropriations. Gen. Crozier, he declared, was partly responsible, however, for deficiencies in machine guns and light ordnance. ordnance

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Reliance upon France for ordnance and other materials, he said, was "very doubtful wisdom," and the powder situation was described as acute. "with half of American production under contract to the Allies and our total capacity not half of our needs."

Aviation work, the Senator conceded, has been carried out intelligently and systematically. "While the actual number of machines constructed," he said, "does not compare favorably with impressions given the public, it is represented that production will be very rapid."

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Although praising efforts of the War Department toward reorganization Sepator Weeks said Edward R. Stettinius, the civilian surveyor of purchases, is in an "impossible position," and that the Administration is "throwing away an opportunity to make an effective organization" by rejecting the plan for a munitions director. tions director.

Defends Root Mission.

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The Administration's non-acceptance of the recommendations of the Root war mission to Russia, Senator Weeks also said, required some explaining. Senator James had dragged this question into his speech of yesterday. He had referred to the "failure" of the Root mission to Russia. Senator Weeks charged that a reference to the files of the State Department would convince the Senator from Kentucky that the recommendations of the Root mission had not been fully carried out.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, objected to the introduction of this diplomatic subject into the debate, saying: "I think it is rather an unfortunate statement to say that the State Department has not done its duty with respect to the Root mission."

Senator Weeks replied: Senator Weeks replied: "I brought this particular matter to the attention of the Senate to show that the Root mission was not entirely responsible for the failures charged yesterday by the Senator from Kentucky. But I think the matter should be referred to and discussed by the proper committee of the Senate at the proper time."

Senator Weeks was followed by Senator Kirby, Democrat, who declared he was compelled to reply to the "unjust criticism" and the "unwarranted assertions."

Few Senators heard the Arkansas Senator's reply. At one time only eight Democrats and two Republicans were in the chamber.

Mr. Baker's Figures On Ships and Men

By C. W. Gilbert

ASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senators who have had a chance to study Secretary Baker's figures, recently furnished to the Military Affairs Committee, are convinced that he cannot get 1,500,000 men in Europe this year.

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Secretary Baker on the witness stand said that his department estimated two tons of shipping a man would be required to maintain our army in France. At the same time, it came out that the War Department estimated that fifty pounds a day a man of supplies of all kinds—food, clothing, munitions, airplane, engineering materials, etc., would be required by an army in the field. As a matter of fact, some authorities in the War Department adopt a much higher figure than this, but taking the minimum estimate of fifty pounds a man it would take over nine tons of sup-

adopt a much higher figure than this, but taking the minimum estimate of fifty pounds a man it would take over nine tons of supplies a man each year, or more than 13,500.000 tons of supplies a year, to maintain an army of 1,500,000 men a year in France.

This is apparently the minimum, for, as I said before, some estimates in the War Department itself place the figure almost 50 per cent higher than fifty pounds a day. What is included in that fifty pounds a day is not disclosed. Whether it provides for such an airplane programme as this country has undertaken is not clear. Whether sufficient allowance is made for the engineering work that has to be done in France is not apparent. Some Senators believe that the shipment of airplanes and engineering material is going to be sacrificed to send men across to make the same sort of showing that was made in sending men to camp when there were not either clothing or guns for them. But, if you give the War Department the benefit of the doubt, once you have 1,500,000 men in France you will have to ship them supplies at the rate of 13,500,000 tons a year.

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How many ships will it require to transport 13,500,000 tons of supplies to France? Here again Secretary Baker takes the benefit of the doubt, according to those who have fit of the doubt, according to those who have seen the estimates furnished by him to the Senate committee. Obviously, the answer to the question, how many ships will be needed, depends upon the efficiency with which ships are to be operated, and it is notorious that with the submarines haunting the sea the operation of ships is inefficient, grossly inefficient, perhaps necessarily so. If cargo ships take forty days to make a round trip, obviously it will take only half as many ships to carry 13,500,000 tons of supplies in a year as it will if they take eighty days to make a trip. These figures are chosen at random for illustration. There is another element ip efficiency of ship operation, namely, how nearly the weight of the actual cargo corresponds to the maximum carrying cacorresponds to the pacity of the ship. to the maximum carrying ca

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If you load a ship with feathers it will not carry as many tons as if you load it with iron ore. If you load it with tea biscuits it will not carry as many tons as if you load it with with shells. A ship may be stowed carefully with shells. A ship may be stowed carefully with airplanes and still its cargo be only, let us say, 20 per cent of its tonnage. Now, it is notorious that ships carrying supplies to France are only carrying cargoes of about 50 per cent of their tonnage. This does not mean that they are going over half empty. It means that the average supplies going to France—food, clothing, cartridges, arms, motor cars and so on are not heavy enough or do not pack closely enough to fill ships to their maximum tonnage capacity.

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Just what fraction of a ship's carrying capacity is being used is a matter of record. It is less than 50 per cent. Just how many trips a year a cargo ship in the employ of the War Department is making is a matter of record. It takes an appalling length of time for such a ship to load here, cross the ocean, unload, reload and recross. But, nevertheless, it takes it. The record is plain. Now, according to those who have seen the Secretary's estimate, Mr. Baker, in order to show that there is a prospect of getting 1,500,000 men in France this year, assumes that ships will make 60 per cent more trips in the future than in the past, and that they will also carry more than 50 per cent more tonnage than they have in the past; that is to say, they will be loaded more than 50 per cent nearer deadweight capacity than they have on the average in the past. Putting these two factors together leads to this result: Mr. Baker assumes that ships will be operated 130 per cent more efficiently in the future than the records show they now are.

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Mr. Baker and party will go from Augusta direct to Washington. The secretary stated that it was necessary that he return to the capital and that his plans would not permit a stop-over at any points en route. He offered no explanation as to his decision not to stop at Charlotte, other than that urgent husiness demanded his immediate return to Washington.

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Mr. Baker and party will go from Augusta direct to Washington. The secretary stated that it was necessary that he return to the capital and that his plans would not permit a stop-over at any points en route. He offered no explanation as to his decision not to stop at Charlotte, other than that urgent husiness demanded his immediate return to Washington.

wears makes a lot of difference in

In this store we fit you in a hat which suits you in every particular.

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AISED BY BAKER

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re. We are advocating in every a very hotel and restaurant in alry the substitution of poultry meat. Increased production of an be effected much faster than k and mutton. While we want in all the latter, we must have a sponse in poultry and poultry. There is a great waste of poulfrom every household and every requires little labor. Contot the use by the increased supply need? ATTER ATTE SECRETARY PRAISES CAMP: ALL TROOPS ARE REVIEWED

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SIC di. I C. Reliable Goods Only

PRACTICAL JEWELERS RIES & VEWSLEONG

Women who suffer from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, headaches and nervousness should lose no time in giving this famous root and herb remedy, by hikham's Vegetable Compound, a trial.

housework, even my washing and I have an ideal thy sear do all my housework, even my washing and I have sould ask—thanks to your Vegetable Compound.'.—Mrs. F. H. Stoue, 24 Bowdoin St., Worcester, Mass.

better. I kept on taking it and am now so well and atrong did so and soon saw a change for the better. I kept on helpedherromuch. I I was really discouraged. My mother of a to the control of the c



MACON IS PRAISED BY SECRETARY SAKER

(Continued From Page One.)

The program for today:

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Strehenon Session.

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The Bibl County Sunday School convention will hold its first session of a three days' meeting at the Pirst Christian Church Lhis afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. The program for today:

Night Session-Three-Day Meeting tian Church This Afternoon at 3:45. First Session to Be Held at the First Chris-

Olerk Superior Court, Dino Councy, Councy, Councy, Councy, Cannoy, Carley, The Petition of T. J. Hryson, J. C. Walker and P. H. Gambrell, all of said State and Annoy, respectfully shows:

J. They desire for themselves, their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated for the full term of twenty (20) years untated for the full term of twenty (20) years untated for the fame and style of 'Turity Products Company.

Company.

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onice.

In witness whereof, I hereto attach my official signature and seal of office, this 25th day of afficier, L. MISBET, Isnuary, 1918.

ROBY, A. MISBET, Georgia.

Glerk's Office, Superior Court, do Glerk's Office, Superior Court, do Lieber A. Wisber, Olerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the foregeing two pages contain a true and correct copy of Application for Dissolution of Charter of H. D. Chapman for Dissolution of Charter of H. D. Chapman & Co., together with the order of the Court & Co., together with the order of the Court of Charter of Court of Charter of Charter

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.

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(H. D. Chapman & Co. Chapman who on chapman who on chapman who on chapman who chapman who chapman who chapman who chapman is president of H. D. Chapman & Co., a corporation, and that the facts and allegations stated in the foregoing petition are three chapman is considered. H. D. Chapman & Co. Chapman, Chapman & Co. Chapman, Chapman & Co. Cha

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"Do you know that you will have to ride in a day coach part of the way?" he was asked.

"Do you know," he replied quickly, "I think it would be a good thing if Pullman cars were abolished for a while, at least on the short trips. It would give us a chance to get closer together, something that is needed right now. It will not be the first time that I have ridden in a day coach."

Busy Day for War Secretary.

Busy Day for War Secretary.

Secretary of War Baker arrived in Macon at 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning from Atlanta on the Macon sleeper of Central of Georgia train No. 4. While Dixie Division headquarters had obtained a suite of rooms for him at Hotel Dempsey, he remained aboard the sleeper until nearly 7 o'clock.

Leaving the train he walked through the Terminal station, accompanied by Major General William C. Gorgas, surgeon-general of the United States army; Maj. W. H. Welch, Lieut.-Col. C. L. Furbush and Edwin Newdick, the latter of the committee of public information. He glanced admiringly at the architectural design of the Terminal station as he walked and commented upon its beauty. Inside the station he stopped at the information window and inquired about the train service to Augusta, his next stop after leaving Macon.

Tells Jokes at Station.

Tells Jokes at Station. A crowd gathered about him. Station Master Whippler approached and re-

Master Whippler approached and remarked:

"Which one of you gentlemen is Secretary Baker?"

"This is Eaker," the War Secretary replied, extending his hand.

"I want to shake your hand real hard," said Mr. Whippler. "I'm proud of what you are doing."

Secretary Baker thanked him. Then the conversation turned into story telling. The Secretary was in a good humor and he had a number of jokes which he told and which kept the crowd in laughter.

Army Officers Arrive.

Brig.-Gen. J. L. Hayden and a number of army officers from Camp Wheeler arrived at the Terminal while the Secretary of War was still entertaining a group of railroad men. After formal introductions the Secretary of War was taken in an automobile to the Hotel Company, where here of the war was the secretary of the Hotel Company, where here of the war was the secretary wa empsey, where breakfast was served at

7:30 o'clock.

Immediately after breakfast the Secretary of War was driven to Camp Wheeler He was first taken to Division Headquarters. Meantime a hurry-up call had beer extended to Macon's civilian committee that had planned to confer with him, to be at division headquarters at 9 o'clock To this call Judge William H. Felton former Gov. N. E. Harris, Mayor Gler

(Continued on Last Page.)

Baker Tell How Macon Can Help

Just before going aboard a Georgia Railroad train at the Terminal Station late yesterday afternoon, Secretary of War Baker was asked: retary of War Baker was asked:

"What is the greatest thing that Macon can do to help the Government win the war?"

"Keep right on doing what you are doing," he replied. "Macon people are doing the right thing. The right thing is being done at Camp Wheeler. Take care of the soldiers, whether sick or well, and raise foodstuffs.

"Of course, there are other things that can be done and Macon is meeting the situation well."

MACON IS PRAISED BY SECRETARY SAKER

(Continued From Page One.)

Toole, Guy E. Paine, C. B. Lewis, J. A. Streyer and R. L. McKenney responded. Review Is Ordered.

Brigadier-General Hayden ordered a re-view of the entire Dixie Division in honor of the Secretary of War.

The sun had been shining all morning and the drill field was in good condition, for the event. As the troops passed the Secretary of War frequently showed his appreciation of the appearance of the different units. Besides seeing the Southern boys of the Dixie Division he also had the opportunity of seeing a large body of regulars—the 8th Field Artillery in review. Major Corbin commanded the 8th, while General Horne took his place with others of the reviewing party.

others of the reviewing party.

More than an hour was required for the troops to pass in review. This over, secretary Baker was driven in an Automobile to the base hospital where he met Major Bliss, in charge of that institution; and the heads of the different departments. He than started on a tour of inspection of the hospital and was accompanied by Brigadier General Hayden and other division officers, including Lieut. Col. L. C. Duncan, chief sanitary officer of Camp Wheeler.

Visits Sick in Hospital.

Visits Sick In Hospital. georetary Baker found 733 patients in the hospital or the convalescent wards attached to it. But of this number he found there were only 100 of them in

Going from cot to cot through the hospital the secretary took the hand of each patient, spoke a kind word and frequently asked if proper attention was being civen:

ly asked if proper attention was being given:

A nod of the head or "yes, sir," was invariably the reply.

All through the different wards the secretary continued his visit. He frequently asked a doctor or a nurse if there was anything that should be provided to improve the hospital so that the men would receive the best of treatment, and was told that the hospital facilities were complete in every detal. He looked into the laboratory and the operating rooms, found them perfectly clean, as was each ward in the big institution.

Compliments the Doctors.

ward in the big institution.

Compliments the Doctors.

At the office of Major R. W. Bliss later as he was about to leave, Secretary Baker complimented the major and his staff upon the manner in which they were operating the hospital and the way they were operating for the sick.

"Wonderful," he was heard to remark. Two hours were passed by the secretary in his inspection of the base hospital. He then went to Division headquarters where he was the guest of honor at the division officers' mess.

Brigadier General Hayden presided and there were forty officers and civilians present.

Secretary Baker, was the first speaker introduced after the army officers' mess, which the secretary said he enjoyed better than any dinner that he had had in recent years.

He's Aging Under Strain.

He's Aging Under Strain.

He's Aging Under Strain.

The secretary's hair is beginning to turn gray and his face is starting to wrinkle under the strain of operating the war machinery, but he seemed cheerful during an informal talk on how the Government is conducting the war.

"Our position is improving every day," he remarked during nis address. "We have got to do our 'bit,' each one of us, to win this war."

He told of the importance of the National Guard in the war machine and remarked incidentally that this was the first National Guard camp and the first National Guard base hospital that he had inspected. He assured Macon people that they had nothing to fear; that the camp is perfect and is well managed. Inci-

they had nothing to fear; that the camp is perfect, and is well managed. Incidentally it developed during his talk that he is a native of Virginia and feels quite at home among Southern people.

Those who heard the Secretary of War were thrilled by his address and amazed at his wonderful command of the English longuage.

Former Governor Harris followed Sec-etary Baker and told of the sacrifices hat the South is eager to make for the success of the war. He expressed the selief that in placing the responsibility for the conduct of the war in Secretary Baker's hands the nation has made no

Baker's hands the nation has made no mistake.

Judge Felton told of what Macon was doing for the camp and the soldiers.
Following the dinner Secretary Baker discussed the outlook for the future at Camp Wheeler. He declared that even after the war is over and the troops are demobilized, there would be a hospital at Camp Wheeler. He declared that the soil was perfect for a training camp, a statement also made by Major General Wood when he inspected the site.
For the second time in as many days at the Terminal Station just before he left a reporter for an afternoon paper asked:
"Is Camp Wheeler to be moved?"
"Do you want it moved?" he replied sharply.

Surgeons Like Camp.

Surgeons Like Camp.

Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, has been here before and knows what Camp Wheeler is. He expressed his usual pleasure at the genera appearance of the camp and especially the hospital, in which he is directly in-

terested.

Major William H. Welch, one of the leading pathologists in the world, and one of the four men who founded Johns Hopkins, also praised the officers for the excellent appearance of the camp.

Lieut. Col. Furbush, a noted physician of Philadelphia, who has seen army ser-

vice in the Philippines, had a similar ex

vice in the Philippines, had a similar expression.

"The Lord sure was with us today, said Brigadier General Hayden as he entered his automoible at the Termina Station to return to Camp Wheeler." After a hard rain Saturday night the sun came out bright in the morning and we had a splendid day. We are all glad that the Secretary of War came and his kind words of appreciation have given encouragement to every one I am sure. We have had a series of delightful events. The troops showed off splendidly in the review. I am proud of the Dixie Division."

G. M. C. Turns Out.

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The students of Georgia Military College got word yesterday afternon that Secretary Baker was to pass through that city last evening, so the entire battalion of 235 students, with a brass band, turned out to meet him. President J. H. Marshburn and Col. Charles M. Alen, commandant, headed the student body.

G. M. C. Turns Out.

ecretary Baker appeared on the plat Secretary Baker appears form of the train and for five minutes calked to the students, expressing appreciation of their reception. He said he was glad to have the opportunity of meeting the military students.

Major General Gorgas and Major Welch also made short talks. The train was held for ten minutes for the reception.



FEBRUARY 19. 1918.

THE SUN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918.

THE POWER OF MUSIC IN WAR-LET THE BANDS PLAY NEXT FRIDAY!

Great Results May Be Had in "Win the War" Spirit Called Forth by the Playing of Military Bands.

hereafter troops of the American army with the American forces in France be shall be paraded in cities and towns near the training camps whenever it can be conveniently arranged will have a spiendid effect upon the spirit of the American nation. It has been stated that as a result of this order there will probably be extensive parades of our fighting men on Webruary 22

Would this not also be a most appropriate day for the Government to order a general mobilization of all available army and navy bands and drum corps for street parades, with or withtroops, also for open air concerts of patriotic American airs and the anthems of our allies, provided the weather is favorable, and in any event for concerts in large halls and armories in the principal cities?

Let us start the fires of patriotism blazing more brightly all over this great unawakened country of ours on Washington's Birthday with the inspiring strains of martial music and the steady "tramp, tramp, tramp" of our brave boys in khaki, and so make Americans realize, as they have never done before, that our country has gone to war.

We Americans have long been unaccustomed to the sight of troops, and, as Secretary Baker says, we have reason to be very proud of the splendid efficiency and appearance of the young men who comprise the great army we are now creating, and we should have an opportunity to see them and to thrill

with patriotism when they march by.

The power of music has been used tremendous effect by our allies to arouse the win the war spirit, and there is no question but that we can get great results from a more comprehensive use of our military bands. A marked effort to enlarge and improve the quality of Government bands is now being carried on under the direction of the Army and Navy Training Camps Com-mittee, which has arranged for a con-ference in Washington early in March, at which leading musicians, including Lieutenant John Philip Sousa and the song leaders from the various training camps, will meet to discuss military music, to arrange for a definite musical scheme as part of our war plans, and to recommend the reorganization of army and navy bands upon European stand-ards. This conference may prove a landmark in the history of American popular music, as well as a very powerful force in American patriotism. For in almost all other countries the Government bands have proved themselves a great factor in musical culture for the people.

Labor union legislation, enacted for the exclusive benefit of the American Pederation of Musicians, and lack of adequate appropriation on the part of our Government, have prevented this in

But much brighter days are coming for the enlisted musicians of the United States. Already General Pershing, recognizing the great superiority of French

Secretary Baker's recent order that army bands, has asked that the bands reorganized after French standards. Here we have the testimony of the expert soldier as to the practical value of good music in the army. General Pershing is not demanding good military music as a luxury for his men, but as a necessary part of their fighting equip-

> The only Government band in the United States which can be compared with the numerous splendid regimental bands of nearly all the countries of Europe is that of the United States Marine Corps, a famous musical organization more than 100 years old, and recognized as the "President's Band." Not only has the Marine Corps the finest military band in the country, but under the leadership of Major-General George Barnett, a splendid officer who has just been reappointed commandant by the President "as a merited reward for extraordinary efficiency," to quote the words of Secretary Daniels, the country has been given a most practical demonstration that military efficiency and good music go hand in hand. Foreign military observers have pronounced the Marine Corps the most efficient body of fighting men for its size in the world.

> I have always found General Barnett keenly interested in the promotion of good music and thoroughly convinced of the necessity for improving the low standards of American military music.

> The following quotation is from a letter which I have received from General Barnett:

> The Secretary of the Navy has afforded me the pleasure of reading your letter and also the clippings from The Sun and the

also the clippings from The Eun and the Brooklyn Eagle which you enclosed therawith regarding the matter of martial music as an incentive to patriotism.

I heartily concur in your opinion that patriotic music, when rendered by military bands, exerts a power to sway the populace and arouse feelings of love of flag and country greater than any other medium. Music is becoming more and more essential to the soldier, whether in camp, on the march or at the front, and more essential to the soldier, whether in camp, on the march or at the front, and this fact has been taken cognizance of by the increase in the number and size and quality of the bands of the haval and military service. The Marine Corps has given much thought to the matter of proper military music, and at the present time bands composed of competent nugleians are being organized wherever practicable.

But great as is the soldier's passetting.

for good music, there is, I think, an even greater necessity now for fine martial music at home to arouse the mighty American nation to the mighty task before them.

And so I hope that all the Government bands in the United States will play on February 22, and that the whole country will ring with the martial strains of "The Red, White and Blue," "Dixie," "Over There," "God Save the King," "Marseillalse" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL Cromwell, Conn., February 18.

MR. BAKER LIFTS SECRECY BAN ON ARMY CONTRACTS

Charles Eisenman No Longer Connected with War Department.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Monday.

Two important developments affecting phases of War Department policy and organization under heavy fire of the Senate Military Affairs Committee came to light

First. Charles Eisenman, of Cleveland, is no longer connected with the Council of National Defense or the War Department, according to a letter from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to Senator McKellar, of Tennessee.

Second, Mr. Baker has ordered the abandonment of the practice of secrecy in the awarding of contracts for army supplies and materials.

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee regarded these announcements as a distinct victory for their cause. Throughout the investigation they had taken the position that the War Department erred in surrendering its purchasing functions to Mr. Eisemen or to any other person outside the department. They have been equally insistent that the policy followed by Mr. Eiseman of keping contracts under a heavy veil of secrecy was a mis-

Mr. Eisenman Assailed.

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As head of Sub-Committee on Supplies, Mr. Eiseman, accordingto his figures, purchased for the Quartermaster's Corps of the War Department more than \$800,000,000 worth of supplies and equipment. He was placed on the stand before the Senate Military Affairs Committee and for several days subjected to a vigorous bombardment of questions, particularly with regard to methods of purchasing and the delay in providing the army with adequate clothing. clothing

clothing.

Mr. Eisemen made a strong defence of his acts, but told the committee that he would retire as soon as a favorable opportunity presented itself. Mr. Baker's announcement of Mr. Eiseman's withdrawal from the Council of National Defence and the War Department and his departure from Washington was made incidentally in a letter answering questions put to him by Senator McKellar. Neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Eiseman were in the city to-night and no further explanation of Mr. Eisemen's retirement could be ob-Eisemen's retirement could be ob-

Mr. Baker's brief order for publicity of contracts reads:-

"The Secretary of War directs that hereafter the practice be adopted of freely making public the names of all contractors for military supplies."

Heretofore the purchases of the War Department, largely under the direction of Mr. Eisenman, have been carefully suppressed on the theory that it gave the department a better control of the market. It caused widespread com-plaint from manufacturers and business

Captain Pereless Retired.

Senator McKellar also made public to-day a letter from Major General Goe-thals, acting quartermaster general of the army, stating that Captain A. E. Pereless, who exposed the government's contracts with the Base Sorting Com-pany, had been discharged because of a lack of efficiency. An explanation of Captain Pereless' discharge had been awaited with much interest in the Sen-ate.

Captain Pereless, as an officer of the conservation section of the Quarter-masters Corps, testified that the Base Sorting-Company, under its contract ap-proved by Mr. Eisenman's committee, proved by Mr. Eisenman's committee, would have profited to the extent of 4,000 per cent a year on its paid in capital. His expose of the contracts led to their cancellation by Major General Sharpe, quartermaster general, over Mr. Eisenman's protest. Captain Pereless told the committee that Mr. Eisenman threatened to "show who was running things" when he reported his findings regarding the Base Sorting Company contracts. This statement lent additional interest to Captain Pereless' discharge.

General Goethals Explains,

"Captain Percless was discharged for reasons entirely and solely due to service considerations," General ofethals wrote to Senator McKellar to-day. "It was necessary to reorganize, among other divisions of this office, the conservation division which Captain Pereless was con-

Examination of the qualifications of Captain Percless disclosed that he lacked the efficiency considered necessary for the performance of the duties with which

the merformance of the duties with which he was charged."
Captain Pereless realized his lack of qualification for his position, General Goethals said, and had asked for assignment to the inactive list of the quartermasters reserve officers' list.
Senator Thomas, of Colorado, who also received a copy of General Goethal's letter, had it read into the Record for the relighterment of the Senate.

enlightenment of the Senate.

MR. BAKER AND CAMP WHEELER

Secretary Baker's sanguine impressions as to Wheeler as a repository for soldiers in the making, his apparently entire satisfaction with what the officials at the camp and the city of Macon have done and are doing to make it as useful and desirable an army station as is humanly possible to make any location were just what were to have been expected from any wide-awake, alert, intelligent and informed man after he had been given expert attendance and full facility in examining it. It is significant that the criticisms of Camp Wheeler-and they have been many and bitter—have been given their greatest bitterness and deepest animus at long distance. The farther South in dis-gruntled Florida the more venomous have been the libels and the more elaborate the propaganda against Wheeler. Each time the experts, the men who know, have come they have not only given Wheeler a clean bill of health, they have especially remarked it as one of the ideal camps of the entire thirty-

First came the divisional and sanitary inspectors, and they reported it a good, intrin-sically healthy camp. Then higher medical officers, whose reports drew attention to quartermaster shortages but felt impelled to draw attention to the fact that the camp itself was all right. The sickness grew from causes now well known and isolated from any local condition of Camp Wheeler. A Floridian notable, the Governor, came himself and felt impelled to make grudging admission that it was a good camp, and switched his indictment to the effect that Uncle Sam was himself all to blame for the severity of the sickness because clothing was late and inadequate. But still the clamor grew, because the boys of the Southeast were there and bad news travels fast, when whipped by exaggeration, untruth and panicky rumor; and a great many of them were sick with measles and pneumonia.

Came the Alabama Governor and with him the editor of the most influential daily in that State, arriving at the solicitation of Brigastate, arriving at the solicitation of Brigadier-General Steiner and staff, who wanted Alabama officials satisfied that there was nothing wrong with the place where their boys were quartered. The Governor and the editor saw the situation, placed the trouble where it belonged after rigid examination of officials and over the situation of officials and over the situation. officials and personal investigation and while praising Camp Wheeler highly, criticised the government for lack of equipment, and said some salty things about the exemption boards and examiners that had passed through so many physically frail and unfit men.

But the Floridian drive never stopped. In the meantime Jacksonville got a camp and there was no more concern evidenced from that quarter as to the health of Florida boys at Camp Wheeler. Working from Tampa, still without a camp, the propaganda to brand Wheeler a "pest-hole," a "sink of diseease" and a "plague spot," with all the skill that years of exploiting flooded everglades for gullible Kansas wheatgrowers at \$300 an acre could bring to bear, went viciously on. Pensacola even got busy and began to excoriate the natural cussedness of Georgia But the Floridian drive never stopped. coriate the natural cussedness of Georgia climate, with special reference to Camp

It was decided to send the world's greatest authority on sanitation and health among encamped bodies of men. The surgeon-general of the United States army, William C. Gorgas, who cleaned up Panama so that workmen from the North Temperate zone found less unhealth in equatorial residence than they did at home, came to Wheeler with than they did at home, came to Wheeler with other world experts. He gave a quick explanation then, later confirmed in his official report, when he ranked Wheeler high as to intrinsic healthfulness and desirability among all thirty-two camps. He said we had so much measles because so few rural Southeasterners had ever had measles, that with so much measles there was bound to be some pneumonia and where there is pneumonia there is a good deal of death; and—this has special reference to Florida, that lovely neighbor and gorgeously tropical home of the hookworm and ingrowing Cracker of the hookworm and ingrowing Crackerthe class of men sent in by many exemption boards was so unfit, so lacking in natural reboards was so thint, so tacking in natural resistance, that they were incapable of withstanding even the minor maladies of children. And there had been a brief shortage of

The camp General Gorgas praised clothing. The camp General Gorgas praised highly and intimated that were it not for the splendidly healthful natural conditions of Wheeler, the skill and devotion of the medical department and the all-around exceptionally favorable conditions a whole lot more would have died. clothing.

tionally favorable conditions a whole for more would have died.

He also had a few words to say about the difficulty the officers had in impressing on a certain class of measles-affected selectmen that to walk barefooted at night to a latrine meant almost certain pneumonia. As most meant almost certain pneumonia. As most of the victims were Floridians, perhaps the various Chambers of Commerce in that Ri-

various Chambers of Commerce in that Rivier of America might learn something to their use from the observation.

Even the world's greatest expert couldn't stop it. The bombardment kept up and Georgia and Alabama homefolks began to doubt and finally to believe that Wheeler was a bad place. The genius of Atlanta front-page make-up and headline construction didn't help matters any along about this later stage. Tampa inspiration kept Florida sniping at a volume where it was practically later stage. Tampa inspiration kept Florida sniping at a volume where it was practically volley fusillading. Now comes the final authority, the Secretary of War himself. He has nothing but praise. The first camp of the tent divisions he has seen he ex-

He has nothing but praise. The first camp of the tent divisions he has seen he expresses himself freely, even enthusiastically, as delighted with it all. It will not be moved. Nobody is thinking of such a thing. He rather intimates that a considerable after the war use will be found for it. A mile or so away where a tributary of the hill-fed Ocmulgee widens into flatter land there is danger of mosquito-breeding. "If a mosquito can fly a mile to kill a soldier, I guess Uncle Sam will willingly go a mile to kill the mosquito" he remarks matter-of-factly in what he calls a "horseback" decision on that phase of it.

And that's the end of it. Wheeler has

And that's the end of it. Wheeler has stood every test, it has been submitted to every villification and plastered with every wild splotch that rumor and malice running to pole might smear over it. The entire United States army laboratory test has been United States army laboratory test has been applied to it—and it has come out clean and unblemished. It is a good camp, one of the best in the country. We know it now beyond all peradventure. For everybody has given it a clean and even enthusiastic bill of health from the humblest medical officer straight on the Surgeon-General of the United on up to the Surgeon-General of the United States and the Secretary of War. And if it will suit the Tampa franc tireurs any better, will suit the Tampa franc threurs any better, we might induce the President of the United States to come down and look us over. We've gotten now so the higher they come the better we like it, for the higher the camp rates.

ROSENWALD DENIES EISENMAN IS OUT

Baker Letter Gave Capital Impression Supplies Buyer Had Resigned.

WASHINGTON IS PUZZLED

Goethals Says Pereless Was Not Ousted for Exposing Base Sorting Plant Contract.

Special Despatch to TRE SUN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Charles Eisen man, who as vice-chairman of the committee on supplies of the Council of National Defence was the target for attacks made by the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the contract with the Base Assorting Plant, was reported to-day to have severed his connection with the Government.

This report was predicated on a letter which Senator McKellar (Tennessee), one of the bitterest of his critics, had received from Secretary Baker.

The letter was written on February 9, but was not exhibited by Senator McKellar until to-day.

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FEBRUARY

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In it Mr. Baker referred to Mr. Eisenman as having left Washington "and is not now, as I understand it, occupying any relationship either to the Council of National Defence or to the Quartermaster-General's Department."

Rosenwald Denies Report.

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While this was accepted at the capital as meaning that Mr. Elsenman had given up his job, flat denial' was made of this to-night by Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Eisenman's friend and chairman of the committee on supplies. Mr. Rosenwald said that Mr. Eisenman had not left the committee or the council.

Another phase of the War Department's tangle also received an airing today through the publication of a memorandum from Major-Gen. Goethals explaining just how Capt. Arthur A. Pereless had come to be discharged from the effice of the Quartermaster-General. It was Pereless who first told the Senate committee of the organization of the Base Sorting Plant by the "synagogue ring," as he called it. The company enjoyed the entire Government contract for sorting weolen cuttings at a large profit.

Major-Gen. Goethals, it has been al-

profit.

Major-Gen. Goethals, it has been alleged, has relieved Pereless under intimations from higher authority that the Captain was to be got rid of.

Inefficient, Says Goethals.

Gen. Goethals's memorandum said:

'The discharge of Capt. Arthur A.
Pereless from the Quartermaster Reserve Corps had no relation directly to the testimony which Capt.
Pereless gave before the Military Committee of the United States Senate. It is not and never has been the policy of the acting Quartermaster-General to discipline any officer for testimony before a committee of the American Constress.

"On the other hand, the acting Quartermaster-General desires that committees of the Senate and House shall have access to any information which may be desired and no restrictions are imposed on any officer called to testify.

"Capt. Pereless was honorably discharged for reasons entirely and solely due to service considerations. It was necessary to reorganize, among other divisions of this office, the Conservation Division, with which Capt, Pereless was connected.

"Examination of the qualifications of

"Examination of the qualifications of Capt. Pereless disclosed that he lacked the efficiency considered necessary for the performance of the duties with which he was charged."

RETURN TO HAVES-

A Brilliant Speech at the Annual Banquet of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.

It is hard to believe that any audience in Washington this Winter received a speech with more satisfaction than the veterans did that of Secretary of War Baker. The occasion was the Annual Banquet and Reception to Commander-in-Chief Somers. The veterans rose and saluted the Secretary when he entered the room and cheered his speech to the echo. The Secretary said, in

In the office in which I sit there is a bronze statue of Edwin M. Stanton, and from the desk at which I sit I face that statue. It is a very great example to those who are called upon to share or bear the responsibilities which he bore to see that face, and as I have sat there during the last two years I have frequently had the reflection that, while the soldier goes to the front and to the battle and gets one wound—it may be a grievous one, one wound—it may be a grievous one, it is a glorious one—the Secretary of War is likely to have many wounds. Only last night the story came in of the rolling waves of the Atlantic inclosing another increment of America's heroic dead, and of another sacrifice which has been made for the life and strength and spirit and courage of the people in order that freedom may not perish from the earth.

Mind Traveled to France.

When I heard that story last night When I heard that story last night—at first it was very alarming in its proportions, and still very sad, though happily not as great a loss as we at first supposed—my mind traveled to the fields of France, and I saw there, in my mind's eye, this American Army on the very frontiers of freedom, arm in arm with the soldiers of the civilized and free powers of the world, facing the last remaining vesthe civilized and free powers of the world, facing the last remaining vestige of medievalism, autocracy and despotism; facing an adversary who has brought back into the art of war those cruelties of the savage which as civilized men we scorned many years ago to use and emulate.

You taught us in '61 to '65 that the battle of freedom was not necessarily a battle for your own freedom, but for freedom itself as an abstraction, as a possession of the human race, and that there could be no halfway house in such a struggle as that.

Assault Made Upon Liberty.

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When the House of Hohenzollern undertook to revive the superstitions of the Middle Ages and to establish its government over the people by an appeal to the logic of force alone, when the sword in its hand was substituted for statute book, when the will of its imperial house to rule was the only excuse it needed for ruthlessness and savagery and invasion of the rights of others, the same assault, in a larger form and upon a greater stage, was made upon it by the things which led up to the conflict in which you participated.

when American citizens were repeat-edly done to their death by savagery edly done to their death by savagery and stealth and unpermitted arts of war, then America realized that the frontiers of her freedom were in France, that there was a kinship of the spirit between the men who were battling on the western front for freedom and for us, and that our freedom was attacked just as theirs was. So we went into the war to protect the thing which was born in this was. So we went into the war to protect the thing which was born in this country in 1776, nurtured by the blood of those who fell in 1812, infinitely enriched by the blood and crifice of those who vindicated freedom from 'C^ to '65, reillustrated by the sacrifices of our Spanish War; for the same fundamental theory, the same vindication of belief and right, runs through our entire history like a silver thread; and the war of 1917 and 1918, so far as we are concerned, is simply another call upon the virile is simply another call upon the virile manhood of the American people to vindicate a theory which they con-ceived in '76 and have never wavered either in their allegiance to or their willingness to sacrifice for.

Preservation of History.

It used to be true, before the art of printing or even writing was devised, that the story of nations and the history of nations was preserved by telling from one man to another the things that had been done. Thus it is said that Homer's poetry was originally not written d.wn, but was told by one old man to the younger generation, and by them told to the generation after them, making a personal connection between the generageneration after them, making a personal connection between the generations and a personal vehicle for the preservation of the ideals and memorials for national glory. We invented the printing press, and we wrote it all down and put it into libraries, and every school boy studies the things that are conspicuous in our history.

And yet the thing that has helped

us most in this country has not been what we have learned out of books, but it has been the thing we have seen with our eyes.

And so, I think that when we went into this war and this country made its superb response—and it has been superb—the acceptance of the principle of universality of obligation to defend our institutions, as evidenced by the way our people accepted the principle of conscription or selection, was the most superb demonstration that our country or any other country has ever given as fidelity to its beliefs and when that response took place and the young men of this country went out to the training camp and since then have gone to those foreign battlefields, the things that took them were the fundamental truths of the principles upon which America is based; but, added to that, the example which they have seen with their own eyes of men still living, who have inoculated them with their spirit and inspired them with their example, of men who are willing to die in the defense of right.

Example of Soldiers.

Nobody can predict the conse-

Nobody can predict the consequence of an event which has never happened, and yet I imagine that if we had an island, and we were to people it with very young children and let them grow up with books galore and libraries full of historic travies and let them grow them and lore and libraries full of historic stories, and let them read them and then let them come to manhood without ever having one actual contact with soldiers who have dared, I doubt very much whether they would really be a virile people. But men who have actually touched soldiers, or rather followed after and seen men to talk to who have slept on the battlefields, men who have borne in their bodies the marks of the carnage of battle, lave a higher belief in the possibilities of human sacrifice; and so I think our boys who have gone to ties of human sacrifice; and so I think our boys who have gone to France, and our boys who are going to France, have not only the great inspiration of the principle of American liberty, but they have that subtle inspiration which has come to them from seeing and knowing you and your associates, from the actual sight of you and knowing that you existed, and from that splendid spirit you have of wanting to do for their country what their ancestors dared to do.

Tribute to the President.

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The thing I was asked to speak about was the President of the United States—the President of the United States, not as a person, not as a member of a political party, not as an individual at all, but as the embodiment of all the things we believe in—the idealism of America, the essential freedom and liberty of America, the essential heroism of America. Scarcely any man has ever occupied the office of President without having been pure in his purposes and patriotic in his efforts. I think the quality of that office is such that it would be well-nigh impossible to be otherwise; and yet I think that all of us will agree that America is fortunate in this hour of her great conflict that we have a President who has been able to find a voice so that not only we, but all the peoples of the world, could see the heroic unselfishness of America, the application of her philosophy to all mankind, and who could express it in terms that leave no America, the application of her philosophy to all mankind, and who could express it in terms that leave no doubt in anybody's mind of the unalterable purposes and the firm resolve on the part of our country to persist in this struggle until freedom is tree from the margine.

persist in this struggle until freedom is free from the menace.

I propose, gentlemen, the health of the President, the life of the American Union, the inextinguishable perpetuation of the principles of liberty, and I couple in that toast a confident lelief in the triumph of righteousness on earth as expressed by the cause of the Allies in this great war in which we are engaged.

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EISENMAN NOT OUT, BAKER NOW EXPLAINS

His Connection with Quartermaster's Department Nearly Severed-Goethals Praised Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. — Secretary.
Baker tonight stated to a representative of THE New York Times that Charles D. Eisenman of Cleveland was still a new New York Times that Charles D. Eisenman of Cleveland was still a member of the Sub-committee on Supmember of the Sub-committee on Sup-plies, which is under and co-operating with the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. But the Secretary, of War made it clear that this Su-committee on Supplies was no longer connected with the work of the Quartermaster General's Department of the array, and that Mr. Ejsenman occu-

Quartermaster General's Department of the army, and that Mr. Eisenman occu-pied no official relationship to the work of that department. The statements made by Secretary Baker served to clear up some of the confusion regarding the status of Mr. Eihenman which followed the publica-tion this morning of the fact that Mr. tion this morning of the fact that Mr. Baker had written a letter to Senator McKellar of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, showing that Mr. Eisenman had been relieved of duties under the Quartermaster General's Department. On the heels of the letter written by Secretary Baker to Senator McKellar, the statement was authorized today by the statement was authorized today by

WEDNESDAY

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On the heels of the letter written by Secretary Baker to Senator McKellar, the statement was authorized today by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, that Mr. Eisenman still was serving as Vice Chairman of the Committee on Supplies.

In his litter to Senator McKellar, Secretary Baker, after referring to the confidential information which he was supplying, said:

"This, I think, answers all the questions you asked, except as to Mr. Eisenman, who has left Washington and is not now, as I understand it, occupying any relationship either to the Council of National Defense or to the Quartermaster General's Department."

This statement created some spryrise among members of the Advisory Commission of the Council who had taken no action that in any way deprived Mr. Eisenman of his connection with the sub-committee on supplies. The statement is made that members of the Advisory Commission today informed Secretary Baker that Mr. Eisenman was still holding his place as Vice Chairman of the sub-committee. It was pointed out th tany resignation of Mr. Eisenman from this committee would have to be approved by Mr. Rosenwald, who had appointed him.

Secretary Baker was asked by The New York Times tonight to straighten out the facts in the matter. He said that when Major Gen. Goethals was placed in complete charge of everything pertaining to supplies in the Quartermaster General's Department the War Department dispensed with the services of the Committee on Supplies. The Secretary explained that while the Rosenwald Committee would still make certain studies in connection with supply matters it was no longer serving in an advisory capacity to the Quartermaster General's Office and had no official relation to its work.

Mr. Baker denied a report that he had written a letter to Mr. Eisenman giving the latter a clean bill of health. He said that his letter to Senator McKellar had referred to a letter which General Goethals had fore his elevation to the Justiceship 1911 he was prominent not only as attorney but as a leader of the Der Court, died at his home here today. SACO, Me., Feb. 19.—George F. Haley. Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Associate Justice George F. Haley.

HEANDY.—Johnnie, mass St. Gregory's Church, Brooklyn, ieday, KRAUSHAAR.—Mrs. Jacob G., mass St. Malschy's Church, today, 9 A. M.

Tather, Frederick W. Martens, Feb. 20,



Thursday, February 21, 1918.

OUR SECRETARY OF WAR.

By his recent speech in explanation and defence of his management of the War Department, Secretary Baker has added more than one cubit to his intellectual and political height. He now towers head and shoulders above his colleagues.

With no pretence to infallibility, with that frankness in admitting mistakes which small men forever lack, Newton Baker revealed a strenght unsuspected even by his accusers.

Mr. Baker had been singled out for particularly viperish attacks. A wise enemy strikes precisely at the forceful members of the household he wishes to destroy, and Woodrow Wilson's political household has made enemies both wise and wily.

Of these, the most dangerous ones are aliens neither in blood nor in sympathies. They are American politicians, arrogant, envious, and unscrupulous. They may in some cases be acting in good faith - an estimable historian recently took up the cudgels for the sincerity of Judas - but that would make them only so much the more pernicious.

Just at the present hour these gentlemen are seeking dark places. The white light of justly acquired popularity floods Newton Baker and his department.

Some day, the colleagues of the War Secretary may get their chances to smash to smithereens the fable that Wilson has surrounded himself with a cabinet of marionettes. At this date it was of paramount importance for Mr. Baker to have his whack at the calumny, and his whack was one to be long remembered.

We Danish-Americans with our percentage high unusually of voluntarily enlisted men are particularly interested in and particularly gratified by Newton Baker's achievements. And for him we have but one greeting: More power to you!

General Tasker H. Bliss's Triumph at Versailles.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE told the House of Commons on Tuesday that the Versailles council received from the representatives of America a document in favor of the policy of centralization of command over the armies confronting Germany, in which the reasons for the expansion of the powers of the council were advanced "with irresistible power and logic." Of this he said:

"I hesitated for some time whether I should not read to the House of Commons the very cogent document submitted by the American delegation, which put the case for the present proposal. It is one of the ablest documents ever submitted to the military conference.

"The only reason why I do not read it to the House is that it is mixed up with the plan of operations.

"If I should read the document submitted by the Americans there would be no need to make a speech.'

The paper which elicited from the British Premier this highly gratifying descriptive statement was, according to the testimony of Secretary BAKER, the product of General TASKER H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, who represented this country in the council. Praise such as this must please General Briss as much as it does his countrymen, yet neither he nor they will neglect the fundamental fact which rendered possible such a triumph of argumentation.

This fact is that General BLISS wrote as the advocate of a policy based in wisdom and supported by the experience of three and a half years of war, in the course of which the insufficiency of the method of control over the allied armies hitherto practised had been convincingly demonstrated. In addition, the policy that enlisted his support represented but one aspect of a general adaption to the common purpose of the facilities and resources of all the nations concerned, which had previously been approved by them in principle at the Paris conference, and was at the moment General Bliss spoke in operation with respect of several departments of their activities.

It detracts in no way from General BLISS'S triumph, nor from the praise he has justly earned, to make note of the fact that military direction under centralized authority is but one item-admittedly a highly important item, and one extremely difficult to bring about-in the general and all inclusive scheme of cooperation against Germany that in this country has been regarded as of vital importance since we entered the war.

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BAKER'S RISE TO SUCCESS

Traced to Speech He Delivered at Ward Meeting in City of Cleveland.

SHOWED WHAT HE COULD DO.

Gained Attention of Tom Johnson, Who Had at First Ignored Him.

WASHINGTON D. C, Feb. 21—Oneringing, heart-to-heart speech, delivered years ago by the then Lawyer hewton D. Baker, put him on the stair-case of success.

The story, told me personally, has never before been printed.

Secretary of War Baker is a pipe fiend. He reaches the acme of happiness when he can drop into an easy chair, light his pipe and read until one or two o'clock in the morning. The reading is likely to be some study of the code of Hammurabi or some dissertation on the works of Mantheo, the first Egyptian historian; for Newton Baker likes the heavy and loves the abstruse in literature.

"I prefer a pipe to a cigar", he said.
"The pipe smoke is the best in the world.
One cigar is equal to about eight pipe-fuls of tobacco."

Physically the Secretary of War is a slight in build and short in stature, his face is classic in lines and rather boyish in appearance. It may be said without disrespect he looks like a Rah! Rah! enthusiast. Mentally he is a towering giant. He is a graceful, commanding, convincing speaker-an effective orator. His diction is pure, his sentences rounded. his climaxes dramatic. There is to his cratory much of the charm that goes with the speaking of Chas. A. Towne, who at one time was rated the nation's greatest orator. Above every thing else Baker is scholarly. He speaks with ease and is never at a loss for the right word. His arguments are broad and deep. He never leaves anything of value to be said. Every effort is a classic in which perfection

His answer to critics is going to take a place as one of the gems of English. It was masterful, amazing, over whelming. In brief he showed America in war preparation had for speed and accomplishments broken all records.

Baker is always a center of interest In conversation he is brilliant. His reading has been wide, and his experiences extensive, especially along the whole gamut of uplift work. He is a public man with a heart and he has had difficulty in not letting that heart completely dominate him.

MADE HIS WAY

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RALES

BAKER'S RISE TO SUCCESS

Traced to Speech He Delivered at Ward Meeting in City of Cleveland.

SHOWED WHAT HE COULD DO.

Gained Attention of Tom Johnson, Who Had at First Ignored Him.

WASHINGTON D. C, Feb. 21—Oneringing, heart-to-heart speech, delivered years ago by the then Lawyer hewton D. Baker, put him on the stair-case of success.

The story, told me personally, has never before been printed.

Secretary of War Baker is a pipe fiend. He reaches the acme of happiness when he can drop into an easy chair, light his pipe and read until one or two o'clock in the morning. The reading is likely to be some study of the code of Hammurabi or some dissertation on the works of Mantheo, the first Egyptian historian; for Newton Baker likes the heavy and loves the abstruce in literature.

"I prefer a pipe to a cigar", he said.
"The pipe smoke is the best in the world.
One cigar is equal to about eight pipe-fuls of tobacco."

Physically the Secretary of War is a slight in build and short in stature, his face is classic in lines and rather boyish in appearance. It may be said without disrespect he looks like a Rah! Rah! enthusiast. Mentally he is a towering giant. He is a graceful, commanding, convincing speaker-an effective orator. His diction is pure, his sentences rounded, his climaxes dramatic. There is to his cratory much of the charm that goes with the speaking of Chas. A. Towne, who at one time was rated the nation's greatest orator. Above every thing else Baker is scholarly. He speaks with ease and is never at a loss for the right word. His arguments are broad and deep. He never leaves anything of value to be said. Every effort is a classic in which perfection

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NOW COL. BALENTINE.

Arthur Balentine, who was a Captain in the Spanish-Amerian war and before that City Engineer of Springfield, is now, if you please, Col. Balentine, of the Coast Artillery and is stationed at Portland, Me. He married a daughter of ExSpeaker Tom Reed.

Balentine's father was D. C. Balentine, once a Democratic leader in Ohio and State Oil Inspector under Gov. Hoadly.

Maj. Chas. Fillmore, once Depy. Clerk of Courts in Springfield, is now somewhere in France. The remains of his wife were buried last week in Xenia. Mrs. Fillmore died in New York City.

Lieut Col. Reginald McNally, of the 301st cavalry, stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., is said to be the handsomest young man ever graduated from West Point. A brother is an Ensign in the navy. The rank of Ensign corresponds to that of Lieutenant in the army.

SPEECH STAKIS BAKER UP PA

Cleveland Town" He Made First Climb.

PREFERS HIS PIPE TO CIGAR

He Directs War Department With An Energy That is Tireless.

(BY HARRY E. RICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23 .-One ringing, heart-to-heart speech, delivered years ago by the then Lawyer Newton D. Baker, put him on the staircase of success.

The story, told me personally, has never before been printed.

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NOW COLONEL BALENTINE. Arthur Balentine, who was a captain in the Spanish-American war and before that city engineer of Spring-field, is now, if you please, Colonel Balentine, of the Coast Artillery and is stationed at Portland, Me. He married a daughter of ex-Speaker Tom Reed.

Balentine's father was D. C. Balentine, once a Democratic leader in Ohio and state oil inspector under Governor Hoadly, Balentine, pere, was for years a familiar figure in Springfield. He once edited the defunct Transcript and was deputy internal revenue collector when Samuel M. McMillen was collector, with his office in the Spring-field federal building.

Major Charles Fillmore, once deputy clerk of courts in Springfield, is now somewhere in France. The remains of his wife were buried last week in Xenia. Mrs. Fillmore died in New York

Lieutenant Colonel Reginald McNally, of the 31st cavalry, stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., is said to be the handsomest young man ever graduated from West Point. A brother is an ensign in the navy. The rank of ensign corresponds to that of lieutenant

in the army.

Cliff Long was once a clerk in the treasurer's department. Mark Hanna took a fancy to him and saw he was taken care of. Long was regarded by Hanna as an able lieutenant. It is said

Long made good in doing some important political work for Hanna.

George H. Thorne, of the department of justice, who will seek the Democratic nomination for congress in this district, hails from Bellbrook. He is a self-made man and once held an important judgeship in Colorado.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST AT SPENCER

Claude G. Bowers, of Fort Wayne, Makes Principal Address at Meeting.

MOSS DELIVERS A SPEECH

President Is Praised; No Time For Anything But Americans, Is the Theme.

SPENCER, Ind., Feb. 22.-Democrats of Spencer held a love feast here to-night, at which addresses were made by Claude G. Bowers, editorial writer of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, and Hon. Ralph Moss. Patriotism was the theme of both addresses. Mr. Bowers spoke as follows:

In this, the gravest hour in American history, with democracy being debated by the sword on the fields of Flanders, the only kind of partisanship that patriotism tolerates is that

ship that patriotism tolerates is that which is partisan to government and the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States.

Our duty is clear—to follow the white plume of Woodrow Wilson; and if to follow the white plume of Woodrow Wilson it be necessary to trample on the name politicians crawling in on the puny politicians crawling in the way,—then we must put our heels

to the task and swing along.

No party issue born of the back room caucus shall serve as a barricade to slow the onward march of a nation hastening to the field.

And the inspirational feature of it all is this—that the burly Penrose is not big enough to shut from the view of the rank and file that followed Lincoln the sight and significance of the

Stars and Stripes.

We are either with the government or against it, we are either co-operating or obstructing, for we can't blow

(Continued on Page 6 Column 1.)

hot and cold, we can't play fast and loose, we can't ride two horses going in opposite directions at the same

And we can't be true to Woodrow Wilson and the cause he stands for and longer tolerate in silence the conspiracy of misrepresentations, the fusillade of falsehoods with which the petty politicians are assailing the aids

the policy of patriotism and the only patriotism that is genuine to-day is that which forms a solid phalanx of o-operation and militant support be-

ea-operation and militant support behind the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States.

This man, whose name is conjured with in the assemblies of states, and blessed in the cabines of the lowly who cap attriving for the light is at this biessed in the cabins of the lowly who are striving for the light, is at this hour assalled through the cowardly methods of indirection, and if the party that gave him to the service of mankind is so servile as to acquiesce in silence in the base assault, it is time for it to seek a court of moral bankruptcy and stand confessed. ruptcy and stand confessed.

Daniels Conspiracy Broken Down.
When Woodrow Wilson called the sons of the republic to the colors we hoped that he might be spared the hoped that he might be spared the carping criticism and the poisoned insinuations of partisan politicians. He placed Root, a republican, at the head of the mission to Russia. He placed Hoover, a republican, in charge of food administration. He appointed Garfield, son of a republican president, to the position of fuel director. But in the face of this record of non-partisanship without parallel or approach, he has without parallel or approach, he has been shamelessly maligned by re-actionary republican politicians on the ground that he is partisan.

They began their campaign of villi-

They began their campaign of villi-fication against Josephus Daniels—the greatest secretary of the navy this country ever had. And then the mask of patriotism fell from the face of Colonel Thompson, of the Navy league, who led the pack and revealed the leering features of the copper trust whose right to rob the nation was denied by Daniels. And then the shameless lie about the demoralization shameless lie about the demoralization of our navy was exposed when in less than a week after we had drawn the sword America's fiotilla of destroyers sailed in from the open sea at Queenstown's cheering wharf and reported ready for instant action. And then the patriotism of the wife of Dewey gave the letter to the world in which the matchless admiral proclaimed Josephus Daniels the greatest secretary of the navy in his sixty years of service. And then Lloyd George stood in his place in the British parliament service. And then Lloyd George stood in his place in the British parliament and paid a tribute to his work. And then the greatest navay expert of the British empire came and saw and as he turned to go declared Josephus Daniels the right man in the right place. And then Senator Kenyon, a republican who thinks in the terms of country, after viewing the work of Daniels in the British seas, stood in the senate and described him as wonderfully efficient. And then the whole issue of lies built by the crooked politicians and the grafting contractors fell before the onslaught of the truth and Josephus Daniels emerged without a blot upon his record or a stain upon his sword.

The Case of Baker.

But the moment the conspiracy of lies against Josephus Daniels crumbled into dirt, the men in pursuit of an issue turned their batteries of irresponsible vituperation upon Newton derfully efficient. And then the whole

an issue turned their batteries of Irresponsible vituperation upon Newton D. Baker. This remarkable little human dyname was called to the war portfolio after a careful search for one thing, efficiency, honesty and initiative courage. No man ever entered a cabinet as a result of less political manipulation. When his predecessor manipulation. When his predecessor left his desk at a critical moment and it was known that the new secretary would be chosen from the middle west, almost every state in the section was ready with a candidate who had won a political reward through party service. And I am in position to know that Woodrow Wilson made it clear that the man selected would be his choice, and that efficience. that the man selected would be his choice, and that efficiency and that alone would determine the selection.

Baker, thereic.
Baker, vindication Newton D. Baker, the Woodrow Wilson's vindi Woodrow Wilson's blunder. therefore. And he is either stone blind through party bigotry or suffering from an incur-able stupidity who cannot see that every dagger thrust at Baker is in-tended for the heart of Woodrow

In this campaign of villification they have stooped to depths that the historian will dislike to fathom. All the whisperings of the back alleys, all the concoctions of the back room caucus, have been dressed in the garb of respectability and paraded before the

people in their effort to destroy their faith in the government at Washing-

They have taken mole hills and made mountains; pictured the soldiers as shamefully neglected; created the im-ression that we are disappointing our ression that we are disappointing our lies by our plans; asserted that we are merely marking time; and have ot hesitated to serve the kaiser's cause by lifting an isolated case of brutality in an army hospital, and picturing it in all its details in an infamous effort to strike terror to the hearts of the mothers of America by disseminating the base idea that American soldiers are under the direction of abysmal brutes with the knowledge and consent of Newton D. Baker and Woodrow Wilson.

If George Sylvester Viereck had so capitalized this incident he would have been in the hands of the police or a mob before another day had dawned.

And then came the revelation of the marvelous achievements of the American army under Baker and Wilson.

Never in any country, in any age, has any such army been raised and equipped with the rapidity with which our host in khaki has sprung into being from the factory and the field.

Baker in eight months has accom-

plished more than Asquith, Balfour and Lloyd George accomplished in eighteen months—and they call that marking time!

They whined that in 1917 we should have 50,000 men in France—and even as they whined many more than 50,000 were standing at salute before Black Jack Pershing as he passed slong the line.

Black Jack Pershing as he passed along the line.

They whined that we should have 500,000 there in 1918—and even as tney whined our responsible leaders knew that we would have a million and a half upon the firing line before the year was out.

They whiningly complained that

whiningly complained that Thev General Wood had been buried-but the complaint had scarcely frothed upon their lips when the report flashed over the cable that Wood, at the in# stance of Baker, was on an important mission on the fields of France.

They whined that Baker had often changed his plans,—and then they learned that Baker changed his plans when Haig and Joffre changed his plans, when Haig and Joffre changed their plans, and that the sneer at Baker was a sneer at the hero of the Marne. They whined that we needed coordination with France and England—and the whine had scarcely sickened the city when the supreme war council.

the air when the supreme war cou at Versailles, with Pershing sitting flashed to the world the tidings sitting in, dings that were doing more than our allies expected us to do.

"Oh but," says General Harry New, "we ought to have our men there now,"—and then we learned that Joffre said only trained men should go—and then we had our choice between General Joffre and General New. And then we learned that the rapid-

tween General Joffre and General New And then we learned that the rapid ity that satisfied Joffre didn't satisfy Baker, who was sending troops faster than we promised, and if the politi-cians are not satisfied we can find some consolation in the reflection that

Haig and Joffre are.

Oh the infamy of it! This little thinker of dynamic energy and quick decision, persecuted, hounded, lied about, misrepresented, the target of about, insrepresented, the target of partisan hate, abused because he didn't pause in the preparation of the republic to bandy words with irresponsible blatherskites of the tongue and pen. He didnt have time to sponsible blatherskites of the tongue and pen. He didnt have time to pause. He was making armies and sending them to Pershing. He was listening to Pershing, to Joffre and to Haig and didn't have time for Penrose. He was equipping thousands and slipping them quietly out to sea and toward the firing lines. He was building wharfs in France,—felling forests in France,—building sawmills in France,—building railroads in France—he was serving the republic while these petty creatures snapping at his heels were serving selfish ends.

And so Bill Woods says Baker is

And the delectable patriot, Penrose,

says Baker is an issue.

They are mistaken. When Woodrow Wilson said—"I appointed Baker because of his honesty and efficiency and stand for the splendid record he as made"—that moment the attack in Baker became an attack on Wilson in Woodrow Wilson is the issue.

If that is what these people want, and if that is what they want and the and if that is what they want and the democratic party is not moribund and rotten to the core, that is what these men will get—and get it to the hilt.

No time for cravens or for compromisers now. The issue is here—and it is Woodrow Wilson. The attack is made—and upon Woodrow Wilson!

Wilsoni
And the democrat, private or general, who is so prone to turn the other cheek that he will not fight upon that issue—all the Miss Nancys and the Sister Prues and the Alphonses and the Gastons must be banished by the party to the scullions and the cooks to make way on the firing line for men with spirit enough to follow the

white plume of Woodrow Wilson-and

And McAdoo.

We who stand with Wilson stand for Daniels—the greatest secretary of

the navy the nation ever had.

We who stand with Wilson stand for Baker—the little giant who has moved faster, truer and with fewer blunders than the war minister of

any of our allies.
And we who stand with Wilson stand for McAdoo—the greatest secretary of the treasury since Alexander Hamilton.

It was McAdoo who planted on the rocks the federal reserve system which Mulhall, the world-famed economist of England, has described as more valu-England, has described as more valuable to the nation and the world than the Panama canal. And when he planted it on the rocks he threw up the first line of entrenchments in preparation for the war. For that system when the crash of armies came saved this nation from commercial and industrial prostration that would have left us hopelessly crippled for the us hopelessly crippled for contest.

And it was McAdoo who turned from Wall street to the people for the financing of the war and swept across the continent with personal appeals to the patriotism of the masses that made the report on the Liberty loan sound to the Potsdam gang like the barking of a billion Busy Busy Berkhas in barking of a billion Busy Berthas in a chorus.

And it was McAdoo who brushed

aside the carping critics and gave to the man in khaki a war insurance that brings a consolation and a blessing to the hero in the field that he has never known since men first drew the sword.
And now its' McAdoo whose directive

genius operates the railroads of the nation for the nation's good.

Daniels, Baker, McAdoo—three ministers who will live in history, vindicated by time, when the puny politicians that assail them for an issue will be forgotten or remembered as patriots of the commissary or as crawling copperheads without the courage of their treason.

The Garfield Order.

Ah, these men looking for an issue how they stormed at Garfield's order closing the factories for five days. With coal stranded on the tracks, with With coal stranded on the tracks, with congestion of transportation everywhere, with hundreds of ships loaded at the wharfs with food and munitions imperatively needed by our soldiers and our allies in the field, and with every locomotive in the country frozen to the track, Garfield had the courage and the genius to say—"The ships must move if the factories must stop; the boys over there must be served if American business men must sacrifice some dollars"—and he forced a pause of industry for five days.

Instantly the partisan papers began

a pause of industry for five days.

Instantly the partisan papers began
to coax a panic with lurid tales of
hundreds of thousands of toilers in the
streets, and the loss of billions of
dollars. The Belgians in the midst of the massacres did not squeal as some one did in this country, which boasts of its capacity to suffer for liberty and I can imagine a picture. A French soldier is lying on a cot in a hospital near the front. And as he lies there he is thinking of the cottage about whose hearth a happy family were once gathered now given to the Prussian torch; and is wondering if the babe still lives, if the wife has bread; is thinking of the savings of a lifetime swept away, and how in after years a cripple can support a wife and child. But oh how he thrilled as he looked from his window and saw the boys in khaki marching by under the fluttering benediction of the Stars and Stripes. And he had muttered to himself, his face aglow, "Thank God, now we'll win—the Americans are here, and the Americans never stop!"

And then he hears a rumble and a roar as of the squealing of stuck pigs in a stock yard reverberating from across the Atlantic. And in alarm he summons the nurse.

"Why this squeal from America—are the Prussians burning homes?"

"No."

"Are the Prussians outraging women over there?" I can imagine a picture. A French

"Are the Prussians outraging women over there?"
"No."

"Are the Prussians butchering children over there?"
"No."

"Then why this pitiful squeal from he liberty-loving, sacrificing Ameri-

cans?"
And with tears in her eyes and her head bowed down she answers:
"The American business men can't make profits for five days."
And then I love to think that an American soldier on an adjoining cot raised himself on his elbow and cried out:

American soldier on an adjoining cot raised himself on his elbow and cried out:

"No, no—that's not from American business men. They are men before they are business men. There may be a few whelps among them, but the major part of that outrageous squeal is from the copperhead politicians who are trying to array business men against Woodrow Wilson."

Non-Preparedness.

Another thing: because a gigantic army capable of coping with the Prussian military machine which was forty years in the making did not spring forth as at the waving of a magic wand, these politicians have been charging unpreparedness to Woodrow Wilson.

It is true we were not prepared; neither was England or France; but it is likewise true that during the two years preceding war Woodrow Wilson did more toward preparedness than Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Taft in the combined eleven years before.

It is true that the preparedness program did not move three years ago as rapidly as it might, but it moved faster than it would but for the fact that for the first time in American history an American president went before the people to combat face to face a century old prejudice against appropriations for military purposes. Just deny this if you can: Woodrow Wilson did more before he entered the war to create a sentiment for naval and military preparedness than any other president in days of peace from the time of Washington to the present hour.

Mr. Roosevelt, while president, presented no preparedness program to

hour. Mr. Roosevelt, while president, presented no preparedness program to the dongress, uttered no plea for pre-paredness to the nation, and left the army weaker when he left the white house than it was when he took office

seven years before; but Woodrow Wilson urged preparedness in stirring messages to the congress, assumed the

messages to the congress, assumed the leadership of the fight, and took the stump in its behalf before the people. If Woodrow Wilson did not do as much in three years to prepare the nation as the German kaiser did to prepare his land in forty years, he did more in three years than his predecessors did in eleven years that in common decency estops them from finding fault with him to-day.

Record of the Critics.

Party politics injected into war is a poison that enervates but when professional politicians hungry for the crib force it into war to break down the peoples' faith in the genius and leadership of Woodrow Wilson it must be met, not with whining, cringing cowardly acquiescence, but with broad-

axe and artillery.

We did not inject politics into the war, but now that it has been forced in by politicians of the Penrose type we are worse than cowards if we do

we are worse than cowards if we do not meet it and repel it.

And when politicians of the type of New and Penrose insult the intelligence of the nation with the grotesque assertion that we can only win when New and Penrose and their kind dictions that the president of the people's low tate to the president of the people's choice, they drop the curtain on their brilliant management of the war with Spain.

The war with Spain, compared with The war with Spain, compared with this, is as the hair pulling of two babes in arms to a battle of the gods, and yet we have had no army contract scandals—and they did; no embalmed beef horrors—and they did; and where the death rate among our soldiers now is a little over seven in a thousand they danced the waltz of death to the tune of twenty in a thousand. thousand.

thousand.

Efficiency? Why they sent as the commander of our forces in the isle of the Antilles a fat superannuated mediocre who was too fat to mount a horse and who lolled in a portable bath tub furnished by the nation while the soldiers died of the diseases of the tropics because the medical chest was empty;—and Woodrow Wilson has sent to France—Black Jack Pershing—the son of Mars!

empty;—and Woodrow Wilson has sent to France—Black Jack Pershing—the son of Mars!

Efficiency? Who has forgotten the scandal of the granting of commissions through the consultation of the Who's Who of finance, society and politics; and Woodrow Wilson, through the conscription plan, has placed the sword in the hand of him who has earned it by efficiency, be he democrat or republican, rich or poor.

Oh what a brilliant exhibition of efficiency was that of '98! Utter unpreparedness—miserable and unnecessary delays—ludicrous lack of organization,—no co-ordination between the land and naval forces or between the forces in the field and the bureaucrats in Washington until Dewey cut the cables to rid himself of the red tape that kept him from his task.

Efficiency? Oh the memory of the petty bickerings\between commanders, and the shameful conspiracy to robold grizzled Schley of his laurels, and the lack of discipline that grew until it putrified in the Round Robin of insubordination of petty underlings under the leadership of Roosevelt.

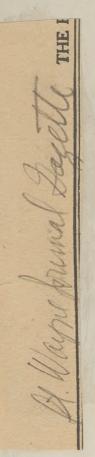
And out of this miserable muddling

there comes the grinning, simpering phantom of an emaciated, loose-jointed, aenemic, fever-fired, beef poisoned pigmy to salute Woodrow Wilson with the screaming message—"I have come to show you how!"

Follow Wilson.

The people of America are not interested in party politics, but they are interested in the leadership of Woodrow Wilson—the president of all the people. And the rank and file of the party that followed Lincoln will refuse to follow Penrose on the copperhead trail. As for us—the issues of the future, let's forget them. The campaigns of the future, let's forget them. But let us be partisans—partisans of the government, partisans of America, partisans of Woodrow Wilson.

we followed his lead during four years of the most brilliant construcyears of the most brilliant constructive and progressive statesmanship in more than half a century. We followed him and the immortal tracings of his pen when he sought in vain to stem the tide of Prussian madness. Let us follow him now as he leads the democratic nations of the earth, their spokesman and their seer, and as he directs the boys in khaki moving on the fields of France,—and follow him and support them, until we follow him and support them, until we follow him and them over the shell-ploughed fields and over the top to victory for liberty, democracy and mankind.





BROWNING GUN GETS REAL TEST

Congressmen See the New Arm Given a Satisfactory Demonstration.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The latest American contribution to warfare, the Browning automatic rifle, was officially introduced to Congress today an actual demonstration near this

city.
For more than two hours the air was filled with the snarl and crash of the firing, senators and representatives operating the new weapons for themselves under the direction of a squad of soldiers from the machine gun school at Springfield, Mass. Army officials including Assistant Secretary Crowell, Major General Biddle, acting chief of staff, and a score of officers from the British, French, Italian and Belgian missions looked on.

looked on.

The demonstration was ordered to make it clear to the congressmen why the ordnance bureau put aside all other makes of machine guns as the standard weapon for the American army, although no Browning guns had been built, except the model weapons, when the order was given. Ordnance officials were satisfied tonight that no congressman who witnessed the firing now doubts the wisdom of that decision.

EVERY GUN WORKS WELL.

EVERY GUN WORKS WELL.

There was no target practice, although a line of figures shaped like men was battered to pieces by the squad of ten gunners. Members of Congress also scored repeated hits, although it was the first time any of them had handled a weapon of this character. As to the performance of the ten guns used, there was not a stoppage or malfunction despite the fact that hundreds of rounds were fired and the squad from the school had never seen the guns before last Saturday.

When firing with the automatic rifles was completed two Browning heavy machine guns were put in action. Thousands of bullets were sent streaming across the valley to set the dust leaping on the far hillside. Again there was no malfunction and the demonstration was completed with an exhibition of the simplicity of construction, one of the guns being dismounted, taken apart and re-assembled repeatedly in a few minutes' time.

CARTRIDGE RIM THE TOOL.

In this the British machine gun experts showed great interest. Without any other tool than the rim of a cartridge the guns were taken completely apart. Some twenty pieces appeared scattered on the ground. A twist here, a snap there and, in less time than it takes to tell it, the gun was reassembled and back at work. A noncommissioned officer of the demonstrating detachment, who, with his associates, has been drilled with every type of weapon used by the allied troops, including the French Chauchat, the only prototype of the new rifle, spoke for the whole squad when he said:

"That's the finest gun in the world." The automatic rifles came from factories where the actual production on a quantity scale has already started. Within a matter of weeks hundreds will be delivered every day. They are to be the "over the top" guns of tomorrow.

U.S. TROOPS TAKING BIGGER PART IN WAR

Secretary Baker Reports Occupation of Important Sectors on West Front.

SCOUTING SORTIES WON

Americans Not Daunted by Heavy Fire_First Contingent Retires to Rest.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 .- Gen. Pershing's troops are taking a bigger part of the fighting on the west front, according to Secretary of War Baker's review of the military operations for last week.

American artillery participated in a successful thrust made by the French in the region of the Butte du Mesnil and American infantry has arrived in the region of Chemin des Dames, one of the most active sectors of the entire front. Heavy hostile shell fire failed to cause confusion or causalties among the American detachments which took their places in the trenches. The review places in the trenches.

"While no major undertakings were recorded in the west, yet the entire front was the scene of hard driven assaults

was the scene of hard driven assaults of a minor character.

"Our own forces are taking an increasingly important part in the operations. Last week we recorded the participation of our artillery in the very successful thrust made by the French in the region of the Butte du Mesnil.

Scouting in No Man's Land.

"This week the presence of our infantry in a very important area of the Chemin des Dames is reported. Here our patrols have been outside our barbed wire and have undertaken a number of scouting expeditions in No Man's Land which were successfully carried through. "At the time our detachments were coming up into the trenches they were under heavy hostile shell fire. Nevertheless our men made their way to their stations without confusion or casualties. It is useful to note that our forces now in action in this, one of the most active sectors of the entire French front, have acquitted themselves very creditably.

front, have acquitted themselves very creditably.

"During the week Gen. Pershing made a personal inspection of the American sector northwest of Toul. He visited all our first line trenches, observation posts, battery emplacements and other points of interest. During the two days spent on this trip the Commander in Chief came in close contact with the men in the tranches, heard their comments or complaints and noted carefully all suggestions offered to better the condition and welfare of our troops in action.

Rest for First Contingent.

"Artillery duels took place along the entire front. A decided in three continues to the frenches lost of the frenches lost of the frenches front. Our artillery participated in these operations. This is the first of a series of rest centres it is proposed to establish where our men can find rest and recreation after the trying ordeal of trench life.

"Along the French front the enemy reacted energetically in the region southwest of the Butte du Mesnil. After a sanguinary encounter the Germans succeeded in regaining part of the trenches lost last week. A further attempt in which three German battalions participated was repulsed. In a third assault the Germans took 125 prisoners, but the French forces regained the lost positions after a spirited counter attack. Our artillery participated in these operations.

"Artillery duels took place along the entire front. A decided increase in the intensity of bombardments was noted.

"The British have taken over an additional segment of the French line. The transfer of an appreciable mileage of the front below St. Quentin was made to the British without difficulty or delay."

BAKER OVERRULES ARMY EXECUTIONS

Gen. Treat Asks Death for Deserters to Stop Evil.

Recommendations by Maj. Gen. Charles G. Treat, commanding the Thirty-seventh national guard division, that the death penalty be imposed to check desertions and to bring soldiers to a realization of the gravity of that offense, have been disapproved by Secretary Baker. Gen. Treat based his recommendation on the number of desertions from his command, composed

sertions from his command, composed almost entirely of Ohio troops' and stationed at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

It would be unwise at this time, Secretary Baker held, to formulate a definite policy, but he instructed the adjutant general to issue a bulletin pointing out the seriousness with which desertion must be regarded in time of war. Plain intimation is given, however, that men who desert in France may expect no leniency.

Gen. Treat's recommendation concluded: "Much as I regret the necessity, I fully believe the supreme penalty should be meted out in flagrant cases, in order to bring these young men to a realization of the enormity of the offense of desertion in time of war."

Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general, doubted if the death penalty should be imposed for desertion in this country, "or would be justified and sustained by the sentiment of the country." The number of desertions from any army unit is not available.

Till America Comes.

Great Britain is soon to send 500,000 more men into the war field to meet the Teuton legions released from service on the Russian front because-

AMERICA IS NOT READY.

Scores of thousands of men are to be taken from British industries going at feverish pace to turn cut war supplies be-

AMERICA IS STILL "3,000 MILES AWAY."

To fill the places made vacant by these men England must call on her women, the home-makers and potential mothers, because-

AMERICA HAS WOODEN GUNS OR NONE.

The British are facing the grave future stoically and with no word of complaint, but they must be terribly disappointed be-

AMERICA IS NOT "OVER THERE."

Plucky little Belgium and heroic, bleeding France—they are scanning the Western seas with eyes of longing and alarm, wondering anxiously why big, strong

AMERICA DOESN'T COME.

Meantime 100,000,000 impatient American citizens and hundreds of thousands of still more impatient American soldiers await the world's great shout of joy signalizing that

AMERICA IS ON THE JOB.

When will it be? The months go by. The casting of Fate's die draws nearer and nearer. The weal or woe of humanity hangs on the throw. Civilization is at stake. Liberty or slavery is the supreme alternative. Which shall it be? Will America be in on the great decision?

Ask Mr. Baker.

Wash. S. C. Sunday Stan Meh. 3, 1918.

MARCH 1, .1918.

THE SUN, FRIDAY,

Mr. Browning's Gun.

The light and heavy Browning machine guns operated on the Congress Heights rifle range this week for the instruction of Congress and the public generally appear to have the advantage of comparative simplicity and to function satisfactorily. They are said to have stood up in a most gratifying manner under severe tests made by ordnance experts at the arsenals, and the War Department regards them as the most efficient arms of their kind yet produced.

Mr. Browning, the inventor of these pieces, is an authority of the highest reputation, whose devices have already been proved in sport and in war. The public is justified in expecting from him improvements on the guns heretofore produced, not only because of his previous experience, but also because he has had at his disposal the knowledge acquired in a great war in which machine guns have been used under conditions and to an extent hitherto unprecedented. The observers present at the demonstration in Washington were particularly impressed by the few parts used in the guns and the ease with which they could be taken down and reassembled, only one tool being used in the process, and most of the work being done with the aid of a cartridge. Few parts make for ease in production and standardization, and the fabrication of these weapons in great quantities is now going forward.

We shall not indorse the statement so frequently repeated that the Browning gun is the best machine rifle in the world; it must prove itself in service. But we have no doubt it is a good gun, probably as good as any, certainly better than older models, and we hope that a tremendous number of them will soon be on the western front speaking to the Germans in the language that Berlin cannot misconstrue.

n.y. Heroca

The Browning Guns.

When we recall the abuse heaped upon the Army Ordnance Department because it held to its faith in the Browning guns, many earnest if belated apologies are owing General Crozier and his assistants after the public demonstration on Wednesday of the tactical effectiveness shown by these new American weapons. The demonstration was not a test, it was a dress parade; but even this must have satisfied the most skeptical of merits that were proved only after hundreds of rigorous trials had convinced the much maligned ordnance officers of their duty to recommend the adoption of the Browning rifle and machine gun as authorized weapons o for the military forces of the United States.

No comparison with that other American invention, the Lewis machine gun, is instituted here for this weapon has been submitted to the test of war on many hard fought fields and in every condition of battle and has proved its value over every other design, excepting perhaps the Chauchat, which in some essentials is based on the principles embodied in the Browning guns. But the Lewis is an earlier type. The world moves, and it is not altogether wonderful that progress should have been made. As an official report states, "the Browning machine rifle and the Browning machine gun came from the hands of the inventor coincidentally with the war needs of the army for weapons of their respective types and uses.

And who is this inventor, John M. Browning? An American who has been occupied from boyhood with the design and manufacture of firearms, among which may be mentioned several types of Winchester and other repeating rifle, the Colt machine gun and the Colt automatic pistol-a list long enough to furnish fame for a baker's dozen of designers. His latest achievement is after all another expression of American genius and the country is lucky to have at this critical moment two weapons that will count for so much in the battles that have to be fought.

Sunday Star Washits UDGE SAYS M'A ILLEGALLY CHOSEN

Federal Jurist Finds No Statute Empowering Him as Rail Head.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.-Federal Judge Walter Evans, in the course of an opinion rendered here today, denying federal courts exclusive jurisdiction in damage suits against transportation companies, solely because they are under gov-ernment control, indicated that he had failed to find any statute authorizing Director General McAdoo to take control of the railroads of the country.

Text of the Opinion.

The text of the opinion, which became available here tonight, in this connection says:
"Under no established rule of interpretation can it be doubted that Congress authorized in time of war, the War Department, and no other, to take over the railroads. If we assume (which is inconceivable) that the Secretary of War declined for that department, we can find no statute authorizing the control of railroads under the Treasury Department, nor by a director general of railroads."
Judge Evans cited the law empowering

trol of railroads under the Treasury Department, nor by a director general of railroads."

Judge Evans cited the law empowering the government to take over the railroads, pointed out that Congress specified it should be done through the War Department, of which Newton D. Baker is the head, and asserted that W. G. Mc-Adoo, "who was and is Secretary of the Treasury," has been appointed by President Wilson as director general, an office which the court says, the law does not recognize. After remarking it is inconceivable that the War Department was asked and refused to take over the railroads, Judge Evans declares, if the letter of the law were applied, it would be a question whether Mr. Baker and not Mr. McAdoo would not be compelled to operate the railroads "in person."

The court's opinion was delivered in refusing a motion of the Louisville and Nashville railroad to transfer from the circuit court to the federal court damage cases growing out of a wreck at Shepherdsville, Ky., December 20, in which more than forty persons lost their lives and many others were seriously injured.

Attorneys for the railroad pleaded that inasmuch as transportation systems of the country practically had become agencies of the government, which was operating them and had become interested in them in a financial way, a suit against them, in effect, was a suit against them, in effect, was a suit against them in federal tribunals.

Judge Evans swept away those contentions by the assertion that government control of railroads merely was temporary and indicated that he regarded it solely as a war measure and not an established policy.

n.y. Eve. Post Web. 7. 118.

WOULD CLARIFY THE WATER-POWER BILL

Suggestions by Baker, Lane, and Houston

SPEEDY PASSAGE IS URGED

Secretaries Recommend Changes in Wording Regarding the Disposition of Property at Termination of Licenses—Point to Importance of Water-Power Development.

Washington, March 2 (by A. P.).—Changes in the pending Administration Water-Power bill more clearly to express the intent of the legislation were recommended to-day to Chairman Sims, of the House Special Water-Power Committee, by Secretaries Baker, Lane, and Houston, who drew the measure. They urged apeedy passage of the bill, so as to stabilize the power industry generally and encourage the building of extensions to existing projects.

"Water-power legislation," said the letter from the Secretaries, "should have in view not only the maintenance of the rights of the public in the national resources, but also the adequate protection of private capital by which such resources are developed. The bill before you seems to do both. After careful consideration, however, it is believed that certain changes in language could be made which would more clearly express the intent of the proposed legislation.

"It is particularly important that the conditions which affect the disposition of the property at the termination of the license should be so definite that uncertainties will be reduced to a minimum. If the properties are not taken over, the conditions under which a new license may be secured should be entirely clear. If the properties are taken over, the price to be paid should not include alleged values not represented by investments, or, on the other hand, require needless amortization of capital during the period of the license in order to protect the investment. It is therefore believed advisable to define in specific language the items which should or should not enter into the price to be paid."

DEFINITION SUGGESTED.

The letter then suggests incorporation in the bill of ths definition of net investment, prepared after thorough consideration, and after consultation with accounting and banking experts:

"'Net investment' in a project means the actual legitimate original cost thereof as defined and interpreted in the 'classification of investment in road and equipment of steam roads, issue of 1914, interstate Commerce Commission,' plus similar costs of additions thereto and betterments thereof, minus the sum of the following items properly allocated thereto, if and to the extent that such items have been accumulated during the period of the license from earnings in excess of a fair return on such investment:

(a) Unappropriated surplus, (b) aggregate credit balances of current depreciation accounts, and (c) aggregate appropriations of surplus or income held in amortization, sinking fund or similar reserves, or expended for extensions or betterments. The term cost shall include, in so far as applicable, the elements thereof prescribed in said classification, but shall not include expenditures from funds obtained through donations by States, municipalities, individuals, or others."

Development of water-power is urgently needed, the secretaries wrote, if the United States is to maintain its proper place in world trade after the war, or even to supply its domestic needs. It also is necessary, in order to reduce the drain on the nation's coal and petroleum supplies, particularly the latter.

DEMANDS ON ELECTRIC POWER.

"The industrial expansion which has been necessary in order to produce the materials and equipment needed in the prosecution of the war," the letter continued, "has placed unprecedented demands upon the electric power industry, to such an extent, in fact, that the output of commercial central stations has increased more than sixty per cent. since 1914. This increase has been greatest in the manufacturing sections of the East where waterpower development is comparatively limited and has taken place notwithstanding advances in costs of construction and of operation.

"While the form of the bill which has been presented for your consideration is directly concerned with waterpower development only, an adequate solution of this problem will have a favorable and stabilizing effect upon the whole power industry. Probably no considerable increase in new waterpower development can be expected immediately, but legislation is urgently needed in order to put existing waterpower developments, which have been made under inadequate law, into a position of security which will enable them to make extensions and to meet maturing obligations upon favorable terms."

BAKER REJECTS PERSHING PLAN

Decides in Favor of Bureau in Paris for Bay State Soldiers

GENERAL URGED USE OF RED CROSS

Ispecial Dispatch to Herald and Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The proposed establishment of a state of Massachusetts bureau of information in Paris for Massachusetts soldiers of the overseas forces was indorsed by Secretary of War Baker when he overruled Gen. Pershing's suggestion that Massachusetts and other states would do better work if they would affiliate with agencies already established. The Baxter soldiers' information bureau, for which a Massachusetts mission is now on the way, will be established in the French capital.

Gen. Pershing recommended that the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. which were already in service would be much better able to take care of the work which the Massachusetts mission plarmed to take over, and Maj.-Gen. Diddle, chief of staff, issued a statement in which he said that every division of the American army had a representative of the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. for the especial purpose of rendering helpful service to soldiers and their relatives.

Thought Is Impracticable

Gen. Pershing disapproved of the plan for a state bureau because he thought it impracticable for any state to attempt to take care of its own soldiers, who would of necessity change zones and positions. The railroad conditions of the country would limit the Paris leave privileges of the men also, and the commanding general considered efforts to follow the soldiers to many different positions in France would be a waste of money which could be utilized to better purposes through the organizations already in the field. His cable message to the war department when the proposal for the establishment of the Baxter bureau was made was as follows:

to the war department when the proposal for the establishment of the Baxter bureau was made was as follows:

"Deeply appreciative of the offer of Massachusetts to organize bureaus to keep touch between their soldiers and the people at home and their generosity in proposing the opening of a house in Paris for the entertainment of the men. The railroad situation will necessitate restriction to the very minimum of leave privileges for soldiers in Paris and will necessitate their being sent to other interesting and constantly changing places in France. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. have perfected a comprehensive organization, well co-ordinated, between the two, for the purpose of taking care of the situation. For foregoing reasons it would be manifestly impracticable for the state of Massachusetts and other states of the Union each separately and independently to endeavor to create and disperse facilities for taking care of their respective citizens throughout France so as to be propared to meet constantly changing zones where their soldiers might happen to be on leave. This would result in needless confusion and waste money generously contributed by American citizens. Suggest as most practicable solution state of Massachusetts and other states which have applied be requested to affiliate with existing agencies which are now handling the situation very efficiently."

Secretary Baker Confounds His Critics

for his careless and inaccurate statements at dinner in New York, Senator Chamberlain delivered a three-hour speech in the Senate, in which he took the position of defending himself by again making some rather wild charges against Secretary of War Baker and the War Depart-

Later Secretary Baker appeared before the Senate Military Committee—in a large room crowded with other members of Congress-and n his suave and gentle but forcible and convincing manner answered the charges made against the War Department. He admitted hat mistakes had been made, but he cut the ound from under his critics and showed that en a Senator of the United States should be reful in his utterances—showed it so well at Senator Chamberlain said the Secretary had eated a profound impression.

It was made evident by Secretary Baker that enator Chamberlain and other critics of the War Department had not troubled themselves o get such information as was available, and that the charges of general inefficiency were pased upon a few isolated cases. Instead of having "broken down," the War Department has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations in building up an army and its industrial supports at home, in transporting troops and materials to France, and in preparing to strike the enemy in a way to insure a victory.

The Senate Committee and Congressmen who istened to Secretary Baker were described by bress correspondents as having been "frankly mazed" when told that the men of thirty-two National Guard and National Army divisional amps were ready to go to France. Instead of aking a position of defense, the Secretary said with emphasis that he was not there to defend imself or anyone else, and urged the Commitee to lay bare any mistakes or failures of the War Department, in order that they might be corrected. "There are delays," he admitted, and I can make no color of prophecy when they will be removed, although every effort is being made to remove them.

Replying to the charge that men have been sent to camps without rifles, Secretary Baker said: "Major-General Leonard Wood advised me to send the men to the camps, saying they would have a lot to learn before they would have need for rifles." And of the charge that men had been sent to training camps without full equipment of uniforms and other clothing, he said: "We could not delay sending men to the cantonments until the last button was on the last coat." He took personal responsibility for getting the men under training before their equipment was ready "to the last shoe button."

Replying to the rumpus raised in the Senate because France and Great Britain have been and are supplying artillery and machine guns for our first forces, Mr. Baker said that was done at the urgent request of the French and British war departments—as any member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs could have learned from the Secretary without making an unnecessary noise—and the request was made so that our ships could be used for other purposes than in carrying artillery and machine guns and their equipment across the Atlantic.

Mr. Baker told the Committee that in all that was done prior to the departure of the first troops for France, General Pershing shared in

Stung by President Wilson's merited rebuke the deliberations and approved the decisions reached, and that now General Pershing is in France, with a staff of trained regular Army officers, acting as "the eyes of the Army," that every step taken since Pershing and his staff went to France has been founded on his long daily cabled reports of what is going on and what is needed.

> During his three-hour speech in the Senate, Senator Chamberlain read two letters showing shameful treatment of a few sick soldiers by two callous young medical officers. Mr. Baker immediately asked the Senator for all the details, and since that time the two medical officers have been court-martialed and dismissed from the service.

> "The Department sets its face against callous disregard of soldiers' health," Mr. Baker told the Committee. While camp commanders are held responsible for health conditions, the Surgeon-General's office has daily inspections; "and I wish to point out further," said the Secretary, "that the very heads of the medical profession are in constant touch with the Surgeon-General.

Replying to the charge that training camp sites had been selected without consulting the medical officers of the Army, Secretary Baker said that in every instance the boards—"including medical officers"-had recommended the selected sites, and that Surgeon-General Gorgas had been notified when the final selection was made. In only one case was there a questionat Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville-and the Surgeon-General sent an expert sanitarian, who inspected the site and approved it.

To the charge that the War Department has been slow in getting men to France—a charge made by Roosevelt as well as by Senators— Secretary Baker replied that "we will have 500,000 men in France early in 1918, and we will have a million more ready to go to France during 1918." More than 200,000 men were placed in France in 1917. Asked by Senator Chamberlain why he could not take the public into his confidence in regard to exact numbers sent to France, the Secretary replied: I do not believe I could even get the number of men Great Britain has in France or at home, or could even get that information from France. That may be unnecessary, but it is a precaution taken by all military men.'

Secretary Baker described how the American Army has built great lines of railroad, one of them 600 miles long up to its headquarters in France; how docks and wharves and ports and terminals have been constructed to handle the great quantities of supplies and equipment that the Army will need on the fighting line; and all that has been done since General Pershing's troops landed in France last June.

Not once during his long examination by the Senate Committee was Secretary Baker placed in an attitude of defense, and there is not the least doubt that he is now stronger before the country than he was before his critics tilted at him. It is now evident that Mr. Baker deserves the confidence and support of the country as much as any other member of the Cabinet, because he has administered his high and responsible office in a masterful manner, despite the enormous difficulties he has necessarily encountered-necessarily, because of urgent requests of our allies that some of our plans be changed suddenly.

"Every American soldier who needs a rifle has one," says Secretary Baker. What the Senate Military Committee demands to know is, who is responsible for this state of affairs? Chicago Herald. Mch. 2.1918.

BAKER DIRECTS COURT-MARTIAL

Medical Officers to Be Tried Because of Camp Hospital Death.

Washington, March 1 .- Investigation of the treatment of Private Albert Hestwood of Liberal, Kan., who died of spinal meningitis at Camp died of spinal meningitis at Camp Doniphan, Okla., has resulted in Secretary Baker ordering the trial by court-martial of Major Phillip B. Connelly, medical corps, U. S. A., of New York City, and First Lieutenant Walter H. Kirkpatrick, medical corps, National Guard, of Haven, Kan.

It was announced tonight that Major Connelly, who was in charge of the base hospital while Hestwood was a patient, had been held responsible by the investigating officer for conditions at the hospital characterized as "nothing short of deplorable."

Lieutenant Kirkpatrick was the first medical officer to examine Private Hestwood and is charged with having sent the soldier to the hospital without making known the fact that he suspected spinal meningitis.

COMMANDERS CALLED.

COMMANDERS CALLED.

Major General W. M. Wright, commanding at Camp Doniphan, and Brigadier General L. G. Berry, who commanded at the camp while General Wright was on an observation tour in France, have been called on by Secretary Baker for reports as to how such conditions as were found in the camp hospitals came to exist.

Conditions at the Camp Doniphan hospital first came into public notice through a letter read by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military committee, during a speech in the Senate. The letter was written by Private Hestwood's father to a friend. Senator Chamberlain refused to give the name of the soldier, but the War Department later learned it by an inquiry it set on foot.

FACTS IN LETTER CORRECT.

FACTS IN LETTER CORRECT.

The report of the investigating officer said that with respect to the father's statement that the body was sent home in a sheet, the facts disclosed that the body was sent in a metal-lined casket and that "this being a communicable disease; the body was wrapped in sheets and cotton to conform to shipping laws."

All the other facts set out in the father's letter were found to be substantially correct, according to the investigating officer, who said the wards in the hospital, and especially the one in which Private Hestwood died, were in an unclean condition; there was an insufficient supply of bed linen; there was a lack of sufficient attendants on duty at the hospital, and the small number present were men of practically no experience, and patients went for long periods without a bath or without even having their hands and faces bathed. The inspector reported that the conditions existing when Private Hestwood died Dec. 28 and for some time afterward and the emergencies contributing them have passed and in all probability never would occur again in that hospital.

Roosevelt, Chronic Meddler

with Theodore Roosevelt that his fingers and ical feelings are bruised. his nose are always poking about in someone of There is another thing Roosevelt has against else's business; and it is the great misfortune President Wilson. Roosevelt wanted to be of others that they are always in the wrong-created a major-general and sent to France with if they are not even liars, thieves and malinous a division of troops. President Wilson very slanderers—when they and Roosevelt disagree. wisely, and with proper consideration for our For we know from Roosevelt himself that he own interests as well as the interests of our cannot by any possibility be in the wrong, either allies, refused to give Roosevelt a military office as to act or statement, that whatever he does for which he is not fitted by training and is unis always right and done just as it should be fitted by temperament. Disagreeable as he may done, and that he is always actuated by the be and often is, in this country, it is better for highest motives of honor and patriotism. And as to bear the Roosevelt ills we know than all persons must believe it "for he himself has unload them upon our allies in France. said it."

With a series of proclamations and public statements, braying of trumpers and warlike roars, Roosevelt rushed to Washington just after Senator Chamberlain's queer and inaccurate attack upon the War Department, and announced that he was heartily in favor of the proposed War Cabinet. In a speech before the National Press Club he pinned upon himself a certificate of excellent character, great executive ability and splendid patriotism.

Before making any investigation, before hearing or reading Secretary Baker's masterly and complete answer to Senator Chamberlain's inaccuracies, Roosevelt blazed away with a charge of "maladministration" against the War Department-which was just like Roosevelt. And in his speech to the National Press Club he patted himself on the back, and gave himself a Distinguished Service medal for his shameful treatment of the friendly State of Colombia when he accomplished the rape of Panama.

Theodore Roosevelt never loses an opportunity to meddle. He meddled at Washington in January, as a few weeks earlier he had meddled here in San Francisco in the Fickert recall matter. What his motive was in endorsing conviction by perjury and subornation of perjury in San Francisco we do not know-yet; but it is not difficult to understand his pernicious meddling in Washington-he has never forgiven Woodrow Wilson for being elected President of the United States, and it is impossible for him

Perhaps it is a misfortune rather than a fault to be truthful and gentlemanly when his polit-

There is and has been a marked contrast between the attitudes of the two living ex-Presidents towards the Wilson Administration. It is not at all probable that Mr. Taft has endorsed all that President Wilson has done, but Mr. Taft is a gentleman. That is the most deplorable difference between Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

"My purpose in coming to Washington," said Roosevelt in the National Capital on his latest visit there, "is to do all I can to help speed up the war." Yes, "speed up the war" of a few small-bore politicians on President Wilson and Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels. For those three men have seriously interfered and are seriously interfering with the schemes of certain "malefactors of great wealth," whose political support Roosevelt wants.

One of the results of the much-vaunted 'private initiative" and "efficiency" of private ownership and control of railroads was a coalcar famine and a fearful shortage of coal, especially in those parts of the country where the winter months are very cold. Uncle Sam took control of the railroads, and one of the first results was the finding of hundreds of loaded coal cars stalled on sidings "behind long strings of cars containing shipments of higher preferential rating than coal.'

When he wants a little sport, Hearst would do well to substitute polo for Bolo.

The Puyallup Valley Tribune

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Puyallup, Washington

Subscription, per year, in advance\$1.50 *OBERT MONTGOMERY..... Editor W. CHAPEL Business Manage

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 2, 1918.

SECRETARY BAKER

There is a quality of fervent calm in Secretary of War Baker's state ments in reply to the constant criticisms of war management that is gravely impressive. It makes many, who thought him too much of a pacifist to "enthuse" for war, feel foolish. The secretary doesn't exculpate himself or his subordinates. He doesn't apologize. 'He admits mistakes of haste and confusion. If there are more complaints and criticisms he wants to hear them. His answer to the shortage of guns or other supplies is that the lack was supplied by Great Britain and France, to save time and to release tonnage for other service. That is plain common sense.

There is and has been no complaint from our allies. They-who have had far longer and larger experience in war preparations—think we have done marvellously. There is equipment for an army of 500,000 men in the field early in this year. If men were sent abroad unarmed and insufficiently supplied with clothing it was because men were needed there, and could be, as they have been, supplied upon their arrival. General Leonard Wood, idol of the anti-Bakerites, heartily recommended and approved the hasty dispatch of the unequipped troops. The army is using the much-discussed Lewis gun for air work. The government took the rifles that were at hand. The secretary denies the men are clothed in shoddy. His cool statements, with no passion save an evident sincerity, carry conviction. They make the critics-the Chamberlains, the Wadsworths and the Hitchcocks, and all the little breed that assail the secretary-look and sound like a bunch of dubs, like a lot of neurotic hysterics.

The country is convinced it has made, in all the circumstances, tremendous and splendid response in a great emergency, that we have and shall have in an incredibly short time an army in the field with a strength that even the administration hardly dared to hope for six months ago; and nearly double what the cantankerous Roosevelt then declared was within the possibilities. Secretay Baker towers hugely over his assailants and doesn't even deign to be angry with them. His appearances and his utterances before the senators are a magnificent demonstration not alone of capacity but of character. Have we a great war secretary? We have, How absurd and ridiculous are the lamboyant "flayers" of the war department! How much some of our "supermen" resemble epigoni! The war is in safe hands.

RESENT MALINGERING CHARGE AGAINST JEWS

Manual for Army Medical Boards Withdrawn Because of Slur Upon Men of That Race.

I. Gonikman, editor of the Jewish Daily Warheit, made public yesterday telegrams which he said he had exchanged with Secretary Baker concerning a paragraph in the manual of instructions for the medical advisory boards sent out by the War Department on February 16, to the effect that "the foreign born and especially the Jews are more apt to malinger than the native born." The telegram which Mr. Gonikman said he had received from Secretary Baker, said that the complaint in reference to the paragraph was "justified" and announced that the manual has already been withdrwn.

The paragraph in question, according to Mr. Gonikman, appears on Page 92 of the manual under the heading, and motives of malingering."

"These (causes) must be clearly understood in order that medical examiners examiners may be on the alert for deception. The foreign born, and especially the Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native born."

ollowing the receipt of many protests from Jews, Mr. Gonikman said he sent the following telegram on Monday to

Secretary Baker:

"We are in receipt of many complaints concerning a paragraph in the manual of instructions for medical advisory boards, on page 92, which reads that the foreign born, and especially the Jews, are more apt to malinger than the native The paragraph was made public by Samuel Cragg, recently removed by Governor Whitman from an exemption board, for anti-Semitic utterances. are explaining to our readesr that neither the President nor you, is responsible for the above paragraph. however, that a statement from you will completely clarify the situation, as the Jews place much confidence in you.

Yesterday the Warheit, Mr. Gomkman said, received the following telegram

from Secretary Baker

"Your telegram received. Am mailing you a full statement with reference to your justified complaint. has now already been withdrawn.'

Samuel H. Cragg was removed as a member of Local Exemption Board Brooklyn, an Jan. 6 by Governor Whitman. In a statement given out by Adjt Gen. Sherrill in behalf of the Governor, it was said that Cragg was removed be cause he made slurring remarks against the Jews on Dec. 20 when he was one of the speakers at dedicatory exercises in connection with the presentation of a service flag in honor of the boys of Public School 129, Brooklyn.

BIG SHAKE-UP IN ARMY

Pershing Sending Home Officers
Who Fail to Make Good.

"PLUCKING" BEGUN BY MARCH

Commissioned Personnel Now Being Reorganized by Chief of Staff.

Follows Lines Laid Down by Commander of Overseas Forces—Hundreds of Men in Washington May Be Transferred to Front—"Misfits" to Be Placed Where Talent Can Be Used to Advantage.

The army is undergoing one of the most sweeping shakeups in its history, according to definite and authoritative information obtained last night. The readjustment, affecting officers of all ranks both in the United States and in France, is a direct result of a new policy adopted by Gen. Pershing, with the full approval of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, who assumed the office of chief of staff a week ago, is putting it into effect.

Through the reorganization many officers now in the field are to be brought to Washington and placed in charge of divisions now headed, in some instances, by men who have stepped from civil life into the service. Others are to be returned from France for the training of drafted men and recruits in the most modern methods of warfare. Hundreds of officers now stationed in Washington, many of them as "experts," are to be sent into the field

Pershing Takes Action.

The action is due to a scheme recently adopted and now being put into force by Gen. Pershing for the return from France of those officers who have failed to make good in the field. These men include not only training camp officers, or national guard officers, but West Point graduates as well, men who have been in the service for years, with high rank, but who have not kept abreast with the rapid changes in warfare.

Many of these regular army officers are of the highest type, of tried executive ability and experts in special lines. They were detailed to France on the theory that they would instill in the younger officers the spirit of determination necessary under the new order. Some of them toed the mark, but others did not. Some older officers found it difficult to divorce themselves from views they had held for years. There resulted a lack of harmony that Gen. Pershing believed should not exist.

Surveys Army Conditions.

In order to solidify the American war machine Gen. Pershing started in with a systematic survey of conditions, with a view of weeding out officers who did not measure up to requirements. Now, after months on the other side, scores of them have been found unsuitable and every transport returning to the United States is bringing back officers who will not go abroad again, so long as the present command continues.

Together with these officers are scores of younger men, from training camps and from national guard units, who also have been found wanting in the final tests. Some of them have shown themselves incapable of handling men; others have failed to develop the fighting spirit that is required; some have been found to be skilled in special lines that make them more valuable in war preparation than on the firing line.

Duty for Most of Them.

Very few of the officers now being returned are to be relieved from duty. All have had an opportunity to see first-hand what is going on abroad, what training is required and to realize the true conditions. This, it is felt, will be of extreme help in preparations now under way.

So far as is possible the regular army officers are to be detailed to training camps, cantonments and to the War Department as executives. The reserve and guard officers are to be distributed in the camps or in Washington, taking the places of officers now holding posts, from which they can be relieved without serious injury to the service. These men, because of technical or other knowledge, can step into lieutenancies, captaincies or majorities. There are hundreds of such men in Washington commissioned early in the war, and even recently, because of their ability in certain lines. They are holding all sorts of places; at the heads of sections in divisions: as draughtsmen: some doing clerical work. The transfer to the field will fall as a hard blow to some who got desk jobs to avoid the draft.

The scheme now being undertaken is the natural result of the wholesale granting of commissions early in the war before there was any clear idea of what would be required. In so large an army as now is being organized there must develop hundreds of "misfits." But now, since matters are getting down to a working basis, the War Department feels it is called upon to straighten out the tangle and reassign officers to places for which they are best suited.

At the Front.

The cables announce the safe arrival in France of Secretary of War Baker, who is on an official tour of inspection of the American forces abroad. Secretary Baker has gone to Europe in order that he may inform himself by personal observation of conditions existing there with respect to the American expeditionary forces. Not only will he visit Gen. Pershing's headquarters and confer with the commanding general and his staff, but he will also inspect construction projects, such as docks, railroads and ordnance bases. Although not officially announced, it is known to be his intention to study trench warfare at close range, which means that he will go out upon the battle front and see how the men live and under what conditions they fight.

Much good should come from this visit of the Secretary of War to the scene of action. He will be able to get a better and more accurate comprehension of the problems with which he will have to deal as the war progresses than he could possibly get through written communications. High officials of France, England and Italy have made trips of inspection to the battlefields and have found the information gathered very useful. The personal knowledge gained in this way has kept them in close touch with the army and its operations.

"The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic," says a statement issued by the committee on public information. Like all other statements from that source, this one is taken with a grain of salt. In fact, it is already known that Secretary Baker is gathering information on the diplomatic and political phases of the war, and it is proper that he should do so.

SENDS REGRETS BY PIGEON.

Mrs. Wilson's Message to Gov. Whitman Is Written by Peggy Baker.

"Mrs. Wilson is very sorry that she cannot attend the military meet, and she wishes me to tell you so and send her good wishes.—Peggy Baker."

This is the message which a homing pigeon carried from the White House yesterday to Gov. Whitman of New York, who invited Mrs. Wilson to attend a military and naval benefit in New York Friday. The pigeon, with two others accompanying it, left the White House grounds at 10:30. The flights were made as a test for the signal corps of the War Department. Peggy Baker, 5-year-old daughter of the Secretary of War, released the pigeons and signed the message.

Secretary Arrives to Inspect the Forces Under Pershing.

WILL CONFER WITH ALLIES

Expected to Take Up Campaign Plans With Lloyd George.

Vitally Important Decisions Likely to Result From Attendance at Supreme Council-Visits to Battle Lines on Program - Departed Secretly From Washington to Evade German Spies.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

Secretary of War Baker is in France. The ban of secrecy concerning this first visit of a member of the President's cabinet to the actual scene of war was lifted last night, when a brief cable was received stating that "the American Secretary of War had arrived at a French port." The committee on public information immediately gave out the following statement:

"A cable dispatch from Paris to the Associated Press tonight announces the arrival at a French port of the Secretary of War.

"For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces. He sailed from an American port about February 27.

"Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France, but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers.

Wide Inspection Tours.

"It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the American headquarters, but his inspection tour will lines.

"The Secretary's visit is military, and system was responsible. not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purpose of inspection and personal conference with military officials.

"The Secretary of War is accompanied by Maj. Gen. W. N. Black, Lieut. Col. M. L. Brett and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

much delay right to the battle line trip. The secret has been well kept. when Gen. Pershing's troops are helping hold the Germans at bay. He will visit all sectors where American forces are entrenched and will see actual fighting at close range.

Every aspect of the death grapple abroad will be brought home to Mr. Baker in a manner which would be impossible excepting by personal contact with it.

Conferences With Generals.

Important conferences will be held by Secretary Baker with Gen. Bliss, the American representative on the war council, and Gen. Pershing. Secretary Baker will likewise confer with the French and British military leaders.

the supreme war council, and it is not unlikely that vitally important decisions will have to be taken while he sees the most critical stage of the war operations unfold on the western front. It is regarded probable that Mr. Baker will visit London and have an opportunity to confer with Premier Lloyd George and other British statesmen as well as military leaders.

Trip Is Military One.

his closest friends knew where he was going. He left immediately after the cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting, and took occasion to bid the President and his fellow cabinet meeting. He is expected to attend meetings of

But it is emphasized that Mr. Baker's trip has a military and not a diplomatic bearing. In other words, matters of diplomacy will be apart from his considerations, and his inspection will concern only the fighting work ahead of the United States.

Importance is attached here to the statement that there is no diplomatic significance in the visit. It means that the United States is centering all attention on military operations so far as Mr. Baker's work is concerned.

The decision of the President to send Secretary Baker abroad is understood to have been partly due to the fact that highly important problems had arisen which could be best settled by conferences between Mr. Baker and Gen.

It was impossible for Gen. Pershing to come home, so it was decided that Mr. Baker should undertake the trip to France as quietly as possible.

Reasons for Secrecy.

The ban of secrecy on all details of the trip was regarded as essential in view of the German spy system which would doubtless have given much to have been apprised of these plans in advance.

The fate of Earl Kitchener, who like Secretary Baker, went to inspect a foreign front is still fresh in the minds of many. Earl Kitchener was British secretary of war and left for Russia for a visit not dissimilar from that for which Baker has now under-

The ship on which Earl Kitchener cover construction projects, including traveled was either torpedoed or mined docks, railroads and ordnance bases, and all on board, including Earl now under way back of the American Kitchener were lost. Many have believed that the cunning German spy

Newspapers Kept Pledge.

I referred on February 1 to the President's plan to send a "member of the cabinet" abroad, but immediately after this Secretary Baker requested all newspaper correspondents here to make Secretary Baker will go without no further mention of his prospective

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

BAKER SAFE IN FRANCE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Mr. Baker slipped out of Washington quietly on February 26. Only a few of his closest friends knew where he was

was held.

Important Results Expected.

It is fully expected here that impor-tant practical results will follow from Mr. Baker's trip. He will have an opportunity of seeing

every important phase of the American war machine in action.

He will see the progress made in the gigantic engineering and construction work, he will see the supply and transportation system in operation and matters which have necessarily been difficult

to understand from a distance of 3,000 miles will doubtless be easier to handle after first-hand information and personal observation.

Represents the President.

Secretary Baker has confessed that it was at times impossible to visualize the

was at times impossible to visualize the gigantic problems being worked out in the great world drama abroad.

Mr. Baker, while in Europe, will be the President's official representative. The fact that his is a war mission pure and simple and not in any sense a diplomatic mission, may be interpreted as a sign that the President's chief consideration now is an aggressive policy sideration now is an aggressive policy of breaking the German war machine by military victory.

The Wash Post March 2/18.

BAKER REACHES PARIS

War Secretary Welcomed by Gens. Pershing and Bliss.

TRIP ACROSS IS UNEVENTFUL

No Submarines Sighted, but Weather Is Stormy—Visit May Give Impetus to Allied Energy, as It Is Known President Wilson Wants Strong Campaign Waged at the Front.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, March 11.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, arrived in Paris this morning. He was received by Gen. Pershing, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff, French officers representing Premier Clemenceau, and Ambassador Sharp.

Secretary Baker with his staff.

and Ambassador Sharp.

Secretary Baker with his staff reached Paris at 6:30 a. m. from the French seaport where they landed. The trip to Paris was made in a special car attached to the regular night train.

Few people knew of the Secretary's arrival, there being only a small crowd at the station. The members of the party were taken to the Hotel Crillon, which will be their headquarters during their stay in Paris.

No submarines were sighted during the voyage across, and the weather was fine except on two days, when stormy conditions were encountered.

Secretary Is Greeted.

A French Seaport, Sunday, March 10 (By the Associated Press).—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, with a staff of seven persons, arrived here today on an American armored cruiser. The party was met at the pier by a French general, representing the French army; Maj. Gen. Squier, representing the American army; Admiral Moreau, representing the French navy; Rear Admiral Wilson, representing the American navy, and the mayor and councilors of the municipality.

Although the arrival had not been

councilors of the municipality.

Although the arrival had not been announced previously, the news spread rapidly, and a great crowd soon gathered at the pier and packed the streets through which the party rode to the railway station, preceded by French and American military escorts.

Wilson Desires Activity.

Emphasis laid yesterday by the War Depatment upon the fact that Mr. Baker's trip was purely a military pilgrimage, without diplomatic significance, has directed attention to the known desire of President Wilson to see an energetic campaign waged by the allies. With American troops holding a constantly increasing sector of the battle lines, the wishes of the Washington government undoubtedly will have even greater weight than heretofore with the allied chieftains.

Baker's Past Record

[Many Socialists catch the true import [Many Socialists catch the true import of the controversy centered upon Secretary of War Baker by the militaristic, imperialistic element headed by the renegade Republican Roosevelt and the tory Democrat Senator Chamberlain. Here is the comment of Nicholas Klein, a Socialist attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio, who knows Baker's past political record in the state of Ohio:]

BY NICHOLAS KLEIN.

Baker's past record is against him. No doubt he stands in the way of No doubt he stands in the way of certain interests; in the way of those who desire that America after the war shall out-Prussianize Prussia; who sneer at our President when he urges the need of permanent international institutions and reduction of atmements to guarantee a lasting armaments to guarantee a lasting peace; in the way of those who look upon the President's sentiments as beautiful dreams and not as concrete practical remedies for warfare.

practical remedies for warfare.

These interests dare not attack the President; they do the next thing, they try to get rid of Baker.

Here is a small part of Baker's record in Ohio:

He has put into partial operation the political plans of Tom Johnson. He did more than any man in Ohio to give us our model constitution, home rule for cities, judicial reforms and a dozen other important political and a dozen other important political changes in our life as a state. He has been a fighter from the beginning of his career. He feared neither the devil nor the traction interests. Newton Baker has been the foe of the big interests in Ohio from the time he get interests in Ohio from the time he got office here.

Therefore, organized greed hates

Baker.
As Secretary of War he may be of greater danger to the plans of the interests than as the leader of the

Ohio radicals.
So we have a well financed campaign—to "get Baker"—press bureau

and all.
There's a reason.

Baker's past record is against him.

WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT INTRUSTS CARRIER PIGEON WITH MESSAGE TO NEW YORK.



MISS PEGGY BAKER,

Five-year-old daughter of Secretary Baker, about to send the "winged mailman" on his long errand from the White House grounds today. Maj. Frank J. Griffin of the Signal Corps, shown in the picture, selected the bird for the

MRS. WILSON SENDS WINGED MESSENGER

Little Peggie Baker Releases Carrier Pigeon With Reply to Mrs. Whitman.

Little Miss Peggy Baker, five-year-old daughter of the Secretary of War, today released from the lawn in the rear of the White House a carrier pigeon bearing a message of regret from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife the Governor of New York, that she could not attend a military and naval meet in New York next week.

The invitation was brought to Washington by a pigeon yesterday. The purpose of the exchange of messages by carrier pigeon was to demonstrate the The value of the birds for this service. The exchange was under the supervision of Maj. Frank J. Griffith, in charge of the pigeon service of the Signal Corps.

"Yesterday's successful test, made under the most trying conditions of wind velocity, proves the practicability of a pigeon service between cities of the Atlantic seaboard," said Maj.

Griffith.

Of three pigeons liberated in New York yesterday at 10:30 a.m., the first arrived at the home of Lieut. Gray of the pigeon service, 5214 Illinois avenue, at 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Little Miss Baker liberated the New York-bound pigeon at 11 o'clock this morning. She wrote the message it carried, which said:

"Mrs. Wilson is very sorry that she cannot attend the military meet; she wants me to tell you so, and to send her good wishes."

Three minutes later three other pigeons, with similar messages, were released.

WHITE HOUSE PIGEON ARRIVES IN CITY

MRS. WILSON'S MESSAGE IS 24 HOURS IN TRANSIT.

Wife of the President, Through Peggy Baker, Regrets She Cannot Attend Naval Meet in New York.

About ten miles an hour was the best speed made by the carrier pigeon which left the White House at eleven o'clock yesterday morning with a message from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and arrived in New York at 10:50 A. M. to-day. Here is the message carried by the bird:

Mrs. Wilson is very sorry that she cannot attend the military meet. She wants me to tell you so and to send her good wishes. (Signed) Pegsy Baker.

Peggy Baker is the five-year old daughter of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

The pigeon alighted atop the Belnord, Broadway and 86th Street, and from there the message was taken to the Signal Corps office, at Bridge Street. The pigeon should have arrived yesterday and bird fanciers thought that it must have been driven far out of its course by the strong gale. The bird arrived in a weakened condition.

The message was turned over to Mrs. E. R. Strange, executive chairman of committee in charge of the military and naval meet which will be held March 15, 16, and 17, at Madison Square Garden, for the benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals. Mrs. Wilson had been invited by carrier pigeon to attend the meet.

About 1,000 men from the Pelham Bay training station, and a band of 110 pieces, arrived in New York to take part in the meet. They came in the subway to Columbus Circle and marchel with full equipment down Fifth Avenue, to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

Fifth Avenue got a genuine surprise when the seamen came down the thoroughfare, for few people had heard that they were to arrive in New York.

"This is our first regiment of naval reserves to leave Pelham Bay Naval Camp," said the commander, Lieut. B. C. McCullough, after reaching the armory. "When anybody looks them over, it will be understood why we are proud of them. They are fully trained and ready for service."

In connection with the Military and Naval Meet, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, who is in charge of many of the details, announced to-day that New York would see for the first time a crack troop of the New York State Police. This is troop K. of Squadron A, stationed at White Plains, and consisting of sixty men under Captain James M. Skiff.

00 191 12, POST ARCH AY. TUE

SECRETARY BAKER

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son, representing the American Navy; and the mayor and councilors of the municipality.

Although the arrival had not been announced previously, the news spread rapidly and a great crowd soon gathered at the pier and packed the streets through which the party rode to the railway station, preceded by French and American military escorts.

Secretary Baker's party remained here only a few hours and left for Paris in a special car attached to the regular night train. Secretary Baker plans to spend but a few days in Paris, where he will meet President Poincare and Premier Clemenceau, after which he will visit the American troops in the field.

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Whereas, Security Trust Company of Monreas the Code of Civil Procedure;

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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF Ade York, by the grace of God free and independent.

To Carrie M. Achilles Taylor, Chester B. Achilles, Helen Achilles, Paul Strong. Achilles, Helen Achilles, Rusan Blizabeth Achilles, Agrier Achilles, Agries, Gusan Blizabeth Achilles, Agries, Gusan Blizabeth Achilles, Agries, Gusan Blizabeth Achilles, Agries, Carloine Achilles, Busin Blizabeth Achilles, and next of kin of Susan B. Achilles, and all other persons required to be cited pursuant to Sections 2523-2524 and 2610 of the Code of Civil Proceedure;

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Visit Military, Not Diplomatic.

"The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic.

"It is essentially for the purpose of inspection and person conference with military officials.

"The Secretary of War is accompanied by Major General W. N. Black, Lieutenant Colonel M. L. Brett and Ralph Haves private secretary to Mr. Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker,"

The Secretary bade good-by to his friends in this city about February 25 and immediately disappeared from the

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Details of Secretary Baker's voyage were not given out for obvious military reasons. It was not announced whether the Secretary and his small party made the trip by steamer or by a warship or whether they went on a single vessel or as part of a convoy.

His movements were kept secret from the time he left the War Department that afternoon until his arrival in France.

Was Amply Guadred.

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From the quick journey made and the atmosphere around the War Department to-night, it was assumed that there had been no untoward events on the voyage. The impression was given by army officers that the Secretary's journey was made in such circumstances had there been an attack it most likely would have resulted disastrously for the submarine or fleet of submarines. Ample safeguards in the matter of destroyers were thrown about the Secretary's ship.

Presence of Major General Black, chief, of engineers and Lieutenant Colonel Brett of the Ordnance Corps, gives indication that the main part of the Secretary's inspection will be in the construction of the lines and the equipment of the men. Before he left this

ment of the men. Before he left country he wanted to learn person from the boys in the trenches and hind the lines how they were being treated; what they lacked; what they wanted; in other words to see that the American soldiers were better equipped, better clothed and better fed than any soldiers in the soldiers in the war.

May Award Honors Congress Voted.

Probability is strong that the secretary himself will publicly extend to the young soldiers who have acquitted themselves well on the field of battle the honors that were authorized by Congress. These include six types of medials hades clude six types of medals, badges, chevrons for distinguished service. Secretry Baker also will have a confer-

Secretry Baker also will have a conference with General Pershing on the matter of the daily issuance of a communique. Scores of requests have been received at the War Department and Navy Department for fuller accounts of the activities of the American soldiers and the secretary himself has expressed the opinion that it might be a very good thing unless. General Pershing had some specific objection.

To Go To Versailles?

Speculation here to-night includes a visit of Secretary Baker to Versailles, where the Supreme Allied War Council is now in

CHICAGO HERALD, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 191

OTHER CABINET HEADS MAY GO TO EUROPE

Precedent Established by Baker's Trip

CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES

England and France Have Profited by Sending High Officials to United States—Decisions of Military Policy to Follow Secretary of War's Personal Conferences.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

[Copyright, 1918, by New Pork Evening Post Co.] WASHINGTON, March 11.-Secretary Baker's trip to France is a logical consequence of his statement before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that nobody could visualize the war in Europe without actually seeing it. The Secretary long ago determined to go to France, and obtained President Wilson's consent more than six weeks ago. The Senate Military Affairs Committee's investigation changed his plans somewhat, as he felt he ought to be at the disposal of whatever body in Congress sought to interrogate him. Shortly after the Secretary made his impressive statement of conditions as he viewed them, he informed some of the members of the Senate Committee of his intention to go to Europe, and it was informally agreed that Mr. Baker would be in a much better position to tell the Committee about the progress of the war machine after he had visited Europe than he was at the

The Secretary of War, however, isn't going merely on an inspection trip. From such conversation as some of us had with him before he left, the impression is that he will work out, among other things, delicate questions of personnel with Gen. Pershing, as, for instance, who should have command of the various divisions on the battle-front when large numbers of American troops are put onto the fight-

Mr. Baker will spend practically all of his time with Gen. Pershing at the American headquarters though he expected to visit the front itself and see how American troops in the trenches were being cared for. There will be no ceremonials or formalities if Mr. Baker can avoid them. When he gets through his conferences with Gen. Pershing, he probably will spend a day in Paris and a day in London, but the chief object of his journey is to find out from Gen. Pershing how supplies have been coming, what can be done in the United States to speed up, how soon he wants more troops and a general survey of the military situation which could hardly be given in cabled or mail communications and which can be best explained on the spot.

WILSON TO BE GUIDED BY BAKER'S REPORTS.

Of, course, the President who has implicit faith in Mr. Baker will be guided largely by the latter's reports so it may be expected that important decisions of military policy will follow the Secretary of War's visit. Incidentally it is a mark of confidence in the reorganized War Department that the President permits the Secretary of War to be away for several weeks at a time. But with Gen. George W. Goethals and his splendid organization in the Quartermaster Department, with the new system introduced by Gen. Wheeler in the Ordnance Bureaus, and with Gen. Peyton C. March, who has just come back from France, now discharging the important duties of Chief of Staff, the War Department can run along pretty well with occasional directions and instructions by cable from the Secretary while in France. The cables are working so well these days that Mr. Baker can keep in as close touch as he would if he visited a cantonment in Texas.

OTHER CABINET MEMBERS MAY GO ABROAD Mr. Baker's journey establishes incidentally a valuable precedent. For a long time it has been urged that other members of our Cabinet should familiarize themselves at first hand with conditions abroad. They have hesitated to let go of their departments but the value to be derived from personal conference and first-hand inspection is a compensation that has been too little appreciated. Before the war is over, however, it would not be surprising to find that Secretary Daniels and Secretary Lansing had found it to their advantage to get in personal touch with British and French officials as well as American officers aboard who cannot very well be brought back to this country for confer-

As the weather improves and the sailing time of tranatlantic vessels is cut down so that more time can be spent in Europe and less on the sea, the idea of visits to Europe will undoubtedly appea! more and more to members of our Cabinet. Great Britain and France have both found it possible to spare important Cabinet Ministers for voyages to the United States and with the increasing efficiency obtained through reorganization and particularly through the creation of special assistant secretaries, the heads of the Department here would find it more profitable to go to Europe during the summer months than to try to get rest and vacation as they have been accustom in former years.

BAKER IN FRANCE.

Having disposed effectually of the partisan opposition at home. Secretary BAKER has gone to France to obtain first-hand reports from General Pershing and his subordinates. The voyage was wisely undertaken.

The co-ordination of military functions on this side of the Atlantic had been well established with the reorganization of the general staff and the other simplifications of departmental procedure announced some weeks ago. The men in charge will need time to show their capacities. Meantime the Secretary of War avails himself of the opportunity to observe how the co-ordination attained in America is serving the expeditionary forces in France.

Actual first-hand impressions of the situation abroad will be most useful to Secretary Baker, to the army and to the country behind the army. As the number of men becomes constantly greater methods of organization in France will inevitably have to be modified profoundly. If the Secretary of War obtains an intimate personal acquaintance with conditions in the fighting zones he will naturally be better able to comprehend the requirements of the future and to accelerate the supplying of the wants of America's overseas fighters.

Again, although in spite of his misquoting detractors Secretary Baker has done nothing to justify the insinuation that he has previously considered the war remote, it is extremely desirable for him and for others in power to know from ocular observation what war is. Lincoln had the habit of visiting battle lines. The Secretary of War can learn from a trip through the trenches, from conversations with officers and men in France, from conference with spokesmen of our allies, much that it would be impossible to glean from the reading of numberless reports.

Incidentally, it is a matter of pride that all the newspapers kept faithfully the secret of Secretary Baker's voyage. Many knew of his plan, but none printed the story.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

Hero of Raid on Sammies to Be Baker's Orderly

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 13.—Sergt. Patrick Walsh, of Detroit, Mich., who recently distinguished himself during a German raid, will be orderly to Secretary of War Baker during his trip in France.

During a recent German raid in the Toul front a German captain in command of the raiders shouted into the entrance of an American dugout: "Come out, Americans."

"I'm coming," replied Walsh.

He emerged with a .45-caliber automatic pistol in his hand and killed the German captain with one shot.

When all the American officers on the riaded salient had been killed or wounded, Walsh took command and put a bullet into a German, dispersing a group that was trying to capture him and others. Walsh thus saved the log book that had been entrusted to his keeping.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

Baker Urged by Pershing to Visit Western Front, He Writes Wilson

Relatives and Friends of Soldiers Deeply Concerned to Know Actual Conditions of Camp Life—Will Be Important if He Can Give Comforting Assurances, He Writes. President Gives Consent and Hopes for Safe Journey.

The committee on public information is authorized to make public the

tion is authorized to make public th following correspondence:

War Department, Feb. 20, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President: I have had repeated cablegrams and letters from Gen. Pershing urging that I visit our expeditionary forces, in France, and as our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas army.

Of course, we are constantly

of course, we are constantly having officers of the several armies returning from France with information and recommendations; but they frequently serve only to illustrate the impossibility of securing a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection.

May Suggest Betterments.

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In addition to this, the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves. It will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps; and it may be that I can suggest betterments as the result of our experience here where great encampments have been built up, and a most wholesome and helpful environment provided with the cooperation of all the helpful and sympathetic agencies which the people of the country have placed at our disposal.

Plans Thorough Inspection.

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The various reorganizations in the War Department have now progressed to a place where I feel that they will proceed uninterruptedly with their task, and I can with more comfort than would have been possible at an earlier time be absent for a brief time. I am writing, therefore, to ask your consent to my absence long enough to pay a hurried visit to France for such an inspection trip as I

have herein outlined. My plans would carry me to France, and would include a thorough inspection of our ports, lines of transportation and communication and camps, with a brief visit to Paris and London. Respectfully yours, NEWTON D. BAKER.

The President,
The White House.

Hopes for Safe Journey.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington,
22 February, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Secretary—I have
your letter of February twentieth
and concur in your judgment that
General Pershing's repeated reyour letter of February twentieth and concur in your judgment that General Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with. I believe that it will add to the morale, not only of our forces there, but of our forces here, to feel that you are personally conversant with all the conditions of their transportation and treatment on the other side, and I believe that it will be serviceable to all of us to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you.

I sincerely hope that your journey will be safe. We shall look for your return with impatience, because your guidance is constantly needed here. Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War.

Baker Takes Refuge In Wine Cellar When Aeros Attack Paris

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, March 12.—Secretary Baker was in conference with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff, in a hotel suite when the air alarm was sounded last night. Secretary Baker was not perturbed by the noise of the firemen's sirens or the barrage of the antiaircraft guns, but the hotel management, fearing for the safety of the Secretary and his party, persuaded them to descend to a place of shelter in the wine

Mr. Baker and Gen. Bliss continued their conference in the cellar, where later they were joined by Maj. Gen. William M. Black.

Mr. Baker went to Versailles this morning for another conference with Gen. Bliss.

Secretary Baker Will Study Needs Of American and Allied Armies, With View to More Effective Help

U. S. War Department Head and Marshal Joffre Meet. Supply Lines, From Sea to the Front, to Be Inspected-U-Boat Scare on Trip Over.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Monday, March 11.-Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, today met a number of American, Eng- his visit to the United States. cerning his visit to France:

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"Our purpose in visiting France is to confer with Gen. Pershing, to visit the American expeditionary force and inspect its lines of transportation and its storage and supply systems in order that we in America can more effectively support our own army and the armies of our allies.

"Of course, any visit to France at this time is a pilgrimage to the very shrine of heroism, and it will be an inspiration actually to see the great commanders and the armies which have so long held the frontiers of freedom against all attacks. In America, as in France, we have a civilian secretary of war and civil power is supreme. That is one of the characteristics of the free institutions which we are fighting to maintain.

Expression of the high esteem with which 'the hero of the Marne' had in spired him. The Secretary conversed with Marshal Joffre for nearly an hour.

America Fighting Hun Horrors.

Paris, March 12,—Secretary Baker to-day made the following statement concerning Monday night's air raid on Paris:

"It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by an enemy who wages the same war against soldiers.

"If his objects are to damage propared with his efforts. If his objects are to weaken the people's morale, the reply is given by the superb conduct of the people of Paris.

"Moreover, aerial raids on towns."

War the Dominant Thought.

"Civil power must bring up the supplies of organized industrial resources and support its armies. In America now the dominant thought in all minds is war. Industry is organized and supplies are beginning to be produced in a satisfactory quantity. War materials are accumulating and a great army is completing its training to join the force already here.

"There can be but one result when the forces of civilization in great countries like those now allied are combined to defend the vital principles of liberty. Our President has nobly phrased the

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Astride Jerusalem-Nabulus Road. British Report Further Advance

PUSH ON IN PALESTINE.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918.

Baker Urged by Pershing to Visit Western Front, He Writes Wilson

Relatives and Friends of Soldiers Deeply Concerned to Know Actual Conditions of Camp Life—Will Be Important if He Can Give Comforting Assurances, He Writes. President Gives Consent and Hopes for Safe Journey.

The committee on public information is authorized to make public the

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War Department, Feb. 20, 1918.

My Dear Mr. President: I have had repeated cablegrams and letters from Gen. Pershing urging that I visit our expeditionary forces, in France, and as our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas army.

of course, we are constantly having officers of the several armies returning from France with information and recommendations; but they frequently serve only to illustrate the impossibility of securing a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection.

May Suggest Betterments.

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In addition to this, the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves. It will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps; and it may be that I can suggest betterments as the result of our experience here where great encampments have been built up, and a most wholesome and helpful environment provided with the cooperation of all the helpful and sympathetic agencies which the people of the country have placed at our disposal.

Plans Thorough Inspection.

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The various reorganizations in the War Department have now progressed to a place where I feel that they will proceed uninterruptedly with their task, and I can with more comfort than would have been possible at an earlier time be absent for a brief time. I am writing, therefore, to ask your consent to my absence long enough to pay a hurried visit to France for such an inspection trip as I

have herein outlined. My plans would carry me to France, and would include a thorough inspection of our ports, lines of transportation and communication and camps, with a brief visit to Paris and London. Respectfully yours, NEWTON D. BAKER.

The President,
The White House.

Hopes for Safe Journey.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington,
22 February, 1918.
My Dear Mr. Secretary—I have
your letter of February twentieth
and concur in your judgment that
Concern Pershipe's repeated reand concur in your judgment that General Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with. I believe that it will add to the morale, not only of our forces there, but of our forces here, to feel that you are personally conversant with all the conditions of their transportation and treatment on the other side, and I believe that it will be serviceable to all of us to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you.

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I sincerely hope that your journey will be safe. We shall look for your return with impatience, because your guidance is constantly needed here. Cordially and sincerely yours.

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WOODROW WILSON. Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Baker Takes Refuge In Wine Cellar When Aeros Attack Paris

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, March 12.—Secretary Baker was in conference with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff, in a hotel suite when the air alarm was sounded last night. Secretary Baker was not perturbed by the noise of the firemen's sirens or the barrage of the antiaircraft guns, but the hotel management, fearing for the safety of the Secretary and his party, persuaded them to descend to a place of shelter in the wine cellar.

Mr. Baker and Gen. Bliss continued their conference in the cellar, where later they were joined by Maj. Gen. William M. Black.

Mr. Baker went to Versailles this morning for another conference with Gen. Bliss.

Secretary Baker Will Study Needs Of American and Allied Armies, With View to More Effective Help

U. S. War Department Head and Marshal Joffre Meet. Supply Lines, From Sea to the Front, to Be Inspected—U-Boat Scare on Trip Over.

(By the Associated Press.)

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"Our purpose in visiting France is to confer with Gen. Pershing, to visit the American expeditionary force and inspect its lines of transportation and its storage and supply systems in order that we in America can more effectively support our own army and the armies of our allies.

"Of course, any visit to France at this time is a pilgrimage to the very shrine of heroism, and it will be an inspiration actually to see the great commanders and the armies which have so long held the frontiers of freedom

so long held the frontiers of freedom against all attacks. In America, as in France, we have a civilian secretary of war and civil power is supreme. That is one of the characteristics of the ree institutions which we are fighting to maintain.

War the Dominant Thought.

"Civil power must bring up the supplies of organized industrial resources and support its armies. In America now the dominant thought in all minds is war. Industry is organized and sup-plies are beginning to be produced in a satisfactory quantity. War materials are accumulating and a great army is completing its training to join the force

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Secretary Baker plunged into his work soon after his arrival, making morning calls on Premier Clemenceau and Ambassador Sharp, Gen. Pershing accompanied him. This afternoon the Secretary was received by President Poincare. Ambassador Sharp presented him to the president. Gen. Pershing accompanied him on this occasion also.

Submarine Alarm on Trip.

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There was something of a submarine alarm on the voyage over when the party was about 500 miles off the coast of France. Secretary Baker, Gen. Black and the officers of the ship were having tea when a loud report was heard. This was at flipst believed to be the noise of the dropping of a hatch, but other reports followed and the entire party went on deck. It was then learned that the lookouts on board the cruiser had sighted a spar closely resembling a submarine periscope sticking out of the water and the gunners decided to fire without taking any there are to the character of the ob-There was something of a submarine chances as to the character of the ob-

Secretary Baker saw the American gunners on the cruiser shatter the spar and expressed himself as greatly pleased at their promptness and accu-

Sees Flying Convoy.

Shortly before landing Secretary Baker saw French dirigibles and a large flotilla of hydroairplanes fly out from a French port in search of a Ger-man submarine that had been reported

off the coast.

During the Secretary's call upon
Marshal Joffre he told the noted French
soldier that he had been charged by
President Wilson to express the Presi-

dent's strong personal friendship for Paris, Monday, March 11 .- Newton D. him and to assure the marshal that he Baker, the American Secretary of War, preserved the warmest recollections of his visit to the United States. The lish and French newspaper men and President, Mr. Baker added, had directed him to convey to the marshal an expression of the high esteem with which "the hero of the Marne" had in-spired him. The Secretary conversed with Marshal Joffre for nearly an hour.

America Fighting Hun Horrors.

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30 Th 31 F

MAY, 1918.

THE MOON'S PHASES. Last Qr., 3rd, 10-26 aft. | First Qr., 17th, 8-14 aft. New M'n, 10th, 1-1 aft. | Full M'n, 25th, 10-32 aft.

Duke of Connaught born, 1850. Stonewall Jackson killed, 1863. Jamaica disc. by Columbus, 1494. David Livingstone died, 1873. 3 F 5 S 6 M 7 Tu ROGATION SUNDAY. King's Acces., 1910. Bank Hol. Scot. Lusitania sunk, 1915. Lusitania sunk, 1915.
John Stuart Mill died, 1873.
Ascension Day.
Indian Mutiny began, 1857.
Lord Bryce born, 1838.
SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
U.K. B'd of Hope U. estd., 1855.
Edward Fitzgerald died, 1883.
Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
Battle of Albuera, 1811.
Relief of Mafeking, 1900.
Free Ch. of Scot. founded, 1843.
WHIT SUNDAY.
Whit-Monday. Bank Hol., E, and I.
St. Helena discovered, 1501.
Victor Hugo died, 1885.
Savonarola burnt, 1498. 8 W 9 Th 12 S 15 W 16 Th 20 M Savonarola burnt, 1498.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison died, 1879.
Coalition Government formed, 1915.
TRINITY SUNDAY. Q. Mary b., 1867
John Calvin died, 1564.
Orange Free State annexed, 1900.
Dr. F. B. Less died, 1807 23 Th 24 F 26 **S**27 M
28 Tu Dr. F. R. Lees died, 1897. Voltaire died, 1778. 29 W

Haydn, composer, died, 1809.

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HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, LL.B., U.S. Secretary for War.



Of Cleveland, Ohio. Born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, December 3, 1871. Practiced as solicitor from 1897. City Solicitor, Cleveland, 1902-12. Mayor of Cleveland, 1912-16. Succeeded Mr. Garrison as U.S. Secretary for War, March 7, 1916.

AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY ON CLEAN CONDITIONS FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

America has shown an example to Britain in the determined way she has set about the duty of protecting the men who comprise her Army and Navy. The United States Senate adopted an amendment to the Conscription Bill providing for the absolute prohibition of the supply of liquor to soldiers, both in selling and giving, inflicting penalties for violation.

In a communication to the Governors of the several States, asking their

In a communication to the Governors of the several States, asking their co-operation in making morally-clean conditions about Army camps, Secretary-of-War Newton D. Baker said:—

"We cannot allow these young men to be surrounded by a vicious and demoralising environment. The greater proportion of this force probably will be made up of young men who have not become accustomed to contact with either the saloon or the prostitute, and who will be at that plastic period of life when questionable modes of indulgence easily serve as outlets for exuberant vitality. Not only have we an inescapable responsibility in this matter to the families and communities from which these young men are selected, but from the standpoint of our duty and our determination to create an efficient army, we are bound as a military necessity to do everything in our power to promote the health and conserve the vitality of the men in the training camps. I am determined that our new training camps, as well as the surrounding zones within an effective radius, shall not be places of temptation and peril."

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

Baker in France.

The visit of Secretary of War Baker to France aiready is an assured success.

There are only a few Americans who would fail to gain inspiration from an intimate view of the French in this great hour of their history, and Newton D. Baker is not one of them. If he does not bring back with him a message for us, as well as a message for himself and his department, we will be disappointed in him.

But he will bring back such a message. A trip to the firing line will lift him utterly out of the political impulses he has shown from time to time in meeting criticism of his work as War Secretary. It probably will make him a real fighting Secretary of War, and he will wonder hereafter how pacifist philosophy ever established any hold upon him in

his earlier career.

For the French, the visit should be effective in showing them how the American people are attacking the unprecedented task before them. After all, war is simply a vast business, and the United States is tackling it as a business proposition, as it is forced to do. We know of no one who gives a more sharply etched impression of business efficiency in action than Newton D. Baker; he will impress the French far more deeply than the older type of our captains of industry-the men who judged of the efficiency of energy largely by the noise and flourish it succeeded in producing.

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The Secretary of War has been in Paris, and should visit London before making his return journey. His experience will not be complete unless he gets in touch with the military leaders of Britain as well as France. Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, Gen. Smuts and the other powers in the British war office should know him. He is the kind of man who will inspire confidence abroad. Lieut. Gen. Bridges, who was the military representative on the Balfour mission that visited Washington last May, is one of his firmest friends, and has blazed his reputation in London. A visit there will be an excellent piece of diplomacy.

Since the war broke out the United States has heen represented in Europe more by its idealistic international policy than by its vaunted industrial and economic efficiency. It has taken Americans nearly a year to grasp the fact that there is no escape from the primary necessity of beating Germany by force of arms. Mr. Baker's trip across the Atlantic should settle all lingering doubts in his own mind about that fact, and it should settle all doubts that our allies may have held as to the real power behind the surface of our promises.

SECRETARY TO TALK ONLY OF BATTLE PLANS

Cabinet Member to Assure Allies United tSates is Out to Win Decisive Victory.

WILL NOT BE DISPLACED Baker is as Strong as Ever With White House, Which Denounces His Critics.

> BY BEN F. ALLEN. Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, March 12.

Secretary of War Baker, now in Paris, acting under direct instructions of President Wilson, is informing the high officials of the British and French governments that the United States is in the war to win, now thinks of nothing save a victorious peace, and will exert every atom of its military and economic strength to bring this about.

The instructions are so unequivocal that Secretary Baker is to guard against any inadvertence of speech or anything approaching ambiguity. So far as the White House is concerned, it is desired the secretary should indulge in the plainest of speaking and say nothing susceptible in any way of being interpreted as having a double meaning.

Secretary Baker is in France for the sole purpose of speeding up the war power of the United States. His mission has to do only with making more effective the military aid of this government to the allied cause.

He is to return to this country armed with the detailed information necessary to focus the military might of America in the manner enabling it to strike the heaviest blow at the German menace.

It is War All Over.

The Baker mission is a war mission. It is war all over. It is not remotely or indirectly connected with any diplomatic moves for peace or any talk of peace.

This statement, authorized by the White House, it is hoped will spike devious rumors that Secretary Baker a war mission.

It is believed the false reports have two origins. There seems to be no question that German sympathizers are trying to make it appear, there is some sort of peace significance be hind the Baker visit to the battle

This as viewed here, is akin to much in the way of enemy progaganda that has gone before, a clumsy attempt to perpetuate the calumny that the United States never expected to and does not now desire to take a real part in the world war.

The other source of whispered

misrepresentation about the purpose of the Baker trip apparently comes from the element, political and otherwise, that never has ceased to bewail the presence of the Cleveland man in the cabinet and his position at the head of the war department. Stories that the absence of Secretary Baker has to do with plans to sidetrack him as secretary of war are stigmatized by the White House as made out of whole cloth.

Call Nagging Disloyalty.

The nagging of Secretary Baker, particularly when he is engaged in one of the most important war missions ever undertaken by an American cabinet officer, is regarded by high officials here as "obnoxious disloy-

While Secretary Baker is at the front on a mission revealing that he has to an extraordinary degree the complete confidence of President Wilson, stories persist by word of mouth and even in the public prints that he is to be unhorsed.

These stories take various forms as, for example, that Maj. Gen. Goethals, now acting quartermaster general, is to be secretary of war. Such reports, the White House says, are simply "the imaginings of jaundiced minds."

The re-organization that is going on in the war department all the time is based on the chart submitted to the senate committee on military affairs by Secretary Baker before leaving for France. War legislation by congress, including the great army appropriation bills, is being held up solely for the purpose of getting the views and recommendations of Secretary Baker when he returns from the front.

There is another vital thing those persons forget who are at frequent intervals putting Maj. Gen. Goethals in the war secretary's chair. It is the fixed policy of this government to keep civilian control of the military arms of the government.

Further, it is regarded by President Wilson as pre-eminently a sound policy, particularly in this war, a war which in its very essence is to establish the power and permanency of civilian institutions over the military.

Therefore, so far as President Wilson and the overwhelming majority of congress are concerned, there never will be a professional soldier or sailor as secretary of war or navy.

Secretary Baker will take his post in the war department the day of his return to Washington. He will return, if that be possible, more firmly entrenched as secretary of war than when he left for the battle line. This, is in France on something other than it can be stated, is the purpose and expectation of President Wilson.

Secretary Baker's letter to President Wilson asking for permission to absent himself from his office long enough to make an inspection trip of the American expeditionary forces in France and a visit to London and Parls, was made public today, together with the president's reply granting his request.

Mr. Baker's letter under date of Feb. 20, follows:

My Dear Mr. President: Linaye

My Dear Mr. President: I have had repeated cablegrams and letters from Gen. Pershing urging that I visit our expeditionary forces in France, and as our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas army.

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I am writing, therefore, to ask your consent to my absence long enough to pay a hurried visit to France for such an inspection trip as I have herein outlined.

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My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of Feb. 20 and concur in your judgment that Gen. Pershing's repeated requests that you should visit our expeditionary forces in France should be complied with.

I believe that it will add t



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1918. A Strong and Confident France.

On his arrival in France NEWTON D. BAKER, the American Secretary of War, could have still heard the echoes of Premier CLEMENCEAU's speech in the French Chamber. Its note of defiance to the enemies of the republic and its expression of his own determination and that of the nation to "continue the war to the last quarter of an hour" must have given an assurance of the faith of the French people in the position of France and

the outcome of the struggle.

CLEMENCEAU, more than any other Premier that France has had since the war began, expresses the spirit of France, that spirit of determination which gives strength to the French line and which made possible the victory of the Marne and the repulse of overwhelming German force at Verdun. The bravery of the French people and the soundness of their national integrity have never been questioned. The weakness has been political. Four war Cabinets have preceded the present Ministry. They have all been made inefficient and vulnerable by the susceptibility of lesser Ministers to the influence of an insidious German propaganda aimed at the corruption of high French officials. RIBOT and PAINLEVÉ, not less sincere and patriotic than CLEMENCEAU, were unable to cope with this treachery.

Old "Tiger" CLEMENCEAU neither compromised with treason nor waited for the results of its working to create a serious peril to the nation. He pounced upon Boloism as soon as he became Premier; he halted the activities of CAILLAUX and MALVY without waiting for the results of their schemes to be manifested. He was not afraid to risk the existence of his Ministry upon the test. It was by this method, so characteristic of the man's mental and physical fearlessness, that he expressed the position of France. In "an unlucky moment," says the report of the proceedings in the Chamber, M. RENAU-DEL, the Socialist leader, challenged him to accept the responsibility for severe attacks upon the party. "M. CLEMENCEAU bounded to the tribune with the vigor of a man of thirty," When he quitted the tribune a resolution of confidence in the Government was voted by 400 against 75. What he said was as follows:

"There is only one thing to do, and that is to get on with the war and nothing but the war. Bleating about peace will not crush Prussian militarism. War and nothing but war must be the only thought. In all wars he is the conqueror who can believe a quarter of an hour longer than his adversary that he is not beaten. I shall continue the war to the last quarter of an hour, for the last quarter of an hour will be ours."

There is inspiration in this for the American War Secretary now in France and for the 10,000 new American soldiers who have just arrived there. It is the sentiment of a valiant and confident France expressed by a strong, courageous man.

An American Secretary of War has arrived in a French capital after crossing a body of water in a conveyance adapted to navigation.

DRAFT DELAY IN HOUSE

Legislation to Change System Now Awaits Baker's Return.

DENT MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT

Gen. Crowder Greatly Concerned, Will Not Proceed With Second Draft. Measure Passed by the Senate. Favored by Majority of House Committee-Opposed by Minority.

Legislation to change the system of apportioning drafted men by making the basis the number of men in class 1, instead of the population of States, was held up in the House yesterday with the filing of an adverse minority report by members of the military committee and by the statement of Chairman Dent that the measure would not be called up until after Secretary Baker's return from France. This will delay the second draft, as Provost Marshal General Crowder has announced that he will not go ahead with it until the law is changed. the basis the number of men in class

Crowder Senate Witness.

At the time the minority report was filed General Crowder was before the Senate military committee urging speedy consideration of the measure and of another to require registration of all men attaining 21 years of age since last June 5. He appeared greatly concerned when he learned that the legislation was checked in the House. The Senate has passed the bill to change the basis of apportionment and is expected to pass this week the measure registering younger men.

Report of the Minority.

The House committee already has filed a favorable majority report on the bill changing the apportionment.

Representatives Gordon, Shallenberger, Wise, Nichols, Harrison and Hull joined in the dissenting report to the House, which declared that the proposal would subject "to the arbitrary will and authority of those in control of the nation's military power, the 9,000,000 men registered, except only those unconditionally exempt from the draft, as fully and completely for all practical purposes as those already inducted into the military service."

Drop Addict Treatment.

The plan for compulsory treatment of drug addicts included among the men called in the second draft, as now provided in the regulations of the medical advisory, boards, probably will be abandoned.

It was learned yesterday that army medical officers have decided it would be impracticable for them to undertake

THE COLLIER'S LITTLE DIGS

We became a subscriber to Collier's on a statement made to us that it had fired tos old editor, because the maga-aine had lost on his account more one hundred thousand subscribers, but now, we were told, that the new editor was manfully and patriotically holding up the hands of the administration and that under his direction Collier's was doing not its "bit" but its "best" to kindle anew the fires of enthusiasm in the breast of its readers, and by no word or thought would it give aid or comfort to the enemy by weakening any arm of the government by unworthy and undignified criticism.

In the last issue we find the following choice bit of satire:

"If its Washington correspondent had not been prohibited to mention the fact that the rivers of France, as a rule, run downhill, the correspondents would not have gone in for munitions and army overcoats to make their space. If Mr. Baker had not won such merited success with Monday morning conservatione no one would have thought of asking whether so charming a reconteur was a good secretary of war."

What a brilliant and beautiful piece of literature for a supposedly great newspaper with which to regale its readers?

It is really pitiful.

But having survived the sledge hammer blows of the Chamberlains, the Hitchcocks, the Weeks, McKellars, and their tribe, we do not imagine that the repose of the amiable secretary will be disturbed by an avalanche of little tit-bits like the above.

Such criticism is strained and farfetched, and is as undignified in a publication that pretends to be something as it was intended but fails to be wit-

BAKER CONSULTS BALFOUR AND FOCH

Secretary Also Meets Foreign Minister and M. Viviani.

Paris, Tuesday, March 12.—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, was kept busy today attending conferences. In the forence he conferred with Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Gen. Foch. Secretary Baker lunched with Gens. Pershing and Bliss, his brother, Henry Baker, and a few other guests.

guests.
Early in the afternoon the American War Secretary conferred with J. R. Kearny, of the public information service, and visited the headquarters of the Red Cross as the guest of Maj. Robert P. Perkins, head of the Red Cross mission to Europe. Afterward the Secretary called on former Premier Viviani at his home and then saw Foreign Minister Pichon at the foreign office. The Secretary also conferred with Oscar T. Crosby, representative of the American Treasury Department.

SENATORS REJECT **AVIATION PAY CUT**

Pershing and Baker Overruled by Military Committee.

Repeal of laws giving extra pay allowances, averaging 50 per cent, to men in the aviation service, recommended by Gen. Pershing and Secretary Baker, was unanimously disapproved yesterday by the senate military committee.

mittee.

Provost Marshal General Crowder admitted that wholly reliable statistics on comparative army hazards are not available. Recent deaths in training camps, Gen. Crowder said, were due largely to inexperience and to the great number of men suddenly called into the service.

British and French aviators told the committee of conditions and hazards in their aviation services. Col. Bloomfield, of the British royal flying corps, said that five months is the average length of service of a British aviator, and that many are detached because of ruined nerves or health. British infantry generals in France, he said, have almost unanimously approved extra pay allowances.

Extra pay allowances to French aviators average more than 100 per cent, Lieut. Marquisen, of the French service, told the committee.

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St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Secretary Baker will have some advantage over the Senate Committee on Military Affairs next time he debates with its members on the military situation in France.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE TEA PARTY

The anti-administrationists early in the month of February staged as they believed what would be the most beautiful tear party on precord, the intention of which was to take the country the storm, break down the administration and walk into nower in the fall ion and walk into power in the fall elections with bands playing and banners flying.

This is no figment of an overdrawn imagination.

As conservative a newspaper as the New York Times in one of its supplements of that month, said:

"Baker is a campaign issue for the republicans. Their plan is no longer a secret, and next week's meeting of the national executive committee will launch a fight for the control of the next senate and house."

All the stage settings were complete. No theatrical performance was ever more adroitly and carefully planned. Every detail was worked out with the utmost precision, and like Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," friends were to gather at the opening performance to give the necessary eclat, publicity and applause.

The nation was to be appalled.

The actors in this wonderful drama had agreed that the Wilson administration was no stronger than its weakest link, and notwithstanding the had fallen down. quibs and squibs and little pieces of burlesque and satire that from time to time had been leveled against Mr. years before: Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, so as to have actually created the impression in the minds of many that he was an unsophisticated 'Rube," the secretary of war was selected as the weakest link in the Wilson cabinet.

it was thought of military affairs.

responsible a position and when con-down. fronted by an august tribunal composthat he would fall completely down.

In the staging of this affair, ex-Presline of criticism against the administer shape. tration, was to have been present in person in the city of Washington.

fore the New York Defense Society, fice. and Mr. Roosevelt was to occupy a The Wilson cabinet emerges imthe whole Wilson administration, root tempest has passed.

thigh, and the country was not only to be told but was to be shown that the military establishment at least

It was a shameful performance.

Happily, as Burns had said long

"The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men

Gang aft a-gley, And leave us nought but grief and nain.

For promised joy."

Senator Chamberlain made his fa-The truth of the matter is that in mous speech, Mr. Roosevelt had reachhis appointment the president had ta- ed the city of Washington, the youthken the country by surprise. He was ful secretary of war was summoned his own counsellor and had not sought before his accusers, the sedate and the advice of the great men about dignified senate committee on military affairs, but like the little strip-Mr. Baker was not a national figure, ling, David, his "sling" was loaded he was not a graduate of West Point with powerful explosives and his senor other military academy, he had no atorial inquisitors fell before him like militray experience and no knowledge so many ponderous Goliaths, and the country was at once shown that the He was quite a young man for so critics, not the secretary, had fallen

The great drama, so carefully and ed of sage and dignified senators the adroitly staged, turned out to be one belief was general with the plotters of the most complete burlesques the country has ever known.

Chamberlain is a mark of derision, ident Roosevelt, who, as contributing and is, we dare say, almost ashamed editor of the Kansas City Star, had to show himself in public, and his felbeen conducting a somewhat vigorous low conspirators are not in much bet-

Out of the conflict the supposedly weakest link in the Wilson cabinet, Senator Chamberlain had been in like the stone the builders rejected, vited to make his famous speech be- has become the chief stone in the edi-

seat on the platform with him, and measurably stronger now that the

and branch, was to be hit hip and Good has come out of evil.

Error in the Perspective

New York Tribune

It is easy to misconstrue the verdict passed by the House Naval Affairs Committee on the work of the navy. That the navy should make a vastly better showing than the army in the first year of the war was inevitable. The navy was reasonably well prepared for war. The army was pitifully unprepared. Any comparison which manufactures credit for the head of the Navy Department or discredit for the head of the War Department out of the inequality of performance is based on a grotesque distortion of values.

Consider the condition of the two services when we declared war. For twenty-five years we had been building up a modern navy. Not long ago we stood second only to Great Britain in naval power. Then we dropped to third place -a little below Germany. We were producing high class naval ordnance and super-dreadnoughts of the Pennsylvania type. We were in many ways up in the van of naval progress.

But our military establishment was a relic of the distant past. We had an army inferior to that of Serbia or Bulgaria or Greece. Relatively to our population and resources we were outclassed in military unpreparedness only by China. We had no modern equipment of any sort-except, perhaps, rifles-no heavy field artillery, no light field pieces, no machine guns, no modern formations, no field training.

In order to build and handle the fleet the navy had had to develop shipyards, gun factories and armor-plate factories. It had had to create the technical facilities for equipping modern vessels and had learned how to train officers and men to operate them. The personnel had been raised to a high level of efficiency.

In the army, on the contrary, stagnation prevailed. In a toy establishment no real organization was needed. We had 5,000 commissioned officers in 1916, and suddenly, in 1917, we needed 50,000 to 100,000. We expanded the enlisted strength from 100,000 to nearly 2,000,-000. We had to create arms, ordnance and equipment out of nothing for this vast new establishment.

A comprehensive naval construction programme had been authorized by Congress in 1916. When war came the personnel was doubled, not multiplied twenty times. The organization already created was elastic enough to absorb the new personnel. It went on functioning. It is not surprising that the House committee found them efficient. It would have been surprising if it had shown a lack of efficiency.

But to attribute this showing to the civilian head of the navy is to create an altogether artificial perspective. We have a first class navy because the navy itself has striven for more than two decades to be prepared for war. We are short of an army prepared for war, not because of what Mr. Baker has done or failed to do, but because the military

establishment was kept so long ludicrously undersized, swathed in red tape and compelled to limp along under an organization entirely out of touch with war as it has been made since August, 1914

BAKER DEFENDED AS VICTORY ORGANIZER

Work of the War Department in Raising Army-New Co-ordination Idea and Its Developments

By EDWARD A. FILENE.

HALL the Kaiser have more people to back him and make his leadership strong than our President?

This is the real question that underlies any attempt to deal fairly with the present attack on Secretary Baker, for Secretary Baker is a wise man in the fundamental use of the word wisdomhe has foresight, knowledge, experience, courage, and deep sympathy for men. All of these qualities make him see that if the war is to be won, it must be by our leader, President Wilson, having back of him a more united support than the Kaiser has.

If one part of our power is used to fight the other part, we may divert so much energy from our war battles to our political battles that there may re-sult a real lack of supplies. Therefore, Secretary Baker is defending the President's plan in defending the present organization and accomplishments of the War Department.

system of checks and counterchecks wholly unsuitable in time of war.

There was a great deal of inertia in

the public mind as a holdover effect of this that had to be overcome. There was much readjustment to be made in the War Department which, in its organization, reflected the normal pacific tendency of the American public. All this inevitably slowed down the planning and organization of the War Department. Had it been decided wise to inaugurate a perfect plan at the beginning of the war, it would have been necessary to revolutionize almost instantly practically all of the executive personnel and machinery of the depart-

As a business man, this seems to me abortive and unpractical as a method for obtaining the greatest possible speed; for serious confusion and friction would have resulted inevitably had new men in a wholesale manner been put into the places of the experienced men and experts who were needed to lead and to Secretary Baker as a lawyer, as secretary to Tom Johnson, and as Mayor of new forces brought into the department superintend the training of the enormous tary to Tom Johnson, and as Mayor of This inevitable confusion would have the cleveland, has behind him a record of This inevitable confusion would have the confusion woul

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Economy Sale

Reprinted from an Editorial in a Great National Newspaper.

"saw aniw bas smeldorq sevies that YTIJANOS "What the telephone has done for the human voice, carrying THOUGHT, the automobile does for the human body, carrying PERSONALITY where its work is needed. It is PER-

Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations.

While there have been many individual mistakes and many delays in arriving at a final plan, it is clear that the experiments that have been made have been a necessary part of the evolution of this final plan. It should be remembered that the Council of National Defense, charged with this co-ordination, received the indorsement and aid of many of the best and most capable business men of the nation. The Senate committee proposes to bring about this co-ordination by providing for a War Cabinet, which would virtually deprive the President of an important part of the power he must exercise if he is to be held responsible as Commander in Chief.

Such a remedy might call for serious support if we had a President who had failed or if there was no other method of getting the same result in a more logical way. The better way, it seems to me as a business man, would be to make the Council of National Defense—I am speaking now of the council itself, not the Advisory Committee-consist of the heads of all the departments and administrations. This representation administrations. This representation would seem to be entirely too large for the most effective handling of day-to-day duties. The heads of these departrepresentation ments and administrations now have the absorbing duties of their own departments to take care of. It would seem wise, therefore, to form an executive committee under this group, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and three civilians of the biggest type obtainable. The chief duties of the executive committee might well

1. The adjustment of the allotment of available supplies of raw materials and resources, according to the needs of the various departments and administrations.

2. The creation, so far as possible, of new resources that are needed.

3. The decision as to differences or

friction between the departments or administrations.

4. Dealing with questions of priority between the departments or adminis-

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There are many other needed correla-tions that should be dealt with by a Council of National Defense so organ-ized. It may be necessary to provide for a Munitions Administration to stand between the various departments administrations and the Council of Na-tional Defense. This would be of extreme importance on matters of the study of the supply of war essentials and resources, with power to indicate to the departments or administrations what supplies and resources are available for each in a market which may be limited. This Munitions Adminis-tration might, however, be a division of the Council of National Defense,

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Secretary Baker as a lawyer, as secretary to Tom Johnson, and as Mayor of Cleveland, has behind him a record of rare accomplishment and efficiency. His successful battles for the people's rights against unprecedented opposition have made him one of the most experienced and best known of our younger national

Let us try to see how a man of this type and with such a record of accomplishment comes to be attacked. His critics may be found mainly in the following groups: The conservatives, those who do not know the size and complexity of the job he has been up against. or the vast amount of work that has been done; and those who do not appreciate what is clear to any business man, namely, that when a business expands very rapidly some mistakes are inevit-

It was inevitable that the conserva-tives should be shocked by the very marked increase of Government ownership and control forced upon us by the war. They believe, in all sincerity, that it is their duty to take every step practically possible to prevent the increase of such measures, or their continuance after the war, lest a "misguided" public should vote its own destruction. As nion who have been successful in large undertakings, these conservatives realize that a movement without leadership is a mob, and they see in Mr. Baker the xtraordinarily rare type of public official who unites a very liberal and progressive social philosophy with the ability to get things done and to exercise effective leadership. They do not fear a liberal who lacks the power of leadership, but such a man as Mr. Baker, who joins the two, is recognized as most dangerous to the things for which they

Another class joining in the attack on Secretary Baker is made up of the men who, notwithstanding patriotic motives, thinking emotionally without adequate knowledge. They see some defi-nite weaknesses in our war prepara-tions; they assail them; "they must be cured and cured at once." They are like passengers who, instead of singing he praises of the Captain who has rought them and their treasures safely through a severe storm, assail him beause the decks are sloppy, two lifeboats have been lost, and three men are in the hospital with broken bones.

Have we any reason to expect miracles to happen, even for the right? Can we expect a nation whose whole thought and activity have been accustomed and trained to peace, a nation almost wholly unprepared for war, to be able in a few months to train and supply more men than are contained in any city of the United States, except three, with arms munitions, food and clothing; build new cities from the ground up for such an army, equip these new cities light, heat, and power without making any mistakes?

If we are to support our leader, is it not our duty to test every criticism in the light of the fact that some defects are inevitable in such an extensive undertaking and to be sure that we know sum of the accomplishments before criticising? When we know these, when we realize the extent and complications of the problem faced we may find that the defects are relatively small.

But it may be argued that the number of mistakes has been unduly large, or the rate of progress unduly slow. Grant for a moment that, at the beginning of the war a perfect plan could have been devised. Yet the fact is that a perfect plan would have raised havor when applied to the personnel and machinery of War Department that had been built up in times of peace under the will and legislation of a people who had been determined during all preceding Administrations (Republican as well as Democratic) to keep American armament wholly unsuitable in time of war

There was a great deal of inertia in the public mind as a holdover effect of this that had to be overcome. There was much readjustment to be made in the War Department which, in its organization, reflected the normal pacific tendency of the American public. All this inevitably slowed down the planning and organization of the War Department. Had it been decided wise to inaugurate a perfect plan at the beginning of the war, it would have been necessary to revolutionize almost instantly practically all of the executive personnel and machinery of the depart-

As a business man, this seems to me abortive and unpractical as a method for obtaining the greatest possible speed, for serious confusion and friction would have resulted inevitably had new men in a wholesale manner been put into the places of the experienced men and experts who were needed to lead and to superintend the training of the enormous new forces brought into the department. This inevitable confusion would have given real grounds for effective discontent, and would have aroused widespread opposition to the new plan and its exponents or leaders. As a secondary result, this opposition would have manifested itself in Congress through a breakup of the unity of support given the Administration at the beginning of the war.

Instead of this the method was chosen which is recognized by business men as the most effective for handling an enormous expansion of business. the method was adopted of making changes in personnel and machinery gradually, so as to give the new personnel the benefit of the experience of the old and the old a chance to adjust itself to the enlargement so that there need be no breakdown during the gen-

This is exactly what has happened in the War Department. The work has been enormously expanded and the department has been steadily reorganized

and improved. To speak of just one instance that has come particularly to my attention: Prior to the war the Boston depot of the Quartermaster's Department had six men on its staff and spent about \$1,000,-000 a year. The staff of this one depot has been increased within the last nine months to 2,000, and one day recently this one depot spent \$9,000,000, and is averaging an expenditure of \$1,000,000 daily, or over three hundred times the business done last year. Now multiply that by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Seat-tle, Omaha, and the other Quartermasdepots and it becomes clear that even a low average of mistakes, lower than occurs in the average business. would result in a big total of mistakes which, taken out of their setting and played up by the critic, could be made to look like a damning charge, while in fact an almost superhuman job had been done.

And this attack upon the War Department comes at the very moment when it is just coming into its full We are approaching the six most difficult months of the war. Every indication, every probability, every fact, indicates that Germany will make her greatest effort this Spring. At no time has united support of the President and his Secretary of War been more necessary than now.

But it is asked, With so much at stake, can we depend upon the organization as now evolved to do the job? The organization of the War Department, as it now stands, is as efficient from the business standpoint as any business of extraordinary size of which I know. It is not only as adequate in machinery, but this machinery is under some of the biggest and most effective men in the country-commissioned men who have had charge of some of the greatest jobs the country has ever undertaken, civilians who have come to the War Department from some of the most successful businesses in the country

Businesslike methods have been developed for co-ordinating the purchases of the different divisions of the War Department. While some criticism may properly be made of the delay in these developments, it should be remembered that here also time was necessary before the perfected machinery could be applied without suddenly breaking up the established machinery before it could be effectively replaced—a procedure that would have done more harm than good.

There has been an undue emphasis placed upon certain instances of the inevitable weaknesses or mistakes. the criticism coming from far-sighted and carefully thinking men is largely directed to the lack of co-ordination of the purchases of supplies and equipment, not within the War Department, but between all the departments; that is, down to the minimum, and to build up a the co-ordination of purchases, produc-

tion, and priority between the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations.

While there have been many individual mistakes and many delays in arriving at a final plan, it is clear that the experiments that have been made have been a necessary part of the evolution of this final plan. It should be remembered that the Council of National Defense, charged with this co-ordination, received the indorsement and aid of many of the best and most capable business men of the nation. The Senate committee proposes to bring about this co-ordination by providing for a War Cabinet, which would virtually deprive the President of an important part of the power he must exercise if he is to be held responsible as Commander in Chief.

Such a remedy might call for serious support if we had a President who had failed or if there was no other method of getting the same result in a more logical way. The better way, it seems to me as a business man, would be to make the Council of National Defenseam speaking now of the council itself, not the Advisory Committee—consist of the heads of all the departments administrations. This representation would seem to be entirely too large for the most effective handling of day-today duties. The heads of these departments and administrations now have the absorbing duties of their own ments to take care of. It would seem wise, therefore, to form an executive committee under this group, consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and three civilians of the biggest type obtainable. The chief duties of the executive committee might well

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There are many other needed correla-tions that should be dealt with by a Council of National Defense so organized. It may be necessary to provide for a Munitions Administration to stand between the various departments and administrations and the Council of National Defense. This would be of extreme importance on matters of the study of the supply of war essentials resources, with power to indicate to the departments or administrations what supplies and resources are available for each in a market which may be limited. This Munitions Adminis-tration might, however, be a division of the Council of National Defense, since in any event, the final decision, either directly or by appeal, will have to lie with the Council of National De-

The need for such machinery as the above is called for by the problem arising from the inter-relation of departments and administrations, both in the matters of requirements and policies. If each department or administration acts independently, we shall have a Government competing against itself for supplies, causing an inevitable delay and

It seems to me that the direction in which the development of organization in the War Department has been working points to something of the type of organization I have suggested. working out of a bill along these lines would be acceptable to all sincere and constructive critics as the practically possible evolution. The experience of business proves that evolution is the only real road to permanent efficiency.

The Wash Stai

STETTINIUS AND FOSDICK TO AID SECRETARY BAKER

President Expected to Announce Appointment of New Assistants to U. S. War Head.

Congress having provided for two additional assistant secretaries of war, it is expected that the President will make the appointments at once. It is understood that they were selected by Secretary Baker before his departure for France, with the view of having the new officials assume their new duties without delay.

Although not officially announced, it is accepted in Army circles that Edward R. Stettinius, now surveyer general of supplies, and Raymond D. Fosdick, chairman of the commission on training camp activities, will be added to Secretary Baker's corps of assistant secretaries.

Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general of the Army, has

termaster general of the Army, has been mentioned as possible appointee as assistant secretary of war, but it is now understood he is to be retained in his present important military office.

Under the approved plan of reorganization of the Secretary's office, Assistant Secretary Crowell will be the senior assistant secretary and the Secretary's representative in the absence of the latter. Another assistant secretary, undoubtedly Mr. Stettinius, will have charge of all industrial and commercial activities, including the purchase of military supplies. The third assistant secretary, undoubtedly Mr. Fosdick, will have charge of all non-military activities, including the welfare of enlisted men.

Will Direct Routine.

Chief Clerk Scofield, who is an "assistant" to the Secretary, will have charge of the entire clerical personnel of the department and the administration of routine affairs not in charge of other officials.

In order to provide office accommodations in the War Department proper for the new assistant secretaries and their corps of assistants, it has been decided to transfer the entire working force of the office of the chief of engineers from the War Department building to one of the new frame buildings just completed in the southern section of Henry Park, between 6th and 7th streets.

WILSON FAVORS, BAKER OPPOSES. GORGAS'S BILL

First Difference of President and Secretary Comes on Army Ranking

SURGEONS ASK EQUAL **GRADE WITH FIGHTERS**

Senate Told Line Officers Override Health Rules of Physicians

MAYO SEES "SCANDALS"

General Cites Refusal to Build Hospitals First at Camps. Favoring Regrading

> Public Ledger Bureau) Washington, March 15

The first sign of discord between President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker over a question of war policy was disclosed to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today when witnesses urging passage of the Owen bill, raising the rank of army medical officers to conform to that in other armies, testified that the measure enjoyed the sympathy and support of the President and at the same time is bitterly opposed by the Secretary of War and a number of his principal subordinates.

Almost at the same time that Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, was telling the committee the President was heartily in favor of the bill, a letter was received by Senator Hitchcock, acting chairman, in the absence of Senator Chamberlain, stating that the measure would disrupt and unbalance ranks throughout the army. This letter was signed by Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, and in charge of the department during Secretary Baker's absence in France.

The measure introduced by Senator Owen, at the request of Major General W. C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, provides for an increase in the number of medical officers of the higher grades to meet the ratio existing in the navy. On the basis of an army of 2,000,000 men, supporters of the bill explain approximately seventy officers of the medical corps would be raised to the rank of general, thirtyfive to major, thirty-five to brigadier general and about 550 officers would acquire the rank of colonel. The witnesses today besides Senator Owen were Surgeon General Gorgas, Major C. H. Mayo, of the medical corps, one of the famous Mayo brothers, surgeons of Rochester, Minn., and Franklin Martin, of Philadelphia, head of the division of health and sanitation of the Council of National Defense.

Orders Are Disregarded

The three doctors told the committee that the orders and recommenda tions of medical officers under the present ranking system in the army are virtually void, inasmuch as they are flagrantly disregarded by line officers even in cases where the health of the army is involved. Senator Owen also impressed upon the committee the contention that line officers ignore the advice of surgeons and contradict the orders of medical officers to the detriment of the service and the health conditions in the camps and cantonments.

General Gorgas said that when he had recommended advanced ranks for medical officers to Secretary Baker and submitted to him a plan for the correction of the system the Secretary peremptorily rejected it. The bill was then introduced, notwithstanding the Secretary of War's opposition, and Senator Owen testified that it had the

Senator Owen testified that it had the approval of the President regardless of Mr. Baker's views to the contrary. General Gorgas related his efforts to impress upon Secretary Baker the necessity of constructing hospitals first in the various army cantonments. It was shown in the recent War Department investigation that the delay in hospital construction led to deplorable conditions in several camps. In spite of the Surgeon General's recommendation the hospitals were among the last to be completed in some cantonments, he said.

At Norfolk, Va.. the surgeon general stated, the ranking line officer refused to adopt the recommendations of the ranking medical officers, and, as a consequence, the port of embarkation was "literally overwhelmed with sick soldiers."

soldiers.

Mayo Predicts Scandals

Mayo Predicts Scandals

Major Mayo, who recently returned from France, boldly predicted that grave scandals would grow out of the situation where medical officers were virtually powerless to enforce rules they knew to be vitally necessary. He said he was most eager that the Owen bill should pass. That even if it does not, he desired to make his position perfectly clear in advance of the scandals he believed certain to arise. It was to warn Congress against this deplorable condition in the army, he said, that he came to testify.

In France, he said, American medical officers, many of whom are dictinguished in their profession here, have an inferior standing because of the shoulder strap which the United States Government accords them. Doctors in the French army rank in ratio with the line officers, and they are not expected to know the reputations of any the American doctors in captains and majors' uniforms.

"Cur doctors," he said, "are not rec-

majors' uniforms.
"Our doctors," he said, "are not recognized by their reputations in France, but by their clothes."

Philadelphia, Saturday, March 16, 1918

America Really in the War

WHAT with Secretary of War Baker experiencing the horrors of the aerial raid over Paris and with the American army actually occupying German trenches near the Lorraine frontier, every reader of the news of the day knows now that America is really in the war. One writes "really in the war," since so many of those who represent the Government, who have the best interests of the country at heart, have been pointing out to us, from office desk and pulpit and platform, that one of the grave aspects of this terrible situation is that so many of our fellow citizens had not yet fully realized that we are at war and what being at war means.

The repeated admonition uttered in the best spirit has not been necessary for all, and particularly those whose friends and kin have already reached the front have had no illusion as to what our position is. But it is inspiring to note that those of us who have no illusions are those who are the most enthusiastic as to what we must do, and will do, now that we are in the war. And the bravery and courage and patriotism of those at home are gallantly reflected in the behavior of those "over there." There need be no undue exaltation over these dramatic preliminaries that come out in the news, but the award of a medal to Colonel Roosevelt's son on an operating table and the numerous incidents which go to show the intrepidity and the fearlessness of the men in the trenches themselves are all along the lines that might be expected of our best, from the generals in command to the most recent

They are serving their country over there magnificently; they are sacrificing themselves for those who must remain at home, and though the 3000 miles of ocean has made for a sense of remoteness to the actuality of war, its grim realities, redeemed as they are by the heroism of our men, must now come home to every one with a new and more poignant meaning, as from day to day we take our allotted part in the great conflict. As the meaning of it all sinks deeper there can be no doubt as to the stern resolve of all that none of us, here or there, will turn back till it is over "over there," with right, not might, triumphant.

n. y. Junes 3/16/18.

ARMY GRATIFIED BY BAKER'S COMING; PROUD OF DEEDS

Eagerly Awaits Secretary's Inspection and Hopes for Cure of Small Deficiencies.

FOREMOST MAIL DELAY

Fighting Front and Training Camps Take a New Vigor with Spring Warmth.

HOLDING GERMAN TRENCHES

Gains East of Luneville, Won by Sudden Dash, Are Consolidated.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 12, (Associated Press.) -The troops on the front and in the training areas are on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of Secretary of War Baker, whose presence in France was announced in the Paris newspapers this morning and took the whole army by surprise.

Word of the Secretary's presence in France was spread rapidly by telephone from the bases to the furthermost outposts. Officers in villages at outlying points stopped the newspaper motors and asked for definite word when Mr. Baker would arrive. "The Old Man will find us ready to pass inspection," it was remarked.

In army circles there is general gratification over the coming of Mr. Baker in order that he may see close at hand what has been accomplished thus far in the face of the obstacles and the difficulties of distance, and especially may note the moral and physical condition of the troops, so that he may carry home a personal knowledge of easily

remedied deficiencies and complaints.

The most serious of the deficiencies and complaints concern the mail service. Everywhere the rank and file com-plain of the absence or great delay in mail from home. Company officers generally say that the mail problem is one of the most serious they have to con-tend with because the men become lonely and anxious in the absence of word from their families. The ordinary mails are one month to six ahead of the army mails, and the offi-cers express the belief that there would be no better factor for the happiness of the men than the most expeditious mail service that it is possible to devise, even a faster service than through the ordinary civilian channels

Wash. Post. meh. 16, 18.

APPEAL BY GORGAS FROM BAKER RULING

Martin and Mayo Back Move to Reorganize Medical Corps.

Sharp warfare broke out in the administration yesterday over the program for reconstructing the army medical corps and improving the health of the army. Surg. Gen. Gorgas, Dr. Franklin Martin. of the health section of the Council of National Defense, and Dr. C. H. Mayo, the noted Minnesota surgeon, major in the army medical corps, were lined up against Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, the general staff of the army and the army war college.

lege.
President Wilson, it was stated, is on

lege.

President Wilson, it was stated, is on Gen. Gorgas' side.

The controversy came to light when Gen. Gorgas carried his fight to Congress. He appealed for passage of the Owen bill, designed to give the medical corps prestige sufficient to command compliance with its health and sanitary recommendations.

Gen. Gorgas, Dr. Martin and Dr. Mayo appeared before the Senate military affairs committee, which received also a letter from Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, protesting against the Owen bill as "most undesirable." The committee took the bill under advisement.

The Owen measure would increase the number of officers in the army medical corps to the same ratio as in the navy, providing for approximately 70 new general officers—35 major generals and 35 brigadiers—upon a basis of an army of 2,000,000. It would also create approximately 560 colonels.

Senator Owen told the committee the President was in favor of his bill. Line officers, he charged, frequently disregard recommendations from medical officers of an inferior rank.

People Groping in the Dark

MANUFACTURERS' NEWS is glad that Secretary of War Baker has gone to Europe. It will be glad to have him get an ocular demonstration of the situation over there

and it hopes he will bring his visualization home and that the White House will get the proper kind of an impression from it.

Folks generally are not satisfied with the way the war is going, although there are very few men who know what the situation is. There are very few who know what to suggest. The remark is frequently made that those who cannot suggest a remedy should not criticize, but such a statement is hardly fair. A man who has a pain in his leg or in some other part of his anatomy may not know what to do to cure it. He knows it hurts.

Every loyal man, woman and child in the United States is suffering from mental agony on account of the war and may not be able to suggest a remedy and those who have brains and wisdom cannot do so safely without having the facts before them. Whether they are correct or not in their prognostications is to be found out later. It is believed that the people in Washington have the facts in front of them. They have the chart and they are playing the game of chess. The newspapers record how the Germans are sweeping things in the east and surely no government can expect a loyal people not to talk about what is going on in the face of the calamity before them.

Wash Post Wich 16/18.

FOR ARMY OF 5,000,000

Former President Taft Advocates Law Authorizing Vast Force.

DRAFTED MEN BEST MATERIAL

"World Will Again Be Free," Declares Speaker Before Geographic Society—Tells of Patriotic Inspiration Gained on Tour of Cantonments-"We Have Begun Right."

"Commanders at cantonments told me the drafted men are the finest material for the making of an army they had seen in any country," declared former President William Howard Taft in addresses before two large audiences of the National Geographic Society yesterday, when he described his impressions of America's army gained through a recent speaking tour which took him to nearly every cantonment and on which he spoke fifty times before soldier audiences of from 3500 to 11000 dier audiences of from 3,500 to 11,000

Their appearance in review is won-"Their appearance in review is won-derful," he said, "Lithe figures, martial bearing, military step and bright, healthful color give one a thrill of patriotic pride. They are a powerful argument for universal military training. The selective draft law has vindicated itself in every way. Its democated itself in every way. Its demo-cratic provisions reaching the rich and poor alike, its opportunity for selec-tion of those who can do better work at home, are admirable features.

Trained Man Power Vital.

"The law should be amended to authorize the President to increase the army from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 or more," he stated, "for although aeroplanes, artillery and other instruments of war are necessary in a modern campaign, this war, as other wars, must be won by trained man power. We must look forward with large vision and make ample provision to strengthen our allies, give confidence to our own army and convince our enemies now of our determination to win the victory."

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Mr. Taft expressed deep concern for the opinions from perfectly loyal quarters that the war will be over in less than a year and that peace will be brought about through negotiation. In his speeches to the soldiers, he said, he pointed out that if we were to make an inconclusive peace it would mean either submission to the suzerainty of Germany or making our country an armed camp to resist invasion.

"Object Will Be Attained."

"We can raise as fine an army and as large an army as there is on European soil, and if we transport it as rapidly as we may, can have it in Europe within two or three years; our object will be attained and the world will again be free," Mr. Taft asserted.
"I came away from the cantonments," he said, "with the conviction that we have begun right and that the draft law will win the war through American manhood, with its native courage, independence and adaptability, instructed and trained in modern scientific warfare."

Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst, Mass, introduced the former President.

Baker's Arrival Spurs Americans, At Front and in Camp, to Activity

"Old Man Will Find Us Ready Whenever He Comes," Men Say-Clearing Weather Welcomed by Troops—Mail Delays Cause Worry.

(By the Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, for front line service. Tuesday, March 12 .- After weeks of rain, snow, wind and murky weather there came to the American front today its first bath of genial spring sunshine. The skies were cloudless, and in the moderate temperature that prevailed sweaters were discarded by the men for the first time since last summer, while in the villages where they are billeted and in the cantonments in the training area, the camps were decorated with rolls of bedding being given an airing. Men and horses basked in the sunshine in the streets and on the hillsides-a grateful experience after the winter damp chill.

Training Activity Renewed.

Everywhere one could see equipment hung out to dry, tent flaps and hut breathing the sweet spring air. Meanwhile, the transport work was being expedited by the rapidly drying roads. In the training areas the fullest advantage was taken of the open weather,

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Under the sunshine and the still atmosphere airdromes all along the line sprouted flocks of planes, both on trial and on serious missions, and everywhere there was expectant readiness for an enemy offensive if it should

Troops Await Baker.

The troops both on the front and in the training areas are on the tiptoe of expectation for the arrival of Secretary of War Baker, the presence of whom in France was announced in the Paris morning newspapers, and took the whole army by surprise. Word of the Secretary's presence in France was spread rapidly by telephone from the bases to the farthermost outposts. Officers in villages at outlying points windows open and hospital patients stopped the newspaper motors and asked for definite word when Mr. Baker would arrive. The old man will find us ready to pass inspection," it was

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National Team Work.

Many encouraging features of the war situation have developed during the last few weeks. Aircraft construction is going forward satisfactorily, machine gun production is ahead of schedule, transportation of troops is going on with little interruption or loss and a reorganization of the bureaus of the War Department promises increased efficiency. But the most encouraging feature of all is the initiation of a working agreement between the executive and legislative branches of the government through the medium of conferences of members of the military committees of both houses of Congress with members of the war council. If this is to be a fixed policy, as intimated, it is certain to result in great benefit to the United

Upon invitation of Gen. March, acting chief of staff, members of the Senate committee on military affairs met with officers composing the war council and were informed of the exact status of the American campaign. Maps were produced showing the disposition of troops, the location of supply depots and all the details of the work upon which the department is engaged. The war council laid its cards upon the table face up and told the senators all the facts. No attempt was made to hide the weak spots. Where deficiencies exist they were pointed out, and the steps being taken to remedy them were explained. It was a frank discussion of the war situation in detail, instructive to the men who have the responsibility for legislation in connection with the war and creative of a feeling of cooperation between the two branches of the government. Members of the House committee on military affairs are to have a similar session with the war council, and it is stated that these conferences are to be held frequently hereafter.

From the moment the United States began its preparations for active participation in the war it has been evident to close observers that the country's best interests were not being served by the aloofness practiced by the executive and legislative departments. There has been a lack of teamwork, an absence of full understanding that has bred distrust in some instances and has been responsible for delays and squabbles in others. The administration has been criticized because it has not seen fit to take leaders of Congress more fully into its confidence regarding policies. It is stated that the President has delivered several addresses to Congress, committing the government to far-reaching policies, without giving the committees on foreign affairs the slightest information.

The War Department has been criticized for failing to advise Congress of its plans. Legislation of great importance has been demanded, and yet information as to the necessity for it has been withheld. Members of the committees dealing directly with military affairs have been unable to get detailed information. All this will be changed if the new policy is made permanent. It should make for greater efficiency and should contribute to speed in war preparations. While it may not be expedient in this country to adopt the British system under which cabinet officers appear in parliament, participate in debate and submit to interrogation by the legislators, yet the mutual understanding

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SECRETARY BAKER WALKS THREE MILES ALONG AMERICAN-BUILT DOCKAGE; ASTOUNDED BY ENGINEERS' PROWESS

Sees Immensity of Progress at French Ports and Says He Is Satisfied.

WITNESSES LONG-RANGE GUNS SET IN POSITION

"Am Still Absorbing," He Declares at End of 14-Hour Day's Survey With Pershing.

By the Associated Press

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, Wednesday, March 13 .- Secretary Baker's first work after his conference with the French statesmen and American generals at the capital has been to begin his study of what the Americans are doing and ought to do in France by a survey of a great port department.

"I am still absorbing," said he at the end of a fourteen-hour day. "I must say frankly that I did not know the immensity of the enterprise which we have undertaken in opening new ports, and when I see what we have accomplished here I am satisfied."

The American War Secretary at the particular port in question was attendd by Gen. Pershing, Maj. Gen. William M. Black, Brig. Gen. W. W. Atterbury and the officers of the engineers who have been creating a vast new equipment for docking and unloading ships.

Walks Three Miles.

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The Secretary walked for three miles along the American Army's dock front, already constructed or in process of construction as an extension of the berth's for a number of ships placed at the disposition of the Americans by the French government. Two miles of this new sea frontage consisted of marshes on October 1 last. The ground has been filled in from dredgings in deepening the water fronts and ships are already alongside some of these new berths. On other parts of the frontage concreted warehouses are going up and a great system of switches has been laid or is in the course of being laid.

"I like to come out here once a week," said a colonel of the engineers to the correspondent, "and see how different things look from what they did the week before. I almost lose my way."

Berths for Forty Big Ships.

This new dockage, with two other new frontages that are being developed in connection with it, will allow of forty large, or sixty medium sized steamships to be unloaded simultan-

steamships to be unloaded simultaneously.

Mr. Baker's duestions were frequent, penetrating and often technical when the engineers were explaining the railway plexus connecting the various ports with the bases in the interior. He asked particularly about grades, so as to estimate the requirements in engine power and the heaviness of loads.

He rather astonished the engineers by the detailed character of his questionings, which touched the very problems that bother them most.

Sees Big Guns Placed.

At a heavy artillery training camp Secretary Baker saw a battery of long-range large-caliber guns put into position. They were swung over by automobile tractors, and shallow recoil trenches were dug quickly, but with unerring methods.

Mr. Baker took a stand close to one of the great piece's and followed the explanations of the major in command. It was one of the new guns from a French workshop and of a type with which the American artillerists are already making a reputation on the sectors at the front.

The Secretary had been told by French officers of the skill of the American artillerists are already making a reputation on the sectors at the front.

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The Secretary had been told by French officers of the skill of the American gunners in handling this weapon, in the management of which the French artillerists heretofore had considered themselves unexcelled. Mr. Baker became so interested that he mounted the chief gunner's stand and looked through the master sight and watched the adjustment of the piece to the range markings.

Greeted at French Town.

The Secretary's train arrived at an important town near the port at 8 o'clock in the morning. The prefect of the department, the French general commanding the district and numerous American officers were there to welcome him. His reception was simple. The band, as Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing issued from the station, sounded the salute to the colors, and a battalion of American soldiers stood at salute. That was the only ceremony of the day, except a small review of the troops at the artillery camp.

Official lunches and dinners are, by the Secretary's request, omitted from his program. He and Gen. Pershing remained aboard the train at night and spent most of their traveling days in business. The Secretary's train arrived at an

Inspects Vast Trackage.

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Mr. Baker spent a large part of the day in a rude observation car, which was only a flat car hastily fitted at the luncheon hour with pine benches. The car traversed the railway yards of the American forces, which spread over the lowlands bordering a certain water front in France. The yards will be the biggest thing of the kind in Europe when finished—something to bring railway engineers from afar in France to see.

The tracbage will be 228 miles and will provide for 2,500 incoming freight cars and 2,500 outgoing cars, as well as 3,200 on the interior switches.

Gen. Pershing and Brig. Gen. Atterbury explained them in abundant detail as the flat car with Secretary Baker was slowly drawn over the trunk and switching lines during the afternoon. A dozen or more French and American engineers were in the party, some of whom were members of the engineering staff which constructed the yards, and they added a point now and then to Gen. Pershing's explanation.

Dredges are constantly at work along the water front, and nearby the warehouses of steel and galvanized iron are rising along the switching arteries. This development is purely for American military requirements and will provide a rather small harbor in France with potentialities equal to those of Hamburg, as one of the French officials said to the correspondent.

\$40,000,000 in Permanent Works.

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The Americans, with the object only of winning the war, are expending in this region on permanent works about \$40.000,000. French ports will be ex-

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

(Continued from First Page.)

panded as they probably would not have been for a good many years if the war were not going on.

Secretary Baker watched for some time in another yard the assembling and setting up of the parts of American-built locomotives. He saw a series of them in various stages of completeness. One hundred and seventy-two have been put together thus far, but it is intended to send out from these shops 1,100.

The Secretary visited a remount depot, which for the most part consisted of immense mule stables. It is here that the Americans have taken up French veterinary practice, extracting the "bray" from a mule by a slight surgical operation on the nose, so that the silvery bray, which can be heard a mile or two upon silent nights at the front, will become a harmless wheeze—not enough to awaken the enemy and draw his shellfire.

Mr. Baker visited recently wounded Americans and talked with them. He listened to some personal accounts of the men's experiences. At the end of the day, back aboard the train, Gen. Pershing, in discussing the Secretary's visit, said:

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Long Urged Secretary's Visit.

"I had long urged the Secretary to come to France. Now that he is here we

"I had long urged the Secretary to come to France, Now that he is here we are delighted that he means to take the time to master the details of our situation, as our chief who carries all our military effort at home and abroad in his mind. He is seeing with his own eyes what we are doing on this side and his visit is a personal inspiration to every officer and man."

Secretary Baker said to the correspondent: "These days have been worth my trip across the Atlantic in the information and encourgement which they have given me. I have seen only the effort in two ports, only the receiving depots of the great war plant which we are constructing. But I have seen enough to convince me that we now have an organization which will meet the problem, with its increasing volume of demand, of coupling up the ports of embarkation at home with the ports of embarkation at home with the ports of embarkation in France.

"I find that the written reports have given me an inadequate idea of the difficulties, which the enemy said we could not overcome, and which we are overcoming. After her long and stout-hearted defense, France could spare us little material or labor for our purposes except by ill-advised diversions from her own organization. She could offer us land on which to raise our structures and the right of way for our communications.

Pays Tribute to Engineers.

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"I should like to pay a tribute to the men who began last summer and fall to bring into being the blueprints of a great conception, which now is advanced enough to yield conviction of success to any observer, and a tribute to our engineers and experts from civil life in all branches who have continued to arrive to serve with the officers of the regular engineers in command of an increasing army of workers, all doing their part.

"They come from a pioneering people and they have brought to France a pioneering energy. They have turned marshes into docks, facing waterways which they will dredge, sent out a spur of railway track and built warehouses and the necessary supplementary plants for a system which will dispatch along the lines of communication to the front food, clothes, guns, ammunition and all the enormous amount of complicated war material which the resources of our country can supply, to be transported by ships which we are building.

"We owe it to their devotion and efficiency that the troops in action shall not want the means for striking blows. I only wish that every American could set this work as I saw it. I ceased to be an official, while I thrilled as a citizen with pride and satisfaction over the ever-increasing force which we shall bring to the aid of the allied armies in France."

12,000 in Great Development.

Twelve thousand men are laboring on this great development and the undertakings relating to it in the vicinity, such as warehousing depots, barracks for troops, hospitals, rest camps and railway buildings. It is like entering a great American port, except that the merchandise is all American, not a foreign crate or case being found among the masses of supplies being transshipped for the American front.

Secretary Baker spent some time in the improvised shipyard, where Americans are building lighters so that ships may be unloaded from both sides at the same time. He went into the kitchens providing the food for men, mostly colored, belonging to stevedore regiments. The members of the party agreed that the meat stews and bread were much better than could be obtained in Paris. Twelve thousand men are laboring

Established May 5, 1831.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL WARFARE.

How greatly the science of war, or at least the official conception of it, has changed is indicated by the present or intended composition of the trio of men that are to form the head of the American war department. Baker, Goethals and Stettinius-official, engineer and business organizer. We wonder what Napoleon or any of the other great captains of past wars would say about it all if they could come to life and note the metamorphosis of the profession of which they made such conspicuous successes.

Speaking in London before members of the American standardization board, a British official declared that modern warfare had become 15 per cent military and 85 per cent industrial. While that is undoubtedly true, how much of the change is due to the fact that the present struggle has produced so few exceptional military men and so many remarkable organizers and executives? In short, is there not some foundation for the belief that it is a matter, to some extent at least, of personalties?

We can easily imagine the coming to the Allied camp of some great military genius who would transform completely the character of the struggle. A few swift, overwhelming victories and the war would once again assume a predominantly military aspect. It is the failure of the military arm that has made necessary a recourse to such a large extent to the industrial.

That this is true we have but to turn to our enemies to learn. Hindenburg, Ludendorf, Mackensen and their activities have held the center of the stage almost from the start of the war. That they have not done so to the complete eclipse of great industrial figures is due to the fact that their so-called military successes have been strictly limited in their extent and character.

THE SUN, MONDAY,

MARCH 18, 1918.

BAKER SEES RECORD HOSPITAL BUILDING

Secretary Also Looks at Big Dock Structures.

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press.

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, March 14 (delayed).

—In his trip of inspection of American military establishments to-day Secretary Baker stopped frequently to talk with private soldiers. His impression, and that of all the civilian members of the party, was that the men are well housed and fed, and want to get on with their work. Only one complaint was made. It came from a negro in one of the stevedore regiments serving at an improvised shippard. improvised shipyard

of the stevedore regiments serving at an improvised shipyard.

"How do you like the cooking?" the Secretary asked.

"Well, I gets only one piece of bread," the man replied.

"Is it good bread?" asked Mr. Baker.

"Oh, it's good, boss, but when I asks for another piece I wants it."

Small gangs of German prisoners were encountered. Usually they saluted. They gazed curiously at the Secretary of War and the commander in chief.

Near the harbor developments which the Secretary inspected is an amazing system of warehouses. When completed there will be rows of one story warehouses covering about 2,000 acres, stretching out for three and one-half miles, to a depth of a mile.

Construction has been begun of a hospital which will have 20,000 beds. It will be the largest in the world. The British have the next largest one, with 16,000 beds.

TS OTHER PARTS OF GIGANTIC WORKS

Secretary Baker Continues Trip of Inspection Deep Into France.

By the Associated Press.
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The Secretary was speaking shortly after sunrise, while on three sides of the great quadrangle 700 American artillery officers or candidates for commissions were working with guns, large and small, studying topographical problems in the open air, taking the velocity and direction of the wind from the flights of experimental balloons, or learning the theory of gunnery from some of the most gifted specialists in France. Mr. Baker was greatly interested in everything relating to the instruction of the artillerymen.

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MARCH 18, 1918.

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"I only wish," says Mr. Baker, "that every American could see this work as I saw it." He must see it for the rest of us. His assurance that the engineers who "come from a pioneering people and have brought to France a pioneering energy" are so providing by devotion and industry that "the troops in action shall not want the means of striking blows" should be a welcome word to every patriotic citizen and well-wisher of the United States.

The Petroit Free Press

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1918.

MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL WARFARE. How greatly the science of war, or at least the official conception of it, has changed is indicated by the present or intended composition of the trio of men that are to form the head of the American war department. Baker, Goethals and Stettinius-official, engineer and business organizer. We wonder what Napoleon or any of the other great captains of past wars would say about it all if they could come to life and note the metamorphosis of the profession of

which they made such conspicuous successes. Speaking in London before members of the American standardization board, a British official declared that modern warfare had become 15 per cent military and 85 per cent industrial. While that is undoubtedly true, how much of the change is due to the fact that the present struggle has produced so few exceptional military men and so many remarkable organizers and executives? In short, is there not some foundation for the belief that it is a matter, to some ex-

tent at least, of personalties? We can easily imagine the coming to the Allied camp of some great military genius who would transform completely the character of the struggle. A few swift, overwhelming victories and the war would once again assume a predominantly military aspect. It is the failure of the military arm that has made necessary a recourse to such a large extent to the industrial.

That this is true we have but to turn to our enemies to learn. Hindenburg, Ludendorf, Mackensen and their activities have held the center of the stage almost from the start of the war. That they have not done so to the complete eclipse of great industrial agures is due to the fact that their so-called military successes have been strictly limited in their extent and character.

THE SUN, MONDAY,

MARCH 18, 1918.

BAKER SEES RECORD HOSPITAL BUILDING

Secretary Also Looks at Big Dock Structures.

By the Associated Press

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Near the harbor developments which the Secretary inspected is an amazing system of warehouses. When completed there will be rows of one story warehouses covering about 2,000 acres, stretching out for three and one-half miles, to a depth of a mile.

Construction has been begun of a hospital which will have 20,000 beds. It will be the largest in the world. The British have the next largest one, with 16,000 beds.

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(By International News Service.)

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More than fifty planes were already in the air when Secretary Baker's special train approached the camp at an early hour this morning. As soon as one of the machines caught sight of the distant train, it swooped down and gave the signal to all the other planes, which promptly drew up in formation, escorting the train to the special camp

There the band crashed out a noisy welcome in which a number of Russians working at the camp joined.

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Secretary and his party set off for the flying field where the machines were drawn up in long lines three deep, the loud humming of the motors greeting.

Hundred Planes Take Air.

Fifteen planes darted up simultaneously, flying in close formation, and gradually the air became filled with squad after squad until more than 100 machines were darting about overhead, some flying so close that their wings almost touched one another.

Then there came a buzzing that was

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hadily smashed. None of Secretary Ba-ker's party witnessed the fall.

As the party prepared to board the special train, copies of the Plane News, a local weekly published at the camp, were presented to the members. They contained the full news of Secretary Baker's visit

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"That's what I call quick journalistic work," said Mr. Baker, complimenting the editor. After luncheon, which was taken aboard the train, the party spent the afternoon at another large storage center which has been entirely completed for troop cantonments that are to arrive tomorrow.

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NUMBER IS INCREASING FAST

Baker's Promise of 1,500,000 Men by January Sure to Be Fulfilled.

Loading and Discharging of Transports Vastly Improved - British Help and Better Weather Other Factors-Addition of Dutch Shipping to Still Further Better Conditions-Food Shortage Fears Vanish

By ALBERT W. FOX.

American troops are now being rushed to France faster than at any time since the war began, according to authoritative information from War Department yesterday. The speeding-up process about which so many forecasts have been made is now in actual operation and producing/results. Furthermore the rate of sending American troops to the fighting zone is increasing on an accelerating basis.

With respect to numbers, the only permissible statement at this time is that Secretary of War Baker's promise of 500,000 men in Europe early this year is being fulfilled and that there will be means of carrying 1,500,000 before next January. After that the number will depend on how many more men, measured in millions or in thousands, are needed to carry out the mandates of the American people to win the war.

Causes Behind Improvement.

Concerning the new records being estroops, the War Department regards these causes as contributing largely to the marked improvement in conditions:

Systematized improvement in the handling of ships for troop transport days. whereby one ship now is made to do the work of two or even three ships under previous conditions.

Improvement in loading and unloading facilities here and abroad.

Success of an arrangement with the British government whereby British ships available for troop shipments are exchanged for American and other

Improved weather conditions.

Disappearance of the bunker coal

Dutch Ships Not Included.

The records now being made do not take into consideration the acquisition of more than 500,000 tons of Dutch shipping, which is to be taken over by the United States government today.

Indirectly this added tonnage will mean great benefit to the troop transport plans, for the Dutch ships will relieve other vessels, the latter to be speedily transformed into troop ships. How many of the Dutch ships will be used for carrying troops is not yet known.

To transform an ordinary vessel intoa troop ship certain changes are required and it may be that the great majority of Dutch vessels will be used for carrying cargo instead of troops.

But in this case the ultimate result will mean a gain of nearly 500,000 tons for troop transport facilities if these cargo-carriers relieve that amount of other shipping which can be converted.

Food Is Not Involved.

The exchange of troop ships and cargo-carriers being made by the United States and British governments is highly important, according to army officers here. There has long been a mistaken impression that every time the allies are pinched for food, troop shipments must materially slacken. This is not the case.

The ships which carry food to the allies never carry troops and conversely the troop ships do not carry the food and supplies which the allies need. The two plans are worked out separately.

Food Fears Unfounded.

It may be said parenthetically that the situation with respect to food shipments to the allies is also greatly improving.

Great Britain and France were admittedly worried about cereals for the month of March but their fears have happily proved unfounded. The need for cereals may be great during the month of April but this bridge is not being crossed until it is necessary.

Great emphasis is laid at the War Department on the improved methods of handling troopships which have contributed in such a surprising degree to the speeding up.

Credit Goes to Goethals.

Major General Goethals, Quartermaster General of the Army and in charge of transport facilities, should get much of the credit for the recent improvement which has become daily more marked.

To take a purely arbitrary illustration, it is evident that if it took a ship six days to load, twenty days to reach tablished in speeding up shipments of port and six days to unload the efficiency of this means of transportation can be doubled by loading the same ship in three days, sending it to Europe in ten days and unloading it in three

Now Equal to Two Ships.

The ship under new conditions is The ship under new conditions is equal to two ships under the old. It has been along this line that improvements, very important in character, have been carried out.

It is because of the importance of this that Secretary of War Baker is paying particular attention to docking facilities at the present time.

This work is in line with speeding up troop shipments, and speeding up troops means bringing the hour of victory closer regardless of whether the war lasts two more years or ten.

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Then there came a buzzing that was louder than that of the average machine. It attracted Mr. Baker's attention and he turned just in time to see a Philadelphia officer, in charge of the training, dart upward in a Moran one-seater, appearing to rise straight as a bird and picking up to a height of half a mile, where he looped the loop and flew upside down while reversing his course suddenly in mid-air, finally dropping in a spinning nose dive. Just as it appeared the flyer must crash to earth he suddenly darted up again. Secretary Baker congratulated him on the feat.

Pershing Thinks Feat Risky.

Gen. Pershing, expressing his admiration of the pilot's nerve, asked him if it was necessary to take such risks. The aviator replied that it was part of the training. He said the nose dive was especially useful in escaping an enemy, as it gave the impression the machine had been shot up.

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Meanwhile a whole flock of planes skimmed about at a low altitude grazing tree tops, darting over and above each other and skimming the barracks and hangars. It was one of the first exhibitions of flying the visiting party had ever seen, despite the fact that today we had the first cloudy weather during the entire trip. Now and then there was a sprinkling of rain.

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Visit Red Cross Barracks.

The party then visited the Red Cross barracks, where the head nurse, Miss Given Wilson, of New York, drew up the nurses for inspection. Secretary the nurses for inspection. Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing chatted with them and sampled the jam sandwiches the nurses were making for the soldiers.
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The party had just left the field when a sad accident occurred. The planes of a machine piloted by a youth of Memphis suddenly started to slide, the student turbling to earth. Both leave a sad accident occurred. The planes of a machine piloted by a youth of Memphis suddenly started to slide, the student tumbling to earth. Both legs were broken and he sustained a fracture of the skull, although the doctors think he will live. The machine was

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The exchange of troop ships and cargo-carriers being made by the United States and British governments is highly important, according to army officers here. There has long been a mistaken impression that every time the allies are pinched for food, troop shipments must materially slacken. This is not the case.

The ships which carry food to the allies never carry troops and conversely the troop ships do not carry the food and supplies which the allies need. The two plans are worked out separately.

Food Fears Unfounded.

It may be said parenthetically that the situation with respect to food shipments to the allies is also greatly improving.

Great Britain and France were admittedly worried about cereals for the month of March but their fears have happily proved unfounded. The need for cereals may be great during the month of April but this bridge is not being crossed until it is necessary.

Great emphasis is laid at the War Department on the improved methods of handling troopships which have contributed in such a surprising degree to the speeding up.

Credit Goes to Goethals.

Major General Goethals, Quartermaster General of the Army and in charge of transport facilities, should get much of the credit for the recent improvement which has become daily more

To take a purely arbitrary illustration, it is evident that if it took a ship six days to load, twenty days to reach port and six days to unload the efficiency of this means of transportation can be doubled by loading the same ship in three days, sending it to Europe ten days and unloading it in three

Now Equal to Two Ships.

The ship under new conditions is equal to two ships under the old. It has been along this line that improvements, very important in character, have been carried out.

It is because of the importance of this that Secretary of War Baker is paying particular attention to docking facilities at the present time.

This work is in line with speeding up troops shipments, and speeding up troops means bringing the hour of victory closer regardless of whether the war lasts two more years or ten.

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Navy Doctors to Tell Benefits of System Sought for War Department.

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WASHINGTON, March 18.—That a cleavage of a determined nature between President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker and his Department has grown out of the plan formulated by Surgeon-General Gorgas and the Council of Nationa Defence for the reorganization of the Medical Corps of the army was emphasized to-day when it became known that President had written letters both to the Senate and House Military com-mittees placing himself squarely behind

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This position the President has assumed toward the Owen-Dyer bill which would give higher rank to the distinguished medical men now serving under Surgeon-General Gorgas is diametrically opposed to that of the General Staff, Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Crowell.

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The Crowell letter was sent to the Senate committee, while Gen. Gorgas and Dr. Mayo and Dr. Martin were being heard in favor of the bill. On top of this Assistant Secretary Crowell requested the officers not to appear the next day before the House committee, though it was said this was at the instance of Chairman Dent, who has taken the War Department's side in the matter. That the President should be lined up against one of his own departments in a matter of this importance has caused much surprise and comment at the Capitol.

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There were some signs to-day that the War Department was weakening in its opposition and it is scarcely believed here that Mr. Crowell and the General Staff can continue very long to oppose a measure which the Chief, Executive has indorsed. The War Department backed down to-day from its stand of last Saturday and withdrew the request that it made of the medical officers not to appear before the House Military Affairs Committee.

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Acting Secretary Crowell and members of the General Staff, however, told Chairman Dent they still were opposed to the measure. Mr. Dent said he agreed with Mr. Crowell, but that he would give a hearing before the committee to the medical officers as soon as the War Department notified him they were ready to appear.

Navy Doctors to Be Heard.

At the hearing Representative Dyer will ask that representatives of the Navy Medical Corps be allowed to point out the merits o ftheir system, which he says is what he plans for the army.

"The General Staff," said Mr. Dyer, "has been jealously opposed for years to giving any high commissions to any one except officers strictly in military work, but I believe we should recognize the ability of men lake the Drs. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., both of whom are in the army medical service. In any great medical work they may desire to undermedical work they may desire to under11.4. Herald

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AFTER THE REVIEW, PUT HIM BACK IN THE
GUARD HOUSE!





at \$2.00 ana \$2.50

Smartness, originality, and diversity are striking features of this showing of new spring waists. The large assortment of new styles embraces the all-white, as well as the colored stripes so much in vogue, in materials of sheer Voiles; Batiste, Dotted Swiss, and Embroidered Voiles, with newest style collar and sleeve effects.

Some with embroidered fronts, others in lace-trimmed designs, plain tucked, and tailored models and dainty colored or white embroidered styles are to be found in unusually large variety. All

Goldenberg's-Second Floor.

A Special Saturday Offering of

Girls' and Misses' New Spring Coats, \$9.75

Values Worth Up to \$12.50

Every girl and young miss expects a new coat for Easter,



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Ever since the war began Secretary BAKER has sat in his office in Washington, studying the plans of our campaign and reading the reports made by the General in command and his aids. The creation of the machine we are building was begun and is going forward under his eyes. He has had the advantage of special and confidential information of which the average citizen has known nothing. He has been fully informed of discouraging incidents that could not be revealed to the public; similarly, he has been notified of gratifying occurrences which of necessity had to be kept as official secrets. Yet, with all this knowledge, Secretary BAKER, after a short period in France, was compelled to confess that he had previously had no comprehension of the magnitude of our undertaking or the progress made in meeting the obligations we have assumed.

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BACKWARD AIRPLANE PRODUC-

Somewhere in France, on Monday, Secretary Baker beheld 100 planes in the air, every one driven by an American. How many were training machines and how many bombing and fighting machines is not disclosed. If there were any combat planes flying, they were not of American make. Mr. BAKER was so profoundly impressed by the spectacle that he made this statement:

Just before leaving America I investigated the progress of our aviation program. I found our manufacturers enthusiastic as to the outcome. When they learn of the preparations which have been made in France for the utilization of the material which they send, they will have a further incentive to speed up their efforts.

The enthusiasm of the manufacturers has been exceeded only by the optimism of the Council of National Defense and the prophetic fervor of the Aircraft Production Board. Thus, on Dec. 24, the parent body announced: " A fleet of 22,000 planes is being built." That was three months ago, lacking five days. The parent body must have got its information from Chairman Howard E. Coffin of the Aircraft Production Board, for three days earlier he had said: "The "whole program is progressing favor-"ably, and, while I cannot disclose "all the details, I can say that if "the people of the country knew "exactly what has been accomplished "they would be highly satisfied." As long ago as Nov. 2, 1917, the Aircraft Production Board gave out the information that the first fighting machine, American in materials and workmanship, had made successful test flights. It is well to remember that they occurred almost, if not quite, five months ago. Nearly three months after those fighting machine tests Secretary BAKER announced that the first Americanbuilt planes "are today en route to the front in France." They were equipped with Liberty motors, he said. It is an example of the confusion that baffles any attempt to get at the facts of our airplane production that in the previous November the Aircraft Board authorized the statement that the Liberty motor would be used on scouting machines only, while foreign types of motors would be put into the battle planes.

Mr. BAKER, to check elation, was careful to say in his announcement in late February, on the eve of sailing for France, that the first shipment of American battle planes was "not large." There has been a report that It consisted of one machine. Perhaps the Liberty motor of the "first shipment" was an improved model, but as many of our planes are being assembled in France, the presumption is that French and British motors are installed in any that are designed for

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1918. combat. Mr. Baker, aglow with the still fresh impression made on his mind by the aerial review held in his honor, was sure that the manufacturers at home would now " have a fur-"ther incentive to speed up their ef-"forts." His message seems to come in the nick of time, for aircraft production is just now in a bad way. As a matter of fact, it had slumped when Secretary BAKER on Feb. 20 announced buoyantly that the first battle planes were " en route to the front in France." It is rather surprising that Mr. BAKER was kept in the dark. On Jan. 22 Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM, who had been conducting an authorized investigation, made a disillusionizing report of production figures to the President. That was about a month before the Secretary of War gave out his cheerful budget, and doubting Thomases were told to go to the rear and sit down.

Within a few days the War Department, that is to say the President, has appointed a committee headed by H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, recently United States District Attorney, to make a thorough investigation of aviation production. As Mr. MARSHALL is known to have a keen scent for the truth and always calls a spade a spade. the Government will soon have all the facts, although they may not be published in their unvarnished state. Mr. Borglum, a specialist in aeronautics, proposed the investigating committee, and what he says about backwardness of production is pertinent. "Reports "which I have seen, that we are 74 " per cent. behind," he declares, " are "not by any means exaggerations." Perhaps he has not allowed for Mr. BAKER's "first shipment" when he says that there are no American military (battle) airplanes in France. He declares that there is " no reason why "there should not have been 5,000 " American airplanes in France by " April 1 of this year." Expert opinions may differ about that, but when, in view of past hyperbole, Signal Corps officers say that before July "the "flow of fighting planes to France " will tax available shipping to carry "it." the President will want to be

Our airplane production, heralded as record-breaking and soon to give the Americans control of the air at the front, has been a mirage of iridescent tints. The reality has undeceived even those who were least credulous. What is wanted to bring order out of what threatens to be chaos, if not remedied, is a central authority, a strong man with ideas and energy, to take charge of the industry, and regulate, direct, and accelerate it to the maximum of production.

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MR. BAKER ENJOYS UPLIFT OF SPIRIT

Secretary of War Finds American Aviation Powerful Factor in France.

INSPECTS THE EQUIPMENT

By the Associated Press.
ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, Sunday, March 17.—"While we are busy at home," said Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, in a talk to officers at the American staff school today, "with our preparations and training of troops, our hearts are trans-My visit has planted to France. brought me a great uplift in spirit. As a boy takes apart a watch to see how it is made in order to understand the functions of its parts, I have been taking this Army apart."

Secretary Baker, in leaving an avia-

tion center today, said:

"Just before leaving America I investigated the progress of our aviation program. I found our manufacturers enthusiastic as to the outcome. When they learned of the preparations which have been made in France for the utilization of the material which they send they will have a further incentive to speed up their efforts.

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"Upon level fields, which were without a single building, when we laid out a spur track from a neighboring station, has arisen a city of barracks, offices, shops and hangars, with a population of Americans, entirely occupied as a training school for aviation. In this, as in all our other preparations in France, we have aimed at a force commensurate with our part in assisting the French and British in gaining the complete, ununbroken mastery of the air, which is one of the prime requisites, if not the prime requisite, for victory.

"The spirit of every man in this camp seems in keeping with the mission which brought him to France. The camps, appointments, and organization are admirable. It is gratifying to learn from their French instructors that our young aviators are proving themselves daring, cool and skilful."

Important Questions Settled.

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN FRANCE, Saturday, March 16.—Newton T. Baker, the American Secretary of War, is making important decisions in France upon each question as in his judgement require immediate action. He is gathering knowledge for future use upon many aspects of the situation of the American Army, but problems pressing for a settlement he solves on the spot.

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Thus today in the headquarters of one of the American aviation centers, Secretary Baker inquired if all the host of aviators sent first from America were first to complete their training in France and if all of them had been commissioned. The chief of the aviation told the Secretary that all of them had not yet—because of reasons which he explainedJhad a chance to take their final training.

The Secretary went into the subject. He directed at the conclusion of the inquiry, with General Pershing's approval, that aviators so delayed should have their commissions. When they were ready for them, dated a day ahead of those issued in America to men who had entered the service later, because these men had a right to their priority.

Planes Take the Air With a Rush.

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When the Secretary's train came into the aviation region, the sky was darkly overcast and the clouds were of a blue-gray color which, the aviation observers say, constitute the finest background for seeing air work. Many monoplanes and biplanes awaited the Secretary's arrival upon the field; then, with a rush one after another took the air, until toward the end of the morning, a hundred machines were in flight and every machine was driven by an American. Individual aviators practiced maneuvers used in combat, such as reversing the direction of the flight by turning edgewise upon one wing, or spinning in nose dives. Then there were evolutions in flotilla formation of fives, after that in squadrons of fifteen. "With all these machines in the air," remarked a French officer, "we see no more than a tenth of what America has in this one school. You will soon have no more need for French instruction. We have shown everything we know, and your young men have taken to the art with astonishing facility, as well as audacity, nerve and resource. The danger and difficulties fascinate and inspire them. I think it must be what you call the sporting spirit."

"Yes," said one of Mr. Baker's party, "so many of these men are direct from our colleges and universities. They are foot ball and base ball players."

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Combat Is Closing Incident.

The closing incident of the morning's air training was a combat and the escape of one plane when attacked. The Secretary watched with intense interset. He then visited the machine shops and setting-up shops, and the storage buildings. He had explained to him the school organizations, which include eight classes, each with a separate camp. Sharp sporting rivalries exist among them.

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St. Patrick's day was celebrated by six games of base ball among the twelve league clubs. The Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross have restaurants and clubrooms in the aviation area, both admirably managed. The party left with the conviction that America's aviation effort is already a powerful one; that it combines the best to be found in the French and British service, in addition to developments, and that an organization has been created capable of schooling finely tempered air battalions.

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The aviation school in question has reached 97 per cent of its expected efficiency. Graduating classes are turned out with steady regularity, because of the speed with which the students reach the level of competent airmen. But this depends, of course, upon the amount of flying, which has been uncommonly abundant this spring.

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The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

THE ARMY HUSTLERS IN FRANCE

Since war was declared there has been no busier man in Washington than Secretary BAKER. Even his critics admit that he had no time to look at the clock. His working day included most of the night. But his powers of industry have been taxed more than ever on his inspection tour in France. He has never been so He is all eyes and ears while he reviews the achievements of the American engineers, contractors, and workmen in khaki: At "a port in France" two miles and more of dock front built where was only marsh last October; slips for many steamships already constructed; concrete warehouses completed or going up; railroad tracks spreading in all directions, with a "yard" for thousands of freight cars; all this work of a permanent nature, costing many millions of dollars. Mr. BAKER, guided through the maze and the din, understands the Colonel of Engineers when he says: I like to come out here once a week, "and see how different things look "from what they did the week be-"fore. I almost lose my way."

After a fourteen-hour day of sightseeing the Secretary of War was still absorbing." He must have thought of the Scriptural mustard seed, and perhaps the transformations occurring in the "Arabian Nights" flitted through his mind. Language could hardly do justice to what Mr. BAKER saw. For once he himself was spellbound.

Going into the interior, the Secretary beheld new wonders wrought by American brains and hands. Immense supply depots, building after building; an icemaking plant, the third largest in the world; a storage warehouse a fifth of a mile long; great aerodromes taking form, with hundreds of hangars; artillery quadrangles and base training camps for troops; a hospital that will have 20,000 beds; and everywhere more railway tracks and sheds, also locomotive assembling and repair shops. These works not all finished, but far along, a race against time. Mr. BAKER says that he " ceased to be an official " in the presence of the American accomplishment, and "thrilled as a citizen with pride and satisfaction ":

These days have been worth my trip across the Atlantic in the information and encouragement which they have

What a spur to patriotic endeavor it would be if every American might see what greeted Mr. BAKER's astonished gaze! He devoutly wishes his countrymen could have his good fortune. He is coming back-it is no reflection upon him to say so-a better Secretary of War. We wonder whether our shipbuilders, our airla ne manufacturers, our munition I equipment makers, all the emoyers, bosses, artisans, and laborers gaged on the great war contracts, ould be inspired, stimulated, and

" speeded up " by such an experience as Secretary BAKER had? On second thought, we know that they would. But this conviction implies that their accomplishments up to this time are not of a character to amaze and impress. In the spectacle of things done there is nothing that suggests magic of achievement. The actual results have provoked the criticism that the work tallied is behind the schedule. Admiral Bowles doesn't hesitate to say so when he frees his mind about shipyard inertia. President Wilson is so concerned about the drag on aircraft production that he has ordered H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and a committee to investigate and report. There has been a vast deal more optimism than performance.

Are we all working as hard, or half. as hard, to win the war as the army behind the lines in France? What is the matter? Is it lack of organization, or lack of the true fighting spirit, which can be just as much in evidence in the shipyards and factories at home as in the base camps or in the trenches in France? Is there proportionately as much patriotism of brain and muscle back in the States as "over there "? It may be objected that the hustlers in France are units in uniform and work at high pressure under the orders of Generals and Colonels and Captains, because they have to. That may explain why they accomplish so much, but it is also true that their hearts are in the work; they realize the compelling necessity of it, also the symbol of the flag inspires them. They do not count the blows of a hammer or the rasps of a saw, and they actually take little note of the passing of time.

It may be too much to expect that employers and workmen not wearing the army uniform shall do just as much work in so many hours, for there is not the same organization and discipline in civilian industry, even in wartime, as in an army toiling on war bases not many miles behind the pattle front. Nevertheless, the workers on war contracts at home should feel the stimulus of the example of their heroic comrades who are absorbed in their duty in France; and by workers on war contracts is meant the capitalist as well as the wage earner, the boss as well as the workman. there are faults of organization, they can be remedied; if there is not enough fighting spirit, it is high time there was. Profits are adequate, wages are high, (with liberal pay for overtime,) but the will to win the war is not what it is in France. There is 100 per cent. of patriotism "over there." Why not over here?

Baker Settles War Problems On Spot; Aviation Work Pleases Him

Complete, Unbroken Mastery of Air Prime Requisite for Victory, He Says-Sure That Progress in Training Camps Will Spur Aero Builders.

(By the Associated Press.)

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Restores Men to Priority.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,

WEDNESDAY. MARCH 20. 1918.

BAKER PRAISES PERSHING'S STAFF

Tells Headquarters Officers They Have Measured Up to Their Task.

VOICES NATION'S THANKS

Pays Tribute to Pershing's "Vision," Industry, and Organizing Ability.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERI-CAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, March 18, (Associated Press.) -Concluding his journey along the American lines of communication, Secretary of War Baker awoke this morning at General Pershing's headquarters after his first night's sleep in a house since starting on his trip of inspection.

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Wearing the conventional morning clothes of a civilian and surrounded by the uniformed staff as an escort, the Secretary passed rapidly from the offices when he had concluded his inspection. The entire headquarters staff was assembled then, and the Secretary was introduced for a brief, informal address to the officers, as the "nerve centre of the organization." Mr. Baker spoke as follows:
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"I appreciate how you would prefer to leave your desks for the front line, where you could see the direct result of your efforts against the enemy. But you at least are in France, in which you are the envy of those who are held at their desks in the same kind of kork at home. Many of you are former students at Fort Leavenworth and the War College. Action has taken the place of study. The problems which you have to solve are no longer those of theory in the movement of imaginary forces, but of fact, in control of the supply and equipment of large bodies of troops in the greatest military undertaking of our

Traine Officers Our Best Asset.

"The pack band around the sleeve which is be emblem of the General Staff has been if the symbol of great respon-sibility to the people at home and to the man in the trenches for accomplishing the maximum of efficiency in directing the resources at your command with the minimum cost of life, energy and ma-terial. Your ambition to excel in your profession and your studious application in the time of peace, when we had a small army, have earned the gratitude of your country at a time when the most valuable asset we have is the welltrained soldier in the prime of his manhood who had kept his mind and body fit for this emergency.

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"Your plans have been commensurate with your tasks, your spirit in keeping with the inheritance which you have from Grant, Jackson, Lee and Sherman. While you have been building your structure you have had to act as instructors for our untrained forces, and signs are not wanting of your success in adapting our national character and zeal to the

end of victory.

"I have been at one of your artillery schools, where young reserve officers are preparing to support our troops with their gunfire. I have seen your staff school, where another group of reserve officers, including a former Secretary of War, whom I envy, is being trained to assist in your staff work when we shall number our corps in France as we shall number our corps in France as we

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"Some of the pioneers in forming our organizations in France are now out with the troops, and officers with the troops are being brought in for staff work as a part of your system of all around preparation. I might say that promotion awaits those who have proven themselves fit to lead in the stern test to come. However, I know you are not themselves fit to lead in the stern test to come. However, I know you are not thinking of promotion, but only in a spirit of soldierly service of giving the best in you to the cause."

Baker Sees Pershing's Staff; Lauds Men in Whom Reposes Safety of Troops at Front

Vision and Authority of American Commander Complimented—"Promotion Awaits Those Who Have Proved Themselves Fit to Lead," He Says-Officers Interchanged Between Trenches and Headquarters.

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"The black band around the sleeve, which is the emblem of the general staff, has become the symbol of great responsibility to the people at home and to the man in the trenches for accomplishing the maximum of efficiency in directing the resources at your command with the maximum cost of life, energy and the material.

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Wearing the conventional morning clothes of a civilian and surrounded by the uniformed staff as an escort, the Secretary passed rapidly from the offices when he had concluded. The entire headquarters staff was assembled then, and the Secretary was introduced for a brief, informal address to the officers, as the "nerve center of the organization." Mr. Baker spoke as follows:

lows:

"It was with a view to following the route of our troops and material along the lines of communication to the front that I began my tour with the ports of debarkation. Today I have been through the busy offices of the general staff and the administrative depart-

ments at headquarters. I have met the men who from this nerve center direct the organization which they have

Under Grave Responsibility.

Under Grave Responsibility.

"I appreciate how you would prefer to leave your desks for the front line where you could see the direct result of your efforts against the enemy, but you at least are in France, in which you are the envy of those who are held at their desks in the same kind of work at home. Many of you are former students at Fort Leavenworth and the War College. Action has taken the place of study. The problems which you have to solve are no longer those of theory in the movement of imaginary forces, but of fact, in control of the supply and equipment of large bodies of troops in the greatest military undertaking of our history.

"The black band around the sleeve, which is the emblem of the general staff, has become the symbol of great responsibility to the people at home and to the man in the trenches for accomplishing the maximum of efficiency in directing the resources at your command with the maximum cost of life, energy and the material.

"Your ambition to excel in your profession and your studious application in the time of peace, when we had a small army, have earned the gratitude of your country at a time when the most valuable asset we have is the well-trained soldier in the prime of his manhood, who has kept his mind and body fit for this emergency.

"Gen. Pershing has had the vision, the authority, the high organizing ability and the broad conception to make the most of your talefit and industry in the results which have been so reassuring to me as Secretary of War. Your modesty, your willingness to learn from the traditions and technical experience of the allied armies, is in keeping with your soldierly realization that war is skill against skill, force against force, and that you are forming an army to fight against a most powerful, skillful foe, who allows nothing to divert him from the main essential.

Adapting Zeal to Victory.

"Your plans have been commensurate

Adapting Zeal to Victory.

"Your plans have been commensurate with your tasks, your spirit in keeping with the inheritance which you have

with the inheritance which you have from Grant, Jackson, Lee and Sherman. While you have been building your structure, you have had to act as instructors for our untrained forces, and signs are not wanting of your success in adapting our national character and zeal to the end of victory.

"I have been at one of your artillery schools where young reserve officers are preparing to support our troops with their gunfire. I have seen your staff school, where another group of reserve officers, including a former Secretary of War, whom I envy, is being trained to assist in your staff workwhen we shall number our corps in France as we now number our divisions.

"Some of the pioneers in forming our

"Some of the pioneers in forming our organizations in France are now out with the troops, and officers with the troops are being brought in for staff work as a part of your system of all-round preparation. I might say that promotion awaits those who have proved themselves fit to lead in the stern test to come. However, I know you are not thinking of promotion, but only in a spirit of soldierly service of giving the best in you to the cause."

"Taking the Works Apart."

"Taking the Works Apart."

On Board Secretary Baker's Special Train in France, Sunday, March 17 (By the Associated Press).—"While we are busy at home," said Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, in a talk to the officers at the American staff school today, "with our preparations and training of troops, our hearts are transplanted to France. My visit has brought me a great uplift in spirit. As a boy takes a watch apart to see how it is made in order to understand the functions of its parts, I have been taking this army apart."

WASHINGTON POST

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ENEMY ACTIVITIES IN AIRCRAFT HINTED

Providence Journal Cites Instances of Disorganization Submitted to War Department.

Special to The New York Times

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 19.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow:
"The aircraft program of America for

The aircraft program of America for the year 1918 is a complete failure so far as army fighting planes are con-cerned. This fact, with a mass of testi-mony in proof of it, was laid before offi-cials of the War Department by repre-sentatives of The Providence Journal on sentatives of The Providence Journal on Friday, March 8, in Washington, during a conference which lasted several hours and which was presided over by Acting Secretary of War Benedict Crowell

"On the day following the conference a message was sent from the War Department to President Wilson relative to the aircraft situation. That afternoon a message was received from the President, and immediately afterward. President, and immediately afterward the selection of two members of a com-mittee to inquire into the facts was made. These men were H. Snowden Marshall, former United States District Marshall, former United States District Attorney of New York, and E. H. Wells of the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York. The third member of the committee, Gavin McNabb of San Francisco, was added some time later.

"The actual conditions presented to the War Department at the conference were briefly as follows:

"Un to March 8, the day of the con-

"Up to March 8, the day of the conference, only one fighting machine had been shipped from this country to rance and was still on the ocean.
"After spending more than \$600,000,000

the Aircraft Production Board had produced less than 1,500 school and training planes and at the outside, seven battleplanes. Of these latter, six were at a Southern airdrome, where an attempt was being made to adjust the lubricating system of the engines.

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tempt was being made to adjust the lubricating system of the engines.

"The great Curtiss airplane plant at Buffalo, the largest in the United States, was as late as last week in a condition of inconceivable chaos. Only one complete machine of the 'Bristol fighter' type, one of the most effective of England's fighting planes, which are being made at this plant, had been produced as late as March 3. On that date it was tested before thousands of people by Major Grey of the British flying force. It refused to leave the ground for a greater distance than a few feet. On the same date, there was not a complete set of drawings of this machine in existence in the United States, although they hat been worked upon for months.

"The same conditions exist in regard to the Model F flying boat, which is being made for the navy, the plans for which, however, were drawn at the Curtiss plant. Plans sent to the Dodge Company at Mishawaka, Mich., where parts of planes are produced, are known to have been changed in many cases in the course of a few weeks.

"The conditions surrounding the production of spruce in the West show an utter lack of appreciation of this problem. Of the 50,000,000 feet necessary to complete the program laid down by the Aircraft Production Board during the last six months of 1917 only 25 per cent. of the lumber was milled; 12,500,000 feet was the amount produced.

"A program such as was laid down by the Aircraft Production Board—22,000 planes for the army and 6,000 for the

12,500,000 feet was the amount produced.

"A program such as was laid down by the Aircraft Production Board—22,000 planes for the army and 6,000 for the navy—would have required, roughly speaking, between 100,000,000 and 110,000,000 feet of selected spruce lumber. The actual production between August and September was 2,000,000 feet; in October 3,000,000, in November 4,000,000, and in December 3,500,000, a total of 12,500,000, when the schedule to January called for approximately 50,000,000. "Influences that have apparently baffled honest Government officials have worked against production from the minute that the airplane program was first arranged.

Purchases from certain concerns have been delayed in delivery, and companies which never fell down on supplies before have in some mysterious manner held up the Government for weeks on some excuse or other. A system of delay and retardation in factories which have been depended on for large output, has brought about the present condition.

The Buffalo plant of the Curtis Company, which was investigated by The Providence Journal, is in the utmost confusion. This plant covers a floor space of forty acres. Working at top speed, and with a proper system, it should turn out fifty planes a day of all kinds, at the lowest estimate, and the plant has been depended on for 30 per cent. of the national production. The facts show that with all the thousands of men employed, not one fighting plane was turned out at the plant during February. The schedule called for a delivery of the first twenty-five Bristol fighters this month. The company produced one of these fighting machines, which, as told, at its second test on March 3 would not fly. Immediately after The Journal's conference at the War Department Howard E. Coffin went West to begin a personal investigation.

"The Model F flying boats which are being manufactured at the Curtiss Engineering Corporation of Garden City.

L. I., a company distinct from the Curtiss Company of Buffalo, have been held up. Not one had been delivered up to last week. The reason given is that plans which came from the Curtiss Company in Buffalo were faulty. Time after time these plans have been changed in some minor points and each time a delay of weeks has been the result. Skilled engineers have declared to The Journal that the changes in these plans in many cases were absolutely incompartment, on unquestioned authority, the fact that whole sets of drawings.

and some minor points and each time a delay of weeks has been the result. Skilled engineers have declared to the state of the state of

AIRCRAFT AGITATION **PUZZLES OFFICIALS**

Some Suspect Controversy Is an Effort to Revive Demand for an Air Ministry.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- Speculation as to the reasons behind recent agitation over delay in the aircraft program is in some quarters here displacing anxiety as to the status of the program itself. There was little reason to doubt. it was said officially again today, that a very good showing in battleplanes would be made by July 1, although admittedly it would be far short of the tentative totals proposed to Congress when the project was first taken up.

Considerable mystery apparently surrounds the appointment of the special inquiry board headed by H. Snowden Marshall of New York. It has never been officially described as an investigating body in the sense that it is seek

MARCH 1918

Justice to Army Surgeons

The acuteness of the disagreement between Major General Gorgas and Mr. Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, is somewhat mystifying. The latter has shown a good deal of resentment because General Gorgas went over his head in urging Congress to create a certain number of brigadier generals in the Medical Corps. Except Gorgas himself, there is now no officer in that corps with a higher relative rank than colonel. Many distinguished surgeons have recently entered the army medical service. They will be called upon to direct hospital work on a scale hitherto unknown in our army. They find already that they are hamperedespecially at the front in France-by lack of adequate rank, being outclassed by line officers doing less responsible work and by medical officers in the other Allied armies with whom they come in contact.

When eminent surgeons like the Mayo brothers, of Rochester, Minn., appear at the capital and make out what seems to be a satisfactory case, that case cannot be demolished offhand by a suggestion that a rearrangement of grades in the Medical Corps might lead to embarrassing demands for a similar rearrangement in the other staff corps. The War Department doesn't want to be stampeded into creating a lot of brigadier generals for the Pay Corps or the Judge Advocate's Corps. Possibly it doesn't want to stock up with brigadier generals in the Quartermaster's Department. But logical consistency in dealing with the various staff corps is at this time neither a necessity nor a virtue. The Medical Corps is going to play an exceptionally

important rôle in this war. It deserves the most sympathetic consideration. It is entitled to any moral and professional recognition which may help to add to its efficiency.

All that the Medical Corps of the army asks is treatment approaching in fairness that accorded to the medical corps of European armies and to the Medical Corps of our navy. The Medical Section of the New York State Committee of the Council of National Defence has prepared a table which shows the percentage of general officers in the medical corps of other armies. Italy allows .52 per cent, France .47 per cent, Great Britain 1.10 per cent, Germany 20 per cent, Austria-Hungary .68 per cent and Japan .89 per cent. The United States navy allows .50 per cent. But there are of general officers in the medical corps Medical Corps, except the head of the corps, who is a major general ex officio.

One of the bills pending in Congress would allow .34 per cent of general officers to the Army Medical Corps, 1.64 per cent of colonels and 3.62 per cent of mapors. The Owen amendment, so called, would increase the percentage of general officers to .50, of colonels to 4 and of majors to 8. These are not extravagant concessions to a mania for rank. They represent a sensible readjustment to new conditions.

Secretary Baker as Cables Say He Looks



From an Associated Press Cable. "He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots borrowed from a colonel about his size. He also put on a shrappel helmet.

BAKER REVIEWS SAMMIES, FRESH FROM TRENCHES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20. -American troops in the Luneville region successfully raided twenty enemy trenches late today after pulverizing the German defenses in an artillery preparation which shook buildings miles in the rear.

The raid was made at the conclusion of an unusually heavy bombardment by the enemy.

By FRED S. FERGUSON (United Press Staff Correspondent).

Not Paraders, But Fighters.

Their swinging stride and confident WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20.—For the first time in history, a Secretary of War today reviewed American troops on foreign soil.

Secretary Baker, General Pershing, and the staff generals stood on the brow of a great plateau and saw the regiments of the first division, fresh from the trenches, march past.

"Tin hatted," laden with field equipment, the Sammies swung by with a new confidence and vigor. Men from those ranks were the first to give their lives in America's struggle aggainst autocracy. They withstood German raids, gas attacks, and hardships.

shing, and the others trudged

sning, and the others trudged a muddy, uphill mile.

The troops were drawn up, waiting while bands struck up a march. The parade of the first American soldiers to enter the trenches in France was at first invisible behind a dip in the plateau, the music giving warning of their approach

their approach.

Then the tin hats, shoulders and bodies of the company in front appeared. From the mules hauling the rolling kitchens to the officers, everything was in fighting trim.

Line after line passed, saluting the Secretary of War with precision and stars.

snap.

Mascot dogs scampered between the lines. Wagons became mired deep in the mud, but the drivers by superhuman effort maintained their even place in the line.

It was an exhibition marking the passing of the American army from purely a peace establishment to one of the world's greatest fighting forces. Baker addressed the officers after the review, saying:

Army Point of Wedge.

"You are the point of wedge at the base of which America's entire power

base of which America's entire power is being applied through the army."

The officers passed in single file, shaking hands with the Secretary. Baker asked every officer his name, if his superior was not there to introduce him, or if the officer did not mention his name himself.

A drizzling rain began during the reception. Baker stood through it, bareheaded, and smiling.

Addressing the first division of regulars, who had been in the front lines, Baker said:

"If I have any advice to give you, it's 'strike hard and shoot straight.'"

Lauds New Englanders.

Lauds New Englanders.

The Secretary lauded New England troops, which also had been in the trenches. He declared all the divisions, whether national guard, regulars, or national army men, were all part of the homogeneous national force.

Baker pointed out that the first division was the first to arrive in France. He said the division was "regular in name only"—60 per cent of its personnel being recruits, while the majority of its officers were re-

My Spirit Is Uplifted, Says Baker

ON BOARD SECRETARY BAKER'S TRAIN IN FRANCE, BAKER'S TRAIN IN FRANCE, Sunday, March 17.—"While we are busy at home," said Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war in a talk to officers at the American staff school today, "with our industrial preparations and training of troops, our hearts are transplanted to hearts are transplanted to France. My visit has brought me a great uplift in spirit. As a boy takes apart a watch to see how it is made in order to understand the functions of its parts, I have been taking this army

BAKER IN PERI AT THE FRONT

German 105 Milimetre Shell Bursts Within Fifty Yards of Him.

UNDER FIRE WHOLE DAY

Tramps Through Trenches and Even Visits an Advanced Listening Post.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19 (delayed).—Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire this morning in the front line trenches, and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than fifty yards of his motor car. He was not injured.

The Secretary of War went into the trenches in a sector the location of which may not be revealed, where American troops faced the enemy near by. For half an hour he plodded over the duckboards. The Germans maintained an active fire with field pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty there.

The shell which burst near the automobile containing the Secretary of War and the escorting officers was of 105 millimeters diameter (practically four inches). It hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed.

Goes to Front at Dawn.

Goes to Front at Dawn.

This was Mr. Baker's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a General commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the chateau of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the Secretary arose at 4 o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty lawn to his destination.

As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when on arrival it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shell fire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the General considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly another route was reluctantly selected.

The party reentered the motor and was

The party reentered the motor and was The party reentered the motor and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the General and the other officer Mr. Baker walked over the shell cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes covered with a trench coat, military breeches and boots borrowed from a Colonel of about his size. He also put on a shrappel helmet.

Also Carries Gas Mask.

Also Carries Gas Mask.

The Secretary of War first was put through the regular gas mask drill. He carried his mask slung at the prescribed position when he went in. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench and demanded a pass.

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the General.

"Didn't you know that was the Secretary of War," the sentry was asked as the party passed by.

"Yes, sir—no, sir," stammered the confused soldier.

Mr. Baker displayed the keenest curiosity in the surroundings, so strange to him, asking explanations of every unfamiliar thing, its purpose and use, and frequently breaking in with interrogations as technical matters were being explained. Several times he asked the calibre of shells which burst close by.

"Ah, that's a machine gun!" he exclaimed when one opened up from the American trench.

Often the Secretary of War stopped

claimed when one opened up from the American trench.

Often the Secretary of War stopped to speak to the men, asking homely questions such as: "Well, how is it going?" or "Where are you from?"

"Fine, sin," or Going very well, sir," was the usual reply. Once the Secretary asked a private if much was going on. "It's pretty quiet, sir," came the easy response.

Sees Troops From Home State.

Mr. Baker's questions showed famil-

Mr. Baker's questions showed familiarity with trench construction and technicalities which had been gained from study. There was no mistaking his unrestrained and eager interest.

Troops from Ohio were among those in the trench. Several of the men were known personally to Mr. Baker, and he talked freely with them about their homes and families. One man said he was from Iowa, another from Chicago. The Secretary of War kept up running comment upon the strangeness of the circumstances under which men from all over America were fighting in distant France. Once he remarked: "I have been from farm to factory at home and now I am in the front line."

Finally, notwithstanding the protests of the officer, Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he said:

"Now I am on the frontier of free."

Land, he said:

Now I am on the frontier of free-

The Secretary of War asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans

often.

'Not very often, sir," was the response. Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply: "Yes, it is."

Mr. Baker entered dugouts and inspected other features of trench war-are as far as possible, being given min-ature demonstrations of everything exberienced in the American sector. His letermination not to overlook anything requently compelled the General to exercise restraint.

Sees a Military Burial.

Returning to the trench Mr. Baker necurring to the trench Mr. Baker nocuntered a working party laying uckboards. He saw a hammer lying n the mud, stooped over, picked it up, nd handed it to a soldier.

"You need not do that, sir," said the

nan.
"Well, the mud is so deep that hought it might get lost," said Mr.

Returning, the Secretary of War saw I little roadside cemetery where are uried Americans who have fallen in hat vicinity. Over it floated the triolor. Near by were a few French ivilians who were decorating the graves. He entered the cemetery and with grave, and face read the names on the simple nonuments, While he was there a burial squad of Americans marched in with the body of a comrade. The Secretary of War halted, turned back and stood with bared, bowed head while the body of his compatriot was laid at rest, with simple military rites, in a foreign land. simple military rites, in a foreign land.

Later Mr. Baker visited a hospital and spoke with the wounded. He inquired about their wounds, how they were received, and how the men were feeling, and gave a cheery word to each, reassuring them that fine weather would soon arrive to hasten their recovery. One man remarked that he had received the French War Cross, but could not wear it because the regulations forbade it. "I now give you authority to do so," said Mr. Baker.

Another wounded man said proudly:

Another wounded man said proudly:
"My Lieutenant won the War Cross."
"A fine, good officer," said the Secre-

Also Visits Capt. Roosevelt.

Also Visits Capt. Roosevelt.

There was an impressive incident during the trip from the place where Mr. Baker spent the night to the front. A battalion, including men from Ohio, had been drawn up in the village in which it was billeted. The Secretary of War reviewed the battalion and, calling the men about him, gave an informal, friendly talk.

This afternoon Mr. Baker visited the headquarters of another division. Word of his coming had preceded him, and both American and French infantry and cavalry were drawn up to receive him, while the trumpets sounded. This place is within sound of the guns which, in fact, he heard most of the day. Later he went into a portion of the trenches held by this division.

Mr. Baker also visited Capt. Archie Roosevelt in the hospital and congratulated him on winning the Cross of War.

The Secretary of War witnessed yesterday afternoon an especially arranged battle manœuvre at a certain big training camp. There were demonstrations of the attack, the attalmment of the objective, the accompanying gunfire and other realistic features. When it was concluded Mr. Baker wrote to the commanding General this message: "With the compliments of the Secretary of War on the completeness of the manœuvre."

The message was sent by carrier pigeon. Later Mr. Baker visited a French divisional commander, who complimented the American troops highly for their bearing and aptness in training.

During the day the Secretary of War met the man who captured the first German. The helmet of the prisoner was presented to him. Mr. Baker accepted the helmet with a few words of thanks, but later said the gift was too precious to keep and that he meant personally to present it to the mother of the man who had given it to him.

n.y. sun Mch 21/18 THE SUN, THURSDA

BAKER SAYS NATION MUST COME FIRST

Tells Rainbow Division Why Secrecy Is Necessary in Military Moves.

CITES FRENCH LOYALTY

Result of War Concern of Every Human Being, Is Secretary's Message.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20.—Secretary of War Baker continued his inspection in the zone of advance to-day in a cold rain, over heavy roads and under generally uncomfortable conditions. The programme included visits to certain divisional headquarters that had not been inspected previously and conferences with various high officials.

and conferences with various high orficials.

In an informal address to the Rainbow
Division, officially known as the Fortysecond Division, the Secretary took occasion to explain to the army, as well
as to the people of America, the reasons
for the military secrecy which deprives
the soldiers and the population at home
of news of each other during the present
stage of the preparations.

"While it was in training I saw a
good deal of the Rainbow Division,"
said the Secretary. "Then, one day, it
was gone to France, where it disappeared behind that curtain of military
secrecy which must be drawn unless we
choose to sacrifice the lives of our men
for the sake of publicity. The enemy's
elaborate intelligence system seeks at
any cost to learn the strength, the preparedness and the character of our
troops. Our own intelligence service assures us that the complete knowledge of
our army in France which some assume
to exist does not exist. At least we
would make him work for his information and spare no pains to keep him as
confused as possible.

Published Data Dangerous.

Published Data Dangerous.

"If we were to announce the identity of each unit that comes to France then we would fully inform him of the number and the nature of our forces. Published details about any division are most useful to expert military intelligence officers in determining the state of the division's training and the probable assignment of the division to any section.

"But now it is safe to mention certain divisions which were first to arrive in France and have been in the line. This includes the Rainbow Division, famous because it is representative of all parts of the United States, which, however, as a military unit is to be judged only by its efficiency against the enemy, regardless of its origin. At the same time this division should find in its character an inspiration to esprit de corps and general excellence. It should be conscious of its mission as a symbol of national unity.

unity.

"The men of Ohio I know as Ohioans, and I am proud that they have been worthy of Ohio. A citizen of another State represented in this division will find himself equally at home in some other group of this division, and the gauge of this State's pride will be the discipline of that group as soldiers, its conduct as men, its courage and skill in the trenches.

"You may learn more than war in France; you may learn lessons from France, whose unity and courage have been a bulwark against that sinister force whose character you are learning in the trenches. The Frenchman is, first of all, a Frenchman, which stimulates rather than weakens his pride in Brittany as a Breton, in Lorraine as a Lorrainer, and his loyalty and affection for his own town or village and his home. In truth, he fights for his family and his home when he fights for France and civilization against the principle of the ruthless conquest of people of other races and culture.

Must Be Americans First.

Must Be Americans First.

"Thus you will fight best and serve best by being first an American, with no diminution of your loyalty to your State and your community. Though you have come three or four or five thousand miles to the battleground of France, you too are fighting for your home, your family, for all that you value as men and for future generations in this conflict, whose influence no part of the world can resist and whose result is the concern of every human being in the world. With us at home the development of a new national unity seems a vague process compared to the concrete process you are undergoing. You are uniting East, West, North and South in action. We alm to support you with all our resources to make sure that you do not fight in vain.

"I thought you marched well and drilled well when I last saw you, but what I have seen of you to-day gives me a new standard of comparison. The mark of the thorough system of our army in France is upon you. I feel you have all grown to greater manhood and that the steel of your spirit now has the fighting edge. To your relatives scattered over the States I send the message that you are well led and that you want for none of the supplies and for no attention which safeguards your health. Your own communities and the nation as a whole may be proud of your good conduct and clean living which go with clean, hard fighting and the principles for which you fight."

War Department Opposes Soldiers' Voting in France

My Treturne 3/21/18
It Fears Work of Taking **Ballots Would Impair** Efficiency

WASHINGTON, March 20 .- A formal recommendation against any attempt to record 'the soldier vote in France for elections held during the war has been prepared by the War Department. After an assessment of the opinions of General Pershing and his staff, and of department officials on this side, it was learned to-night that the department

department officials on this side, it was learned to-night that the department has determined that no practical method of taking the votes of members of the expeditionary forces can be devised.

The subject was brought up recently by a Western state, which proposed a scheme of its own for obtaining the vote of its citizens in France. While it might be possible for a single state to accomplish this, the army holds that extension of that privilege to all states would impose a burden upon the military forces at the front that would seriously impair their efficiency.

Situation Is Changed

New York State obtained the vote of strictly New York military units in France last election, sending a commission to France for that purpose. It is pointed out, however, that the troops were then all in training camps and not actually engaged at the front, and also that the process of replacement of casualties had not set in.

The situation now is wholly changed, and the time is not far distant when every active division in France will be composed of men from many widely scattered states. The localization of the divisions as they leave this side virtually is swept aside by the replacement pollcy.

Task Would Be Impossible

policy.

Task Would Be Impossible

Task Would Be Impossible

In this situation, should an attempt to poll the soldier vote be made at a national election, forty-eight state commissions would have to visit every unit of the army in France and determine the eligibility of the men in each unit claiming residence in each state to vote. According to War Department officials it would be a hopeless undertaking, and since the Federal government cannot itself participate in the recording of the vote which must, under the laws of each state, be taken by state officials, there is no remedy.

Aside from the physical difficulties, considerable disorganization must follow any attempt at taking the votes in France, particularly as the men are changing from division to division every day, as the casualties in action and from natural causes make such changes necessary.

Existing orders fully provide for the recording of votes of soldiers on this side.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES,

BAKER MAY HAVE WARNED PRESIDENT OF PENDING ATTACK

There are hints that Secretary of War Baker has cabled the President that definite information of a pending

that definite information of a pending attack on an unprecedented scale against the British had been obtained by French headquarters in the last two days.

Bonar Law's statement in Parliament that the attack launched by the Germans against the British was on a greater scale than heretoore attermpted during the entire war hears on this ed during the entire war bears ou this

RAINBOWS AMERICA'S PRIDE, SAYS MR. BAKER: UNDER FIRE AT FRONT

for No Supplies," His Message to Nation.

SECRECY KEEPS ENEMY CONFUSED, HIS CAUTION

"We Aim to Support You with All Our Resources," He Tells Soldiers in the Trenches.

Secretary of War Baker has had a narrow escape on the American front. A. German shell burst within forty yards of his automobile, but did no damage.

Later the Secretary made an eloquent speech to the men of the great Rainbow Division, in which he assured them that all America is behind them in their great work for liberty.

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"Our own intelligence service assures us that the complete knowledge of our army in France, which some assume to exist, does not exist. At least, we would make him work for his information and

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"But now it is safe to mention certain divisions which were first to arrive in France and have already been in the line. This includes the Rainbow Division, famous because it is representative of all parts of the United States which, however, as a military unit, is to be judged only by its efficiency against the enemy, regardless of its origin. At the same time this division should find in its character an inspiration to the esprit de corps and general excellence. It should be conscious of its mission as a symbol of national unity.

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"You may learn more than war in France; you may learn lessons from France, whose unity and courage have been a bulwark against that sinister force whose character you are learning in the trenches. The Frenchman is, first of all, a Frenchman, which stimulates rather than weakens his pride in Brittany as a Breton, in Lorraine as a Lorrainer and his loyalty and affection for his own town or village and his home. In truth, he fights for his family and his home when he fights for France and civilization against

"Fighting for Your Home."

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2.)

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GERMAN SHELL BURSTS NEAR SECRETARY BAKER

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN Sponse FRANCE, Tuesday (Delayed).

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The Secretary went into the trenches in a sector, the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops faced the enemy near by. For a half hour he plodded over the duckboards. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless, Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty

But the narrowest shave was on his return to headquarters. The German shell, of 105 millimetres, roared down and burst cleanly less than fifty yards from the automobile containing the Secretary of War and the escorting officers. The shell hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed. turn to headquarters. The German shell,

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This was the Secretary's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a general commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the château of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the Secretary arose at four o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty dawn to his destination.

As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shellfire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the General considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished passenger. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly, another route reluctantly was selected.

The party re-entered the automobile and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the General and other officer, Mr. Baker walked over the shell-cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a french coat, khaki

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Sentry Halts the Secretary,

The Secretary first was put through the regular gas mask drill. He carried his mask slung at the prescribed position when he went in. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench and demanded

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the General.
"Dian't you know that was the Secre-tary," the sentry was asked, as the party

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"Now I am on the frontier of freedom." The Secretary asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans often.

"Not very often, sir," was the response Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy, and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply, "Yes, it is."

Enters American Durouts.

Enters American Dugouts.

and increated Business Before Pleasurc ELMNGE Mest 42d at Brening 8:30. Brandon Dynan in Successionanses HARRIS Wester Strollands

COHAN & HARRIS W. 420 St. Eve. 8:20.

A TUNIEST AMERICAN CONEDT

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Supplexings another Time Mext Mon. Vight, HUDSON West 44th st. Drenings 8:30. HUDSON West 44th st. Drenings 8:30. Armold DALLY "The Master"

In a new comedy by "HAPPINESS" CHILEHION HART SOL & Wed. 275

OHITHON BY AND THE ST. TO WHELE ST.

PARLOR BEDROOMS BATH REPUBLIC West 42d st. &

"Laughing Hit of the Spring" Globe GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20.

BARREMORE Chance

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RAINBOWS AMERICA'S PRIDE, SAYS MR. BAKER; UNDER FIRE AT FRON

SECRECY KEEPS ENEMY CONFUSED, HIS CAUTION

"We Aim to Support You with All Our Resources," He Tells Soldiers in the Trenches.

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"Thus you will fight best and serve best by being first an American, with no diminution of your loyalty to your State and your community.

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GERMAN SHELL BURSTS

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As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shellfire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the General considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished passenger. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly, another route reluctantly was selected.

The party re-entered the automobile and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the General and other officer, Mr. Baker walked over the shell-cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a french coat, khaki

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NEAR SECRETARY BAKER

FRANCE, Tuesday (Delayed).

The Secretary went into the trenches in a sector, the location of which must not Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced

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"Now I am on the frontier of freedom."
The Secretary asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans often.
"Not very often, sir," was the response Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy, and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply, "Yes, it is."

Enters American Dugouts.

Mr. Baker entered dugouts and inspected other features of trench warfare as far as possible, being given miniature demonstrations of everything experienced in the American sector. His determination not to overlook anything frequently compelled the General to exercise restraint.

Returning to the trench, Mr. Baker en countered a working party laying duck boards. He saw a hammer lying in the mud, stooped over, picked it up, and handed it to a soldier.

"You need not do that, sir," said the man.

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"Well, the mud is so deep that I thought it might get lost," said Mr. Baker.

Returning, the Secretary saw a little roadside cemetery where are buried Americans who have fallen in that vicinity. Over it floated the tricolor. Nearby were a few French civilians who were decorating the graves. He entered the cemetery and with grave, sad face read the names on the simple monuments. While he was there a burial squad of Americans marched in with the body of a comrade. The Secretary halted, turned back and stood with bared, bowed head while the body of his compatriot was laid at rest, with simple military rites, in a foreign land.

Cheers Wounded in Hospitals.

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Later Mr. Baker went to a hospital and spoke with the wounded. He inquired about their wounds, how they were received, and how the men were feeling, and gave a cheery word to each, reassuring them that fine weather soon would arrive to hasten their recovery. One man remarked that he had received the French War Cross, but could not wear it because the regulations forbade it.

"I now give you authority to do so," said Mr. Baker. Another wounded man said proudly:—"My lieutenant won the War Cross."

Cross."
"A fine, good officer," said the Secre-

There was an impressive incident during There was an impressive the trip from the place where Mr. Baker spent the night to the front. A battalion, neluding men from Ohio, had been drawn up in the village in which it was billeted. The Secretary reviewed the battalion, and, calling the men about him, gave an informal, friendly talk.

This afternoon Mr. Baker went to the

headquarters of another division. Word of his coming had preceded him, and both American and French infantry and cavalry were drawn up to receive him, while the trumpets sounded. The place is within sound of the guns, which, in fact, he heard most of the day. Later he went into a part of the trenches held by this division,

Calls on Captain Roosevelt.

Mr. Baker also called on Captain Archie Roosevelt in the hospital and congratu-lated him on winning the Cross of War.

lated him on winning the Cross of War.
Yesterday afternoon the Secretary witnessed an especially arranged battle manocuvre at a certain big training camp. There were demonstrations of the attack, the attainment of the objective, the accompanying gunfire and other realistic features. When it ended the Secretary wrote to the commanding general this message:—"With the compliments of the Secretary of War on the completeness of the manoeuvre." The message was sent by carrier pigeon.

Later Mr. Baker called on a French divisional commander, who complimented the American troops highly for their bear-

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During the day the Secretary met the man who captured the first German. The helmet of the prisoner was presented to him. Mr. Baker accepted the helmet with a few words of thanks, but later said the sift was too precious to keep, and that he meant personally to present it to the mother of the man who had given it to him.

BAKER UNDER FIRE ON AMERICAN FRONT

Hun Shell Bursts Within 50 Yards of Auto.

TRENCH SECTORS VISITED

Secretary Goes to Listening Post During Brisk Bombardment.

"ON FRONTIER OF FREEDOM"

Officers Forced to Caution Distinguished Guest Against Exposing Himself-Mr. Baker Sees Wounded in Hospital and Congratulates Capt. Roosevelt-Addresses Rainbow Division, Explaining Need of Secrecy at Home and in France-Urges Men by Their Conduct to Exemplify the Symbol of National Unity.

(By the Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 19 .- Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire this morning in the front line trenches, and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than 50 yards of his motor car. He was not injured.

The Secretary went into the trenches in a sector, the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops face the enemy nearby. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked with the soldier on duty there. But the narrowest shave was on his return to

Shell Lands on Dugout.

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As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signaled great activity of the artillery. The road selected for approach trenches was under brisk shellfire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the general accompanying Mr. Baker considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest.

With the general and the other officer, Mr. Baker walked over the shellcratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots, borrowed from a colonel. He also put on a shrapnel helmet.

Put Through Gas Drill.

The Secretary was first put through the regular gas mask drill. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench.

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the general.

"Didn't you know that was the Secretary?" the sentry was asked as the party passed by.

"Yes sir-no sir," stammered the soldier.

Mr. Baker displayed the keenest curiosity in the surroundings, asking explanations of every unfamiliar thing. Several times he asked the caliber of shells which burst close by.

"Ah, that's a machine gun!" he exclaimed when one opened up from the American trench.

Often the Secretary stopped to speak to the men, asking, "Well, how is it going?" or "Where are you from?"

"Fine, sir," or "Going very well, sir," was the usual reply. Once the Secretary asked a private if much was going on.

"It's pretty quiet, sir," came the easy response.

Mr. Baker's questions showed familiarity with trench construction and technicalities. There was no mistaking his unrestrained and eager interest.

Meets Old Ohio Friends.

Troops from Ohio were among those in the trench. Several of the men were known personally to Mr. Baker and he talked freely with them about their homes and families. One man said he was from Iowa, another from Chicago.

Finally, notwithstanding the protests of the officer, Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he said:

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"Not very often, sir," was the response. Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply, "Yes, it is."

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.

BAKER UNDER FIRE ON AMERICAN FRONT

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Addresses Rainbow Division.

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At the same time this division should find in its character an inspiration to the esprit de corps and general excellence. It should be conscious of its mission as a symbol of national unity. "You may learn more than war in France; you may learn lessons from France, whose unity and courage have been a bulwark against that sinister force whose character you are learning

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"In truth he fights for his family and his home when he fights for France and civilization against the principle of the ruthless conquest of people of other races and culture.

"Thus you will fight best and serve best by being first an American, with no diminution, of your loyalty to your State and your community. Though you have come three or four or five thousand miles to France, you, too, are fighting for your home, for your family, for all that you value as men and future generations in this conflict, whose influence no part of the world can resist and whose result is the concern of every human being in the world. You are uniting East, West, North and South in action. We aim to support you with all our resources to make sure that you do not fight in vain." you with all our resources to he that you do not fight in vain.

CHAMBERLAIN BACK, TO PUSH WAR BILLS

Declares the Senate Should Be Watchful of Department's Program.

The military affairs committee of the Senate would do well to continue indefinitely its investigations into the activities of the War Department, and to keep well informed in regard to the entire program of preparation for war, in the opinion of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the committee.

"I believe the committee already has done the country a service in conducting this investigation," said Senator Chamberlain, "and that the light which has been shed upon various things done by the department and left undone has caused reforms which are already proving of value."

Senator Chamberlain returned to the Capitol today after an absence of several weeks due to an operation for appendicitis. He was looking very well, and said he felt in good shape, and intended to get into harness again immediately.

He declined to comment upon the

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He declined to comment upon the aviation situation, which has been giving considerable concern to some of the legislators. He said he had only just returned to work and had no time to look into the matter, but that he intended to do so.

Senator Chamberlain still believes that his war cabinet and director of munitions bills should be enacted into law. He indicated, however, that he would be willing to accept a substitute if it would provide greater efficiency and centralization in the executive conduct of the war. The Overman bill, if it gives the President powers which are necessary to this end, he would not oppose, he said.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21,

Baker, Under Fire, Looks Over Top on Freedom's Frontier

Secretary Inspects Exposed First Line American Positions

Has Narrow Escape From Big Enemy Shell

Tells Rainbow Division It Is Symbol of National Unity

[By The Associated Press]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19.—Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire this morning in the front line trenches, and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than fifty yards of his motor car. He was not injured.

The Secretary went into the trenches in a sector, the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops faced the enemy near by. For half an hour he plodded over the duckboards. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless, Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty there.

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But the narrowest escape was on his return to headquarters. A German shell, of 105 millimetres, roared down and burst cleanly, less than fifty yards from the automobile containing the Secretary of War and the escorting officers. The shell hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed.

Refuses To Give Up Trip

This was the Secretary's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a general commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the chateau of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the Secretary arose at 4 o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty dawn to his destination.

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As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shell fire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the general considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly, another route was reluctantly selected.

Borrows Boots From Colonel

The party reëntered the motor car and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the general and the other officer Mr. Baker walked over the shell-cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots borrowed from a colonel of about his size. He also put on a shrapnel helmet.

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The Secretary was first put through the regular gas mask drill. He carried his mask slung at the prescribed position when he went in. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench and demanded a pass.

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the general.

"Didn't you know that was the Secretary?" the sentry was asked, as the party passed by.

"Yes, sir; no, sir," stammered the confused soldier.

Mr. Baker displayed the keenest curiosity in the surroundings, so strange to him, asking explanations of every unfamiliar thing, its purpose and use, and frequently breaking in with interrogations as technical matters were being explained. Several times he asked the calibre of shells which burst close by.

"Ah, that's a machine gun!" he exclaimed, when one opened up from the American trench.

Questions Soldiers

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Often the Secretary stopped to speak to the men, asking homely questions such as: "Well, how is it going?" or "Where are you from?"

"Fine, sir," or "Góing very well, sir," was the usual reply. Once the Secretary asked a private if much was going on. "It's pretty quiet, sir," came the easy response.

Mr. Baker's questions showed familiarity with trench construction and technicalities, which had been gained from study. There was no mistaking his unrestrained and eager interest.

Troops from Ohio were among those in the trench. Several of the men were known personally to Mr. Baker, and he talked freely with them about their homes and families. One man said he was from Iowa, another from Chicago. The Secretary kept up running comment upon the strangeness of the circumstances under which men from all over America were fighting, in distant France. Once he remarked: "I have been from farm to factory at home, and now I am in the front line."

Peeks Into No Man's Land

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Finally, notwithstanding the protests of the officer, Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he said:

"Now I am on the frontier of freedom."

The Secretary asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans often. "Not very often, sir," was the response. Then he asked whether the Americans' shooting was better than that of the enemy, and seemed greatly pleased at the emphatic reply: "Yes,

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Later Mr. Baker visited a hospital and spoke with the wounded. He inquired about their wounds, how they were received, and how the men were feeling, and gave a cheery word to each, reassuring them that fine weather would soon arrive to hasten their recovery. One man remarked that he had received the French War Cross, but could not wear it because the regulations forbade it.

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"I now give you authority to do so," said Mr. Baker.

Another wounded man said proudly: "My lieutenant won the War Cross."

"A fine, good officer," said the Secretary.

Visits Archie Roosevelt

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TIMES. NEW YORK

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Page to Entertain Baker in London. LONDON, Wednesday, March 20, (Delayed.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, will be the guest of Ambassador Page during his brief stay in London.

DEFINES SERVICE FOR WAR OBJECTORS

Medical, Quartermaster, and Engineer Corps Open to Those Whose Creeds Bar Fighting.

WILSON INTERPRETS LAW

Order Makes It Obligatory Upon Commanders to Report Objectore to War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- President Wilson issued an Evecutive order today covering the treatment of persons of draft age who have been ordered to report for military service but who have been certified by local boards as belonging to religious sects whose creeds forbid participation in war or who ob ject to such participation because conscientious scruples, but have fieled to receive certificates as members of religious sects.

The draft law expressly states that such persons shall not be compelled to serves as combatants, but authorizes the President to idesignate the kind of noncombatant service they shall form. The order issued today stipulates that service in the Medical Corps and certain duties in the Quartermaster Corps and the Engineer Service may be treated as noncombatant service in dealing with those who entertain conscientious scruples against fighting.
The text of the President's order fol-

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

1. By virtue of authority contained in Section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," whereby it is provided: "And nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any perto serve in any forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or paticipation therein in accordance with the creed of principles of said religious organizations; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall clare to be noncombatant." declare that the following military

declare that the following military service is noncombatant service:

(a.) Service in the Medical Corps wherever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front service in the divisional sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field hospital companies, on the line of communications, at the base in France, and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Department.

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(b.) Any service in the Quartermaster Corps in the United States may be treated as noncombatant. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service in the following: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery companies, the subsistence service, the bathing service, the laundry service, the salvage service, the clothing renovating service, the shoe repair service, and transportation repair service and motor truck companies.

(c.) Any engineer service in the United States may be treated as noncombatant service. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service as follows: Railroad building, operation, and repair; road building and repair, construction of rearline fortifications, auxiliary defenses, &c.; construction of docks, wharves, storehouses, and of such cantonments as may be built by the Corps of Engineers; topographical work, camouflage, map reproduction, supply depot service, repair service, hydraulic service, and forestly service.

2. Persons ordered to relative the service under the above act who have (a) been certified by their local boards to be mibers of a religious sect or organization as defined in Section 4 of said act :or (b) who object to participation in war because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their local board fill be assigned to non-combatant service as defined in Paragraph 1 to the extent that such persons are alle to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or other conscientious scruples by them in good faith entertained. Upon the promulgation of this orger it shall be the duty of each division, camp, or post commander, through a tactful and considerate officer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of non-combatant service defined, and upon such explanations to secure acceptances of assignment to the several kinds of non-combatant service above enumerated; all whenever any person is assigned to non-combatant service by reason of his religious or other conscientious scruples, he shall be given a certificate stating the assignment and reason therefor, and such certificate shall thereafter be respected as preventing the transfer of such persons from such non-combatant service by any division, camp, post, or other commander under whom said person from such non-combatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each division, camp, or post commander, future assignment of such person to some other form of non-combatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each division, camp, or post commander, future assignment of such persons to non-combatant military service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the Medical Corps. in the absence of are equest for assignment to some other branch of non-combatant

service as defined in Paragraph

Must Report All Cases.

3. On the first day of April, and thereafter monthly, each division, camp, or post commander shall report camp, or post commander shall report to the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War, the names of all persons under their respective commands who profess religious of other conscientious scruples as above described and who have been unwilling to accept by reason of such scruples assignment to noncombatant military service as above defined, and as to each such person so reported a brief, comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection to the acceptance of such noncombatant military service sentertained. The Secretary of War will from time to time classify the persons so reported and give further directions as to the disposition of them. Pending such directions from the Secretary of War, all such persons not accepting assignment to a noncombatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive handship of any flavor or consideration beyond exemption fro mactual military service which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States.

4. With a view to maintaining discipline, it is pointed out that the discretion of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with awful orders by reason of alleged reto the Adjutant General of the army,

of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, should, be exercised, if feasible, so as to secure antformity of penalties in the imposition of sentences under Articles of War 64 and 65, for the willful disobedicate of a lawful order or command, it will be recognized that sentences imposed by such courts-martial, when not otherwise described by law, shall prescribe confinement in the United States disciplinary barracks or elewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary but this shall not apply to the cases of men who desert either reporting for duty to the military authorities or subsequently thereto.

The Secretary of War will revise the sentences and findings of courts-martial heretofore held of persons who come within any of the clases herein described, and bring to the attention of the President for remedy. If any be needed, sentences and judgments found at variance with the provisions hereof.

WOODROW WILLSON.

The White House, March 20, 1918.

MARCH NEW YORK TIMES.

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The draft law expressly states that such persons shall not be compelled serves as combatants, but authorizes the President to idesignate the kind of noncombatant service they shall form. The order issued today stipulates that service in the Medical Corps and certain duties in the Quartermaster certain duties Corps and the Engineer Service may be treated as noncombatant service in dealing with those who entertain conscientious scruples against fighting.
The text of the President's order fol-

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

1. By virtue of authority contained in Section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," whereby it is provided: "And nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or paticipation therein in accordance with the creed of principles of said religious organizations; but no person so ex-empted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant." I hereby declare that the following military

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(a.) Service in the Medical Corps wherever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front; service in the divisional sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field hospital companies, on the line of communications, at the base in France, and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Department.

(b.) Any service in the Quartermaster Corps in the United States may be treated as noncombatant. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service in the following: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery companies, the subsistence service, the bathing service, the laundry service, the salvage service, the clothing renovating service, the shoe repair service, and transportation repair service and motor truck companies.

(c.) Any engineer service in the United States may be treated as noncombatant service. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service as follows: Raliroad building and repair, construction of rearline fortifications, auxiliary defenses, &c.; construction of docks, wharves, storehouses, and of such cantonments as may be built by the Corps of Engineers; topographical work, camouflage, map reproduction, supply depot service, repair service, hydraulic service, and forestry service.

PRIDAY, MARCH

2. Persons ordered to report for military service under the above act who have (a) been certified by their local boards to be mibers of a religious sect or organization as defined in Section 4 of said act; or (b) who object to participation in war because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their local board fill be assigned to non-combatant service as defined in Paragraph 1 to the extent that such persons are atle to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or post commander, through a tactful and considerate of ficer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of non-combatant service defined, and upon such explanations to secure acceptances of assignment to the several kinds of non-combatant service by reason of his religious or other conscientious scruples, he shall be given a certificate stating the assignment and reason therefor, and such certificate shall thereafter be respected as preventing the transfer of such persons from such non-combatant to combatant service by any division, camp, post, or other commander under whom said person from such non-combatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each division, camp, or post commander, future assignments of such person to non-combatant military service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the Medical Corps. in the absence of ar equest for assignment to some other form of non-combatant.

service as defined in Paragraph 1

Must Report All Cases.

; 3. On the first day of April, and thereafter monthly; each division, camp, or post commander shall report to the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War, the names of all persons under their respective commands who profess religious of other conscientious seruples as above described and who have been unwilling to accept by reason of such scruples assignment to noncombatant military service as above defined, and as to each such person so reported a brief, comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection to the acceptance of such noncombatant military service entertained. The Secretary of War will from time to time classify the persons so reported and give further directions as to the disposition of them. Pending such directions from the Secretary of War, all such persons not accepting assignment to a noncombatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive handship of any kind upon them, but not to allow their objections to be made the basis of any favor or consideration beyond exemption fro mactual military service which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States.

4. With a view to maintaining discipline, it is pointed out that the discretion of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged reto the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of Chief of Staff,

of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, should, be exercised, if feasible, so as to secure autformity of penalties in the imposition of sentences under Articles of War 64 and 65, for the willful disobedicate of a lawful order or command, it will be recognized that sentences imposed by such courts-martial, when not otherwise described by law, shall prescribe confinement in the United States disciplinary barracks or elsewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary but this shall not apply to the cases of men who desert either reporting for duty to the military authorities of subsequently thereto.

The Secretary of War will revise the sentences and findings of courts-martial heretofore held of persons who come within any of the clases herein described, and bring to the attention of the President for remedy. If any be needed, sentences and judgments found at varlance with the provisions hereof.

WOODPROW WILLSON.

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with the original Dixieland Jazz Band;
Miss Etta Harrigan and Thomas Hackett, accompanied by Henry Winchman;
Tyrone Power, Cyril Keightly and Albert Howson, Shakespearian actors;
Sergel Kullarcky, violinist; Otillie Schilleg, soppano; Lawrence Goodman, pianist, and Master Sylvan Levy. The orchestra will be conducted by Victor Herbert and Charles Prince. Tickets at
\$3, \$2 and \$1 may be obtained at the
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SECRETARY BAKER REVIEWS FIGHTERS

Inspects Brigade Which Has Been in Actual Combat With Germans.

COVERS WIDE TERRITORY

Visits Men in Billets and Samples Food Served as Regular Rations.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20 (delayed) .- Secretary of War Baker concluded to-day his visit of inspection to the American military zones in France with a trip which took him from the Verdun sector to Great Head quarters and included a review of one brigade of the First Division, which he addressed as representative of the whole army. The Secretary also visited the birthplace of Joan of Arc and made an incidental inspection of the troops here and there over the route which he traversed. To-night the Secretary departed to fulfil other aspects of his visit to

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The brigade of the First Division was reviewed from a stage on a high plateau commanding a wide panorama of one of the most scenically beautiful parts of France. It is reached by a steep winding road from the valley below. A twenty hour rain had made it inaccessible by motor, so the Secretary and his party made the ascent on foot, slipping and sliding on the grassy mud.

Just as they arrived at the stand Gen. Pershing and his personal staff came across the field and dismounted. The entire party then joined the waiting division and brigade Generals and their staffs.

Review Most Impressive.

A cold March wind and occasional squalls of rain made the scene more impressive as the brigade, in full marching equipment, swept by at company front, each saluting like clockwork, while bands played music which swelled and softened in the gusty wind. Secretary Baker lifted his hat to each regimental flag as it was lowered in salute and 'occasionally spoke to Gen. Pershing, who stood beside him.

This brigade from the first division to put foot in France was composed of men seasoned in training under summer and winter skies and inured to mud and cold under all conditions of campaigning. They were the first in the trenches and the first to suffer casualties. Under the weight of full field equipment, from trench tools to extra tools, steel helmeted, tanned and fit, the soldiers stepped swingingly through the sticky mud that was almost too much for the mules that drew the one pounders and the wheeled kitchens.

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BAKER CABLED TIP ON DRIVE

Warned Wilson French Knew Unprecedented Blow at British Was Near.

CHANNEL PORTS GOAL

Nearest American Troops 68 Miles From Attack on Britons' Line.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. Washington, March 21.—General staff officers here are convinced that the much advertised German drive at last has begun.

There are hints that Secretary of War Baker has cabled the President that definite information of a pending attack on an unprecedented scale against tack on an unprecedented scale against the British had been obtained by French-headquarters in the last two days. Bonar Law's statement in Parliament that the attack launched by the Germans against the British was on a greater scale than heretofore attempted during the entire war bears out this forecast.

Yielding of Ground Expected.

Latest reports are that the Germans have succeeded in massing enough man power between Cambrai and La Fere to penetrate the British lines. This is admitted by the British and already announced from Berlin. But the extent of the real damage inflicted by this blow caprot, yet he astimated.

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It already has been forecast that a concentrated German attack might necessitate yielding of ground by the British. Warning to this effect already has come from the British military leaders. This, it is explained, does not necessarily mean that this ground is definitely lost, but is in line with the policy of letting the enemy come on to a given point before striking back in the counter offensive.

Military experts of the General Staff

Military experts of the General Staff here say judgment cannot be passed on the fighting until the result of the British counter offensive has been evidenced. It is explained that the Germans gave way before the British tank attack near Cambrai in order to strike back at the opportune time. The same tactics were later employed by the British when the Germans came forward on this section of the front. The net result of attack and counter attack explain the success of failure of the offensive, it is emphasized.

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The objects which the Germans seek to attain are naturally not altogether clear. The consensus in military circles to-night is that the German High Command is aiming primarily at smashing through to the Channel ports. Possession of these ports would threaten the British line of communication, and would give the Germans a submarine and aerial base close to England's shores.

There has been a prevalent belief here that the Germans would strike near where the British and French troops join. Good roads and other characteristics of the terrain make this a promising field for wide scale operations, it is added. But the Allies have long realized this, and there is firm confidence tonight that the advancing Germans will get all and more than they bargained for before the offensive and counter offensive come to an end.

The attack on the British line is estimated here to be sixty-eight miles from the most western point of the American troops in the Lorraine sector. A sus-

the most western point of the American troops in the Lorraine sector. A sustained offensive by the Germans is regarded as certain to involve the American troops in the thick of the fighting.

Encouragement is felt here over the fact that the military operations of the Entente and the United States are row at this moment of crisis in the hands of the Supreme War Council. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American Chief of Staff, and Gen. Pershing doubtless are assisting in the plans to cope with the new German advance, which momentarily threatens the whole allied position by weakening the British line.

Reports received here to-night state that the German offensive apparently has included blows aimed at the French in Lorraine and in the Verdun region. Unusually heavy bombardment preceded the infantry attacks in all instances.

The Germans are reported driven back after violent hand to hand fighting between Caurieres Wood and Bezinvaux. This is taken as indicating the fine morale of the French defending forces, which stood their ground and permitted the attacking Germans to reach their trenches before driving them back. Reports state that the Germans fared badly in the Lorraine attack.

According to latest advices there is unshaken confidence in London that the German forces which have penetrated the British positions will be effectively checked. So far there is no hint that the reserve forces, including combined forces of Great Britain and the United States, will have to be called on to stiffen resistance to the German thrusts.

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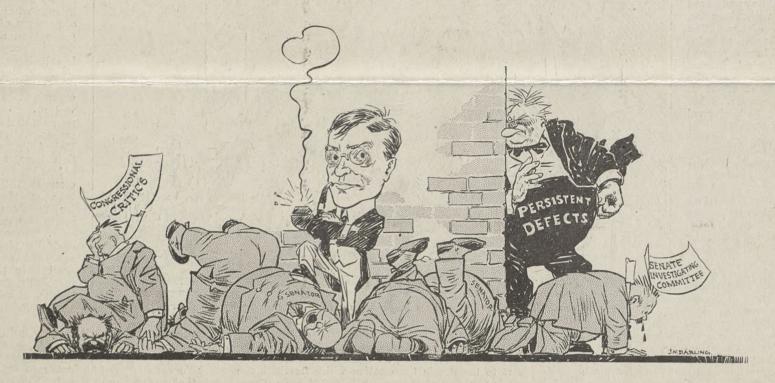
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Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

P. F. COLLIER & SON, INC.

M A R C H 2 3, 1 9 1 8 VOLUME 61 NUMBER 2



WAS BAKER RIGHT?

BY MARK SULLIVAN

IN the first place, let it be made clear that in all the blows that have fallen on Mr. Baker's official head, there was nothing personal, in the accepted sense of the word. His high character is so much taken for granted that it would have been an insult to refer to it. His devotion to his work, if mentioned at all, was mentioned as being too great rather than too little. His unique ability within certain lines was always admitted. (Indeed, one ought not to stop with that statement. It might be taken as having the flavor of damning with faint praise. Mr. Baker is an extremely able man. In the possession of certain qualities of reflective and interpretative thought, in logic, in the intelligence of his zeal for democracy, as a social philosopher and idealist, he is much like President Wilson; and, in these respects, among all the men in Washington, stands second only to the President.)

So far as I can recall, in none of the speeches was it said that Mr. Baker ought to resign. It was not a fight to force him out—it was a fight to make him accept an assistant, to make him accept, voluntarily or against his will, in the form of a minister of munitions, a kind of ability which would have pieced out his own. Even Senator Chamberlain, at the moment when he might have been bitter if it was in him to be bitter, was generous in his praise of the personnel of the War Department. Senator Hitchcock was careful to say that Secretary Baker has been "patient, painstaking, and energetic." Senator Wadsworth, a Republican, who might have been expected to be partisan, was equally careful to say that "the blame for the shortcomings ought not to be laid upon any individual. The criticism should be directed against our system." Senator Weeks, another Republican, went out of his way to be specific in saying that he did not wish "unreservedly to criticize the head of the War Department. . . . Baker has had to deal with a multitude of questions during his incumbency, the disposal of many of which heartily meets my approval. It would require too much time to enumerate the favorable comments I might make. If I were to criticize the Secretary of War personally, it would be that he had undertaken to do too many things himself, some of which, at least, might have been attended to by subordinates, and that he has been too open of access to people who might have had their needs provided for through some subordinate officer, leaving him too little time to deliberate over the many larger problems coming before his department."

This care to give Mr. Baker his due has been universal wherever his critics have been thoughtful enough to be discriminating. In journalism the most persistent and able of his critics has been the "New Republic," and when the uproar was at its height, this organ said, concerning the Secretary's proposed trip to France: "His influence in America, as a liberal force of thought, especially in the application of thought to labor questions, as a public man who sincerely loves the democracy for which we are trying to make the world safe, is too important and too valuable to be long dispensed with."

No, every critic whose motives were just was eager to concede a great deal, a very great deal, to Secretary Baker. The nearest anybody came to being disagreeable was when Senator Weeks spoke of Mr. Baker's "temperamental relationship to war." "Doubtless," said the senator, "Mr. Baker himself would admit that he is a pacifist by nature."

Yes, Mr. Baker would admit it. A man I know said to Mr. Baker, some

time before the war began: "If you were not down here in Washington as Secretary of War, you would in all probability be down here as chairman of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist League." And Mr. Baker said he probably would. But there is little or nothing to that. It isn't necessary that Mr. Baker should be one of those eat-'em-alive fellows, a bloody berserker with two rows of teeth, one for Huns and one for Turks. That isn't the trouble. As it happens, the most conspicuous pacifist in the United States for a generation has been Mr. Andrew Carnegie. He organized and led most of the antiwar propaganda in this country for twenty years. But, as it also happens, Mr. Carnegie in his prime would have been exactly the kind of Secretary that is needed by the kind of war that the present war is. Had Mr. Baker possessed, in addition to his own kind of ability, the kind of organizing ability that made Mr. Carnegie greatly successful as an organizer of industry, there would have been no criticism of him, and this war would have been farther along. (It ought also to be said, parenthetically, that if Mr. Carnegie had been Secretary of War, the country to-day would be just as much paralyzed by labor troubles as it now is by lack of organizing ability. And the same is true of many of the other so-called "he-men" who have been suggested. Secretary Baker's sympathy with labor, and the confidence labor has in him, have been a great asset to the United States.)

What is needed is a great industrial organizer. What is needed is that this whole United States should be turned into one great factory, turning out munitions in the way the Ford factory turns out cars, with all the parts synchronized, with all the functions coordinated, with all the complicated lines of parts and raw materials arriving at the right place at the right moment.

And that is precisely the particular variety of ability which Mr. Baker has not got and never will have. It is an accident of personality, like black hair or blue eyes. Either you have it or you don't have it. If you don't happen to have it, that fact is no more to your discredit than failure to have an aquiline nose. But the failure to have it disqualifies you clearly for some kinds of jobs.

Executive ability, business ability, the talent for organization and administration—whatever you call it—is a most difficult thing to define. When you try to set it down on paper, you are baffled. And that difficulty is just what baffled the senators when they tried to make the public understand what the trouble with our war machine is. You can no more describe it than you can describe musical ability. You can't even tell whether a man has it until you have seen him try. Mr. Baker has taken the bow in his hands, and he has drawn it across the strings of the country's industry, and the result has not been those coordinated sounds that make harmony. Decidedly not.

For the present, Mr. Baker has won a victory. The feeling of the country

For the present, Mr. Baker has won a victory. The feeling of the country is that he has refuted his critics. And he has. But he has refuted them, not on the fundamental merits of the controversy, but merely in the arts of debate. His victory is purely dialectic. That is the field in which Mr. Baker is more expert than any man in the Senate. The senators did not have the genius to make clear just what the defect of our war machine is. Moreover, the way in which the controversy came up made it exceptionally easy for Mr. Baker to win. Stated chronologically, it began with Senator Chamberlain's speech at a dinner in New York, when he said: "The military establishment of America has

fallen down; there is no use to be optimistic about a thing that does not exist; it has almost stopped functioning. Why? Because of inefficiency every department of the Government of the United States. I speak, not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen."

Now, Senator Chamberlain had hardly said that before he knew he had said it badly. Again and again, in his later defenses of his position, he referred to the fact that he had been speaking without notes, and at a dinner. opening charge, unfortunately, had been expressed in an oratorical, inexact way, extremely easy for Mr. Baker to disprove. It involved what Mr. Baker would call "a universal affirmative." It is as if you should say that "every man in Germany is a militarist." If your opponent can produce one lone German pacifist, he When Senator Chamberlain said that "every department of the Government is inefficient," reasonable persons felt that it carried its refutation on the face of it: and Mr. Baker must have smiled the smile of the cat which observes the door of the canary cage open.

But if Senator Chamberlain's charge was uttered in the intoxication of oratory, President Wilson's reply was uttered in the intoxication of anger. When the President said that Senator Chamberlain's "statement sprang out of opposition to the Administration's whole policy rather than out of any serious intention to reform its practice," he meant to convey the same thing that a cruder man means to convey when he yells to his opponent: "You're a this was a very inexact and very cruel thing to put out about Senator Chamberlain. No man in the country has worked harder for the Administration's program than he. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he was in favor of preparedness, and working hard for

it, long before the President was.

Then, when Senator Chamberlain, in his address in the Senate, tried to make good on his charges, he realized the difficulty that every speaker and every writer has in making concrete and vivid to the public mind that most abstract of abstractions, "failure to organize and coordinate," and so he fell back on what newspaper men call "human interest." He read letters from mothers who had had sons in the newly drafted army, and who felt that in sickness and death their sons had had a sort of treatment so different from the refinements they had been accustomed to that the mothers felt bitterly aggrieved. And the newspapers, which were not able to print all of Senator Chamberlain's speech, picked out these "human interest" parts of it. The result was that the deep, inherent defects of organization have never been made clear to the public. And it so happened that on the very points which had been emphasized, Secretary Baker was able to make a particularly good defense. He took up in detail the case of a family who had been shocked by receiving their son's body not in his uniform, but merely wrapped in cloth. He showed that this death had happened in a Canadian camp, and that the custom of the British army had been followed-sending the uniform in a separate package, the body being wrapped in a winding sheet. He showed that this had been remedied by putting an American officer in the camp, charged with the duty of preparing the bodies of dead soldiers in accordance with the American custom. He read a letter from a distinguished and popular woman novelist who had visited the camps and hospitals and gave them an enthusiastically clean bill of health.

Altogether Mr. Baker made out a good case for the human care of the individual soldier, and, so far as the public could understand, Senator Chamberlain's charges were rebutted.

What, then, is the essence of the really fundamental charges that were made out against Secretary Baker's department? The best summing up of them that I have seen was made by a writer in the New York "Tribune." Have the patience to read them through, for the whole point of the case is that it takes patience to comprehend it:

"That the Government has not been effective on the material side of the war.



It is as if Mr. Baker had built a huge factory with only a two-by-five door!

"That the country's vast industrial and mechanical resources have not been properly synchronized.

"That the President, so wonderfully able to impart to the people the emotion which 'teacheth the hands to war and the fingers to fight,' has suffered himself to be overwhelmed by the physical problems of war itself as a hard practical undertaking.

"That the war machine, for want of great coordinating ability at its head, has been breaking down."

Now, if you have read this indictment, you will realize how forbidding it is, how forbidding the whole subject is, and how difficult to express in a way that the public can readily grasp.

The "Master Plan"?

SENATOR HITCHCOCK, like Senator Chamber-lain, recognized the difficulty of making the people understand, of making concrete and vivid such forbidding abstractions as "organization" and "coordination." So he too sought the aid of the humaninterest way. In this he did better than Senator Chamberlain. Senator Hitchcock tried, and measurably succeeded, through the aid of a simple story of an uncle with much money who called in his five nephews and said: "Boys, here is a great amount of money. I want you to build a house. Buy all the materials that you please. Each of you build a part of the house." The brothers arranged among themselves that one should build one side, one the end, and so on. They were good workers; they knew how to build. One built his end high and short, while the other built his end low and long. One built a long side that was low, and the other built a short side that was high. After they got the portions together they would not work. There had been no architect, nobody to plan; each had done his own part, but there was nobody to give the master plan, and it was not a house at all.

Applying this analogy to the situation at Washington, Senator Hitchcock said: "When, suddenly the nation was plunged into war, Congress could do nothing better than to vest in the President a lot of additional powers. He appointed men to exercise them so that now he has the oversight not only of the executive departments represented by the two so-called Cabinet meetings each week, but of many additional war bureaus. Some exist by authority of Congress, some without it. Let me mention some of them: (1) The board controlling priority of freight shipments; (2) the Raw Materials Board; (3) the War Industries Board; (4) the Food Administration; (5) the Fuel Administration; (6) the Shipping Board; (7) the Aircraft Production Board; (8) the Allies' Purchasing Board; (9) the War Trade Board; (10) the Director General of Railroads, and a number of others, all exercising great functions of war.

"Can the President coordinate them? Can he give the time to bring them together and harmonize them in the proper work without any machinery to do it? It is utterly beyond the possibility. These great war bureaus should be focused in some authority that would harmonize them and coordinate them.

is what is proposed in the bill for a war cabinet of three men. At present these bureaus are running independently and sometimes running wild. The nearest approach to a coordination is an occasional conference of one bureau with another or with the President."

It's "Business"

It is probably idle ever to hope to make this matter clear to the general public. For the thing is more or less technical. It belongs within the domain of business, of business organized on a large scale for the purpose of what is called quantity production. Business men understand it and are able to express it in a way that will make other business men understand. One, a representative from the United States Chamber of Commerce, was a witness before the investigating committee. Trying to picture the defect to committee members not themselves business men, he said: "There is no central control or planning. What is needed is some one who shall have power or responsibility for making decisions. The difficulty of getting decisions in Washington to-day is apparent

to everyone. It is an extraordinarily difficult thing to have any matter definitely and positively decided. The thing that we are trying to impress upon you is that the experience of business men has been universal, that without central control and responsibility no enterprise, large or small, could succeed.

To a large extent the difficulty goes down to the very heart of the personality of the Secretary of War, to that personal trait called mental attitude. This was brought out by Senator Weeks, who, in expressing it, showed an understanding one would not have guessed he had of psychological refinements:
"When the Secretary of War was before the Mili-

tary Committee he was asked if there were things which could be done by the War Department to stimulate the service so that it would be able to do more effective work. He replied that he did not know of anything he could suggest, for whenever the soundness of a change was demonstrated to him he acted at once. That sounds wise and efficient, but it is the difference between waiting until you meet a problem which may require months to prepare for and having a deliberating body looking months ahead, finding that problem, and preparing a definite plan for its solution when it develops."

There Is No General Manager

IF the indictment as a whole is difficult for the Igeneral public to comprehend, some of the details are sufficiently simple and concrete. This one was brought out by Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, president of one of the big plants which are relied upon to build most of our new shipping. The substance of his remarks on the difficulty of taking care of thousands of added shipbuilders, in a small city suddenly filled by large army activities, will be found in Mr. Hungerford's article, "A Shipbuilder on the Job," in last week's COLLIER'S. Here is more of his evidence: "We have the Navy Department work, which we

are directed to expedite in every possible way, and we have the Shipping Board work, which we are directed to expedite as much as possible; and the same week I have instructions from either one of the Government departments to give their work priority, and in the meantime the very people we are trying to serve are absorbing the facilities we must have

for our people in order to do this work.

"I have information this morning that they could not get any water in the shipyard. The army has 15,000 horses there, all using water, and we have 20,000 soldiers there using water. We cannot get hard coal, for which our houses are built, with latrobe stoves, yet the army has put a lot of hardcoal stoves in their camps which might as well have burned soft coal. I took this matter up with the Secretary of War, and wrote him a letter, and discussed it with everybody in Washington I could discuss it with, and the Secretary is investigating and. I understand, proposes to put up some temporary quarters for the soldiers and the regular officers.

"Senator JOHNSON-That indicates lack of man-

agement and utter lack of cooperation.

"Mr. FERGUSON-It is due to the fact that the people have the power to arbitrarily give orders without knowing the consequences of the orders they give.

"Senator Johnson-And without knowing who else

gives orders?

"Mr. FERGUSON—Yes, sir."

Here, with all the map of the United States to choose from, the War Department selected, as the place to build a cantonment, with the many demands on local labor and housing which the cantonment involved, a small city which was already relied upon by the navy and the Shipping Board to expand to double its size in taking care of the requirements of those two departments. The answer, of course, is that these three departments had never been brought together, that there was no central planning and coordination-no "top-planning," as Mr. Child called it in his article in last week's COLLIER'S.

The record is crowded with other examples of failure to coordinate, to plan ahead. Up to the 1st of January last 21,117,612 pairs of shoes had been ordered. That is more shoes than have been ordered for the very much larger British army during three and a half years of war. If that were merely an example of ordering in a big way for a big job, it would be a cheering fact, rather than otherwise. But at the same time the army was short by several hundred thousand of the number of overcoats needed. Our shortage in several lines of arms and ammunition is serious. One alarming shortage is in powder.

Although this country must provide about half the powder needed by the Allies, and although we are short in the production of it to the extent of about a million pounds a day, the orders for the new buildings to increase our powder supply were not given until December. But all these things are merely typical details. If you should wade through the three or four thousand pages of testimony, you would find scores of them. But the big fact back of it all is that Secretary Baker never grasped the job as a whole. He never looked upon it as what it was, the turning of the United States into one great factory. He never got on top of his job, never dominated it. He never grasped the position of general manager of the United States at war.

It Comes Back to Ships

FOR the present he has beaten his critics. It was rather agreeable, sitting in the committee room, to see him do it-to see a frail, small man, by sheer acuteness of mind, by the qualities of an able lawyer and logician, expert in the use of words, with perfect urbanity, with a gentle, almost feminine voice, beat half a dozen senators with the facts in their favor. A massive senator would come at him with a massive question, and presently the massive senator would be flopping like a turtle on his back. But all the while you kept reflecting how different it would be if the sides were reversed: the able Mr. Baker crossquestioning. His victory is purely dialectic. As surely

as the Fourth of July will come in midsummer, the facts are going to catch up with him and with all of For you can tell the whole story with one detail which is typical of all the details and is the biggest of them. It comes back to ships. This nation is manufacturing munitions at the rate of five times the carrying capacity of our shipping. We are turning out some millions of tons of goods which are of use only at one spot on the earth's surface, the battle front in France. And we have not got, because we did not plan and coordinate, one-fifth the amount of shipping necessary to carry those munitions to the spot where they must go. It is as if Mr. Baker had built a huge factory with only a two-by-five door to get the finished product out, with only a narrowgauge railroad and a wheezy donkey engine to get it away. The result is going to be worse than you will realize unless you reflect upon it. The stuff is going to pile up on our docks, and back up on our switches, and congest our railroads to the point of paralysis, and our great war machine will have to slow down before it has fairly got under way. The consequences, economic and military, are going to be extremely serious. And they will be on us in only a few weeks. Lack of planning and coordination! It is just a year ago the sixth of next month that we began to build the shells and guns. And it is only to-day that we are trying frantically to get the men to build the yards to build the ships to carry these shells and guns to France.

66WE'RE IN THE LINE ??

BY WYTHE WILLIAMS

COLLIER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1918.

WE are in. A small portion of the American army has taken over its line on the front in France the tenth month of our war against Germany.

Last June I stood on the quai at Boulogne when General Pershing and his staff first set foot on French soil. A few weeks later I saw the first detachment of our army land at a French port. It was this same detachment that, a few days ago, I saw disappear into the night as they turned in toward the trenches of their front line. I shall never see them again that is, not all of them; for even now, as I write, it is more than probable that some have already paid the price of war.

In Paris one day, among the other boulevard rumors and gossip, I heard a whisper: "Some Americans are about to take over their line." I at once hurried over to the office of officialdom and inquired if

this were true.

I was asked to divulge where I had secured my information. My questioner was somewhat taken aback when I told him my informant was not an American officer nor an American anybody, nor even a Frenchman, but an Englishman whose whisper had really been quite a vocal effort in a public place. Officialdom then remarked that, inasmuch as I seemed to know about it, I would be told later the exact time to leave Paris for the frontthat my name was "on the list."

Getting to the Front

I WAS never notified, because this Paris office of officialdom never found out any more about it. After several days of vain inquiry, in company with fellow correspondents, I went by train and automobile to the town that shelters the Press Headquarters of our army, situated some thirty-odd miles from another town, the headquarters of General Pershing and our General Staff.

The chief press officer revealed the date when our men would take over their line. He told us where we might go to witness the undertaking, and

the means provided for getting us there. He also told us what we could and could not write, according to his definite instructions from General Pershing. And there was more, far more, that we could not write than that we could. In view of the restrictions, which seemed to include everything except what I have said in the first paragraph of this article, the arrangements for the cable correspondents seemed amusing. After long and heavy conference, it was decided that as soon as the official communiqué arrived from the Staff Headquarters town, thirty-odd miles away, the three press agencies were to be given a one-hundred-word "flash" on the wire. After this overture all of the eight special cable correspondents were to have another "flash" of one hundred words each. Then these same eight, filing their dispatches in the order drawn by ballot, were to be allowed one thousand words of descriptive cable. This would close the performance.

It was carefully explained that these almost ten thousand words would completely choke the telegraph wires from that town for thirty-six hours. Inasmuch as the stories of at least half of the eight correspondents would reach America after the first half had already been printed, it would be scarcely worth while for the latter to write any "descriptive stuff" at all. Again I point out that the press telegraphic arrangements, for the benefit of the American public, have been existent in this town for six months. To-day the number of French operators who cannot understand English is the same as on the first day that a cable was ever sent from that part of France on the subject of the American troops.

I will give no further chronology of what we correspondents did in order to get the facts and to understand this taking over of our line. Once it was decided that we could not go near the troops at all. We pointed out that the occasion was a part of the vital history of the war, if not indeed of the world; inasmuch as the performers were all Americans, we argued that the American people had a right to have some of that history written from the

ground. Finally the order was changed, after twenty-four hours of backing and filling, and we were permitted to go into the zone to see the men, but were absolutely forbidden to enter or go near the trenches. This last order was quite understandable, because the relief of a section of trenches is a difficult and ticklish performance at any time, and was especially so in this case because of possible confusion resulting from the difference in language. But, in the memory of certain recent cable dispatches, I wish again to assert that at this writing not a single correspondent has ever gone into a trench at its taking over by American troops.

From Horizon Blue to Khaki

CEVERAL years ago I visited these present American trenches when they were held by the French. I went over every yard of that front when it was one of the important sectors of the line. Looking back to my nights and days passed there, it was quite easy to shift the color scheme from horizon blue to khaki; it was a simple matter to change the bearded poilus and grinning Africans into slim. clear-skinned young Americans, and to look forward to the American "zero hour" when our soldiers would make their first attack. "Contemptible little armies" can grow fast once they are planted. Our force now in the line could not numerically be called an army (unless it were acting as a punitive expedition in Mexico); but the mere fact that the first section of American troops is now guarding its own trenches, sending its own patrols and its own raiding parties through the barbed wire and across No Man's Land, should force our army chiefs to speed up and finish the training of new divisions landed and landing. We shall need them all too quickly to make good the losses of the First Army and to form new armies to expand the American military zone.

Our regiments left the tiny villages where they were billeted, some miles behind the trenches, just at sundown. The day had been somber and the air dank, like almost every day in France at this time



of year. The roads were unending streams of mud and water. Machine-gun companies went first, sloshing and slipping along under a fine drizzle that would at least prevent any German reception in the form of a gas attack. The air was too dense and still for gas. The men were calm and quiet, and those who said anything at all simply expressed the general opinion that they were glad they were moving—moving to the real front, to fight; they were completely fed up with training and waiting.

An imperative whispered command soon silenced all conversation, and there was only the gentle padding of feet in the mud as the infantry then took up the march, platoon after platoon. Cigarettes were prohibited in the general order that no lights were permitted so close to the lines. At a certain point French liaison officers met each platoon and silently signaled the American officers to follow them into the dark, along a narrow, slippery path that wound slightly uphill through a black forest. One of these Frenchmen explained that there had been some slight artillery activity along about dusk, but that the French batteries had quickly silenced it. There might be a return barrage fire, he explained, so every precaution was necessary. The Germans had the range of the mud path, so that even a "slow barrage"—that is, one shell every few minutes—might seriously impede "la relève."

After a few moments of climbing, the last file of our infantry could feel—for they could not see—passing bodies of men headed toward the rear. Occasionally our men would brush against them on the narrow road and slip aside into the ditches kneedeep with water. By a muttered imprecation in French after one of these collisions the Americans realized that these soldiers were the French troops they were relieving, probably the first platoons to go out as our first platoons marched in. But the Frenchmen did not know that the long-awaited "American relief" was passing them. The effort of the High Command to keep the matter secret had prevented even a whisper reaching the front.

Another case where news concerning troops reached them after open discussion in the cafés of Paris!

No indication was given by any of the Americans of their identity. Both files plodded silently along, a weariness in the march rhythm of the one, an alertness in the other that was significant. There were no salutes from the almost invisible officers who marched at the heads of their columns.

The last American platoon left the narrow path, turning toward the position on the right it was to occupy. It passed through a mass of broken stones that had once formed a village. Our men had never seen a demolished village, so they peered eagerly about. Again they sensed soldiers filing toward them. The Frenchmen had seen so many ruins that those through which they were soon stumbling registered no new impression. A few of them sank down among the stones to rest just as several flares from distant hills rocketed up and for a moment illuminated the scene.

The American Relief Has Come!

THE poilus sitting at rest were scarcely recognizable, they toned in so exactly in color with the ruin all about. Their figures looked more like the high reliefs carved on the walls of ancient churches than like human beings. They were as motionless as the débris. They were covered with dirt and mud. Their packs and helmets were crusted with clay, and their faces gray with fatigue and streaked with grimy sweat. All they wanted was rest; they looked with unseeing eyes at the staring Americans. The fact that "la relève américaine" was at hand was not yet known in the zone of the armies.

The Americans marched out into an open field. Their trenches were just on the other side. It was downhill now, into a little valley. On hills opposite were the German lines; these hills toned into the blackness of the starless, moonless sky.

There came a suspicion of swagger into the walk of the Americans, swinging down the hill. None of them were tired. The climb had been nothing. They were fresh and clean and recently fed. Their packs were in good condition. True, some of them had wet feet, because their new boots had not been sufficiently oiled before starting out, but, all in all, there was nothing the matter with them. The hour was still early, so there would be plenty of time for the field kitchens to follow to their positions and send morning coffee up through the communication bouaux.

Another file of French soldiers was climbing up the field from the communication trench that led to the front line. There were only a few of them, and they marched slowly. A few stumbled. As the Americans came abreast there was a succession of flares on the hills, so that for a few seconds the field was bathed in flickering blue light. At the head of the French column was a bedraggled, bearded sergeant. He stared straight ahead, his eyes so fixed and lifeless they might have been blind. saw the column of Americans. He did not recognize them, but his hand came up in a mechanical salute. A young American lieutenant returned it; and then the man's eyes and mind awoke. The flares flickered out and the American officer disappeared in the dark. In the light of another rocket the French sergeant could have been seen still standing at salute. He smiled now, and as the light again died he gave the first signal to French troops that Americans had taken over their line. It was the phrase which every soldier in the French army had been repeating as a question for months: "La relève américaine est venue?" ("The American relief has come.") The sergeant reiterated the miracle in a whisper: "La relève américaine est venue." And as the Americans were swallowed into the mouth of their trench every poilu in the line stood at rigid salute: inky, vague forms in the occasional glare from the rockets.

As I came away I saw the moon had risen and was sending a pale gleam through the heavy dark. The relief of the trenches was successfully carried out without incident, says the War Office dispatch.

This is the 3d of a series of articles by Mr. Williams.

OUR MILITARY RAILROAD IN FRANCE BY EDWARD HUNGERFORD

"WAR is a construction job," says my friend, the man from Tech—"a construction job, with fatalities thrown in."

To which I should like to offer an amendment and say that modern warfare is a transportation problem of the first magnitude.

The United States to-day faces the greatest military problem of all ages; the movement of an army of a million men, perhaps two or three times that number, five thousand miles-more than three thousand miles of this distance through the submarineinfested North Atlantic. And with these men go hundreds of thousands of tons of food, ordnancelarge guns and small-aircraft and their appurtenances, remounts—a horse to every five or seven men —and finally such valuable allies of the modern army as the signal, the medical, and the hospital service, with all of their impedimenta. The ocean part of the problem is one of ships-many ships-and their adequate protection, but ships cannot put our army down at the fighting lines. That is a problem for the railroad. And because the railroads of poor, torn France are already overburdened with her own military needs, we have begun to create over there our own transportation line-the United States Military Railroad in France. It will, when finally finished, connect the ocean ports allotted to our use with our sector of the fighting line, a distance of some 600 miles—which is more than equal to that between New York and Cleveland; indeed is farther than from San Francisco to San Diego. hand of Uncle Sam; its diverging branches, close to the front, are his sinewy fingers; over the pathway of the sea stretches his mighty right arm.

The Stems Start!

PICTURE to yourself a French seaport, a modern French city. Its streets, if not always broad, are for the most part asphalt-paved. Its buildings are handsome and substantial. It has a cathedral and many churches. It is a fine city, but mistake not its modernness: it is six centuries old.

Yet here beside the broad river changing into an estuary of the sea which the French port has faced these 600 years are new docks; docks verdant with the rawness of fresh-cut timber—huge docks too: tipples and cranes and wharf houses and warehouses, with a mass of tracks connecting all of them and noisy switch engines going back and forth. And at the berthing spaces are great gray ships in from the United States, discharging their olivedrab burdens into railroad cars of the same hue.

These bear the lettering of the United States Military Railroad on their freshly painted sides. There are clatter and roar and enterprise and a huge lot of hard, hard work. But this cannot be France; this must be—these docks and warehouses, even though they are fabricated of timber instead of the more familiar steel, must be Ashtabula or Conneaut or South Chicago. And yet the signs upon the little shops that line the road from the town to the terminal are in the Gallic phrase; the little old lady who slides the iron gate across the highway at the near-by railroad crossing is as French as the gray bulk of Notre Dame de Paris.

Another port such as this is to be created scarcely 200 miles away. It too bears the name of an ancient French city. And by the time you read these words its docks and warehouses should be well started. Today they await the coming of the heavy timber from oversea. For heavy timber construction, such as our engineers delight to use in such emergencies as these, is strange to French eyes. They have not been used to seeing timbers half as thick as a man is tall and seven or eight or ten times as long.

From these two separate ports the two main stems of the United States Military Railroad will start. One for a time follows the windings of a lovely river; the boys who make their entrance to France upon this line will be fortunate indeed. The other is a slightly more direct route. It plunges at once away from the sight and smell of salt water and thrusts itself directly inland, cutting through the crests of rolling hills and spanning great wide valleys. It should be understood at the beginning that the main portions of these lines are not new. They have not been constructed by the United States; nor did the French build them with any military us in mind. They are portions of the lines-in many cases side lines rather than main stems-of the existing system of French railroads. For, as we shall see in a moment, the construction problem of the United States Military Railroad in France has been almost entirely one of seaport terminals, of division yards, of divergent lines, and of light railways at the front.

A Cross-Country Line

UPON my desk rests a copy of "L'Indicateur des Chemins de Fer," which is to France as the "Official Guide of the Railways" is to this country. It shows the six great railroads of the French Republic, the dozen or more main stems of five of these, radiating from Paris as the spokes of a wheel from their hub. The two main stems of the United States Military Railroad cut from one side of France to the other and cross the spokes of this wheel at acute angles. In other words, our railroad over there is a cross-country line running at angles to the main paths of peace traffic-just as Twenty-third Street crosses Broadway or as the Delaware & Hudson or the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad cross the main stems of traffic in the United States almost at right angles. A transportation man can quickly see that this has meant the least possible upset to the traffic conditions on the war-congested French railroads-our simple method of the utilization of branch lines and cross-country tie lines. Our military railroad so intersects four of the six great systems of the country—the Etat, the Paris-Orléans, the P. L. M. (Paris-Lyon-Mediterranée), and L'Est. It uses portions of all of these lines for its two double-track main stems, which in the main are parallel, although they cross one another between the ocean and the military front.

Yet while it uses these lines, its operation is absolutely distinct from theirs. It has had to unite sections of railroads ordinarily as competitive or divergent as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. In fact, we can best gain an idea of the location and the operation of our military railroad oversea by reversing the picture and imagining it being built by France across our own United States. Which can be the more readily understood by a reference to the accompanying map.

A French Military Railroad Here

CUPPOSE that a great enemy force has landed Somewhere upon the desolate shores of Louisiana and made a far-reaching invasion, both up the Valley of the Mississippi and off toward the Mexico line. And the army of the United States, having become hard pressed, the Republic of France has become our ally and has followed her distinguished precedent by again sending an army to our shores—only this time an army a hundred times the size of the force which Rochambeau and Lafayette brought here, nearly a century and a half ago. Suppose our resources to be as nearly exhausted as our army, and that France is giving bountifully and cheerfully of her stores, but that her problem here (like ours in France to-day) is chiefly one of military transportation.

The French have been assigned a sector along the east bank of the Mississippi, from a point halfway between Natchez and Vicksburg to one close to Memphis. They are not only preparing to hold this,

"The public is now as much part of the Government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war"

a roster of those aboard, but the roster sank with the ship," etc.

Now it is not true that "nobody knew who sailed on the 'Tuscania.'" There was a complete passenger list on file in the War Department. That list gave the name and designation of every one on board, soldier or civilian, excepting the crew, whose names were on file in the Cunard offices.

The War Department did not publicly announce that "it did not know precisely what units had sailed aboard the 'Tuscania.'" The War Department knew and told the press what units were aboard.

It is true that the ship carried a roster and, so far as is known, the roster sank with the ship; but duplicates of this roster were on file in the War Depart-

It is not true that "after many days and nights nobody, least of all Mr.

Baker's department, knew which were saved and which were lost." The survivors were landed at many points on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland. As fast as they could be gathered together, their names were cabled to the War Department. In giving their names to the newspapers there was no more delay than was necessary to insure that the information should be accurate.

It is not true, as the editor of Collier's Weekly writes further: "Each man wore a metal tag on his wrist, but by a dispensation of Mr. Baker's humanitarianism, the tag was blank." The regulations of the War Department require the captain of each company to see that his men wear metal identification disks on a cord around the necknot on the wrist. If these disks were missing or blank it was by no "dispensation of Mr. Baker's humanitarianism." It was in contravention of his orders. In brief, the editor of Collier's Weekly has written a series of unmitigated misstatements about the sinking of the "Tuscania" and the work of the War Department. The Government has no power of censorship to suppress such falsehoods. It has no power to punish the editor who writes them or the publisher who issues them. It can only, by making known the truth, attempt to counteract the work which Collier's apparently desires to do toward weakening the faith of the American people in the Government and its war measures. Why Collier's should wish to do this, the editor and publisher know best. Why they should use such bald false-



also their secret. But the readers of Collier's should understand that the periodical is abusing their confidence as grossly as if it were a paid German organ circulating pro-German slanders.

On February 16, Heywood Broun, correspondent of the New York Tribune, published an account of how the War Department had assigned eighteen major-generals to one ship sailing for France. A readjustment was made, he said, so that only five went on the boat. He continued: "'But,' said the man who told the story, 'that wasn't the funniest part of it. Code messages were sent to each of the major-generals ordering him to be ready to start for overseas service on a specified date, and twelve of the eighteen replied over the open wire, in unadorned English, "I will be ready to sail for France on—" and added the date mentioned in the code message."

This was not a very serious slander. It merely convicted the War Department of ridiculous inefficiency and made twelve major-generals look like anonymous idiots. But the fact is that the War Department does not transport its forces overseas. That is done by the Navy. The War Department does not assign officers to the ships on which they sail. That is done by the com-mander of the port from which the ship leaves. The War Department merely notifies the officer to report for duty at the port; he may not sail for weeks after arriving there. Consequently, the department would not wire him in code and he would not need to answer in the enemy. code. In fact, Heywood Broun's story was a complete falsehood.

After he had printed it, he was notified that it was impossible. He now replies, in the Tribune: "I am sorry to have written an anecdote which was untrue, but the condition which it was meant to attack exists. There is not enough secrecy about important matters of military information, and too much about things which would be tremendously useful in America and of no use in Germany."

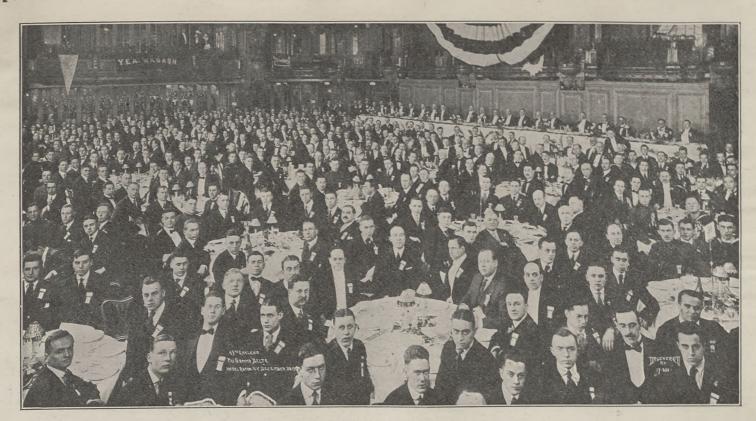
How does an accusation that the War Department assigned eighteen majorgenerals to one ship prove that there is "not enough secrecy about important matters of military infor-mation" or too much about other things? How is the lack of secrecy or the superabundance of it proved against the War Department either by the code wire to the major-generals

hoods in order to attain their end, is or by their answers? Would it be unnecessary caution for the department to wire a sailing date in code? Or do the uncoded replies prove the War Department guilty of a lack of secrecy? Not at all. Heywood Broun's explanation is merely as false as the story for which he apologizes.

He and the Tribune have been busy for some time with a campaign to make the War Department ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, and to that end he and the Tribune have not hesitated to publish any story that came to hand, whether it was true or not. This is a patriotic contribution toward winning the war for which America should be grateful.

It is not within the province of the

Committee on Public Information to reply to criticisms of the administration. It is within the province of the committee to reply to and expose falsehoods about the Government and its war measures, whether these falsehoods are circulated by paid German propagandists or by those whose aims are other than German tho their weapons are not. Such publicists in Germany would probably be quickly called before a firing squad. Here they must be left to face the reproof of popular indigna-tion. The committee, accordingly, has cited the editors and publishers and writers named above, before the moral firing squad of patriotic reprobation, for the purpose of discouraging an abuse of public confidence which has become a work in aid and comfort of



THE 69TH EKKLESIA BANQUET
Hotel Astor, New York City, December 28, 1917

ring the first two years. If he is a member of

The Phi Gamma Delta March 19,1918. The Speech of Sucy Balter, The Speech of Sucy Bangut. at the Ellewise Bangut. March. 19, 1918

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The Speech of Secretary Baker at the Ekklesia Banquet

This address of our Fiji Secretary of War was received with such enthusiasm by the delegates at the Ekklesia that it was deemed best to reprint the entire speech for the benefit of those who were unable to attend the Ekklesia Banquet.—Editor's Note.



NEWTON D. BAKER Johns Hopkins '92

HERE is a mysterious misunderstanding about appearance here tonight," Secretary Baker said; 'It seems to have been the general view that I came here to give a lecture, and the fact is that I readily and eagerly accepted a chance to escape for a moment from the responsibility in Washington in order that I might refresh my spirit by coming in contact with a group of men who for very many years have been my most intimate and tender friends, and whose faces appear to me in the dark when I feel in need of sympathy and comfort. And I also came because I knew that this gathering each year has as a

special component the young men still in college to whom fraternity is as yet a deep and unbeknown expectation, young men who will ask themselves what is the beyond of fraternity after the college door has closed, what effect has it upon a man's life, and what verity is there in the institution that would make the man to find in later life the loyalty, the enthusiasm which in a moment of early brothership

the college boys give without question.

"I am going to ask the pardon of those in this company if I address myself more particularly to the younger persons in this room. I can remember when I stood where they stand, looking ahead and forward, and wanted to know what influences those are which a man ought to surround his life with in order to make it most useful and correspondingly most happy for himself. And as each year has gone by and separated me from that choice place, I have looked back with envy upon those young men and have accepted these annual opportunities of trying to convey to them something of an older man's point of view about what is the real significance of the fraternal spirit, more out of college and after college than in college.

"I could give some personal illustrations of the rather manly and practical value which a man gets from his college fraternities. In the burdensome responsibilities with which I have been charged I have had hands reached out to help from all parts of the United States, at all hours of the day and night. My mail from France



TREPHI GAMMA DELTA

is rather severely censored, even when it comes to me. But it has things in it which I value very much more than I do the things the censor cuts out. I get messages of inspiration; I get pledges of loyalty to the country and I get expressions of a point of view of the writers of those letters that fraternity loyalty to the principles of the fraternity have by a very slight transmutation become the fundamentals of patriotism and what was growing in the green at college, blossoms at this kind of emergency into the splendid flower of loyalty and willingness to die for ideals which men acquire.

"About two months ago I was at a place where there was a regiment formed in the far Northwest of foresters, all enlisting in the Regular Army. It was suggested by those who were there that perhaps the boys would like to shake hands with several of us representing the government. We formed in a line. The third man who shook hands with me gave me the 'grip.' I asked myself at once: 'What does that mean?' Does it mean that the college boys and the fraternity boys are enlisting in the ranks? Does it mean that these boys from Montana, and Idaho, and the far west states have come into this regiment and are going to France, putting their education on one side, any superior opportunities they have had on one side, and accepting simply the service of a soldier? I began to ask these 1,500 men as they went by how many were college men, and out of that crowd of 1,500 men fully a third of them were college men, and I am quite certain that as many as twenty-five or thirty were members of our fraternity.

Work of the Training Camps

"Just recently this government has had to call from the ranks of civil life a great number of men to be rapidly made into officers. The response came in tens of thousands to the invitation. Training camps, set up for the training of these officers, overflowed with men whose minds had been trained in the college, whose bodies had been made supple, lithe, and strong on the college athletic field and whose spirit of fair play, whose love of justice, whose adherence to principles had been engendered by the fraternization of the college atmosphere.

"This miracle came to us. Scorning to be a nation in times of peace armed to the teeth to set upon any weaker nation we might find, we have shown that a peace-loving democracy, giving its time to the development of the progress of civilization, when the emergency came, had but to touch the magnet of its spirit. Such a democracy came to teach that out of its spirit it would bring men ready and able to assimilate the extra training necessary to give this nation a body of officers second to none in any army of the world. If this war has taught us nothing else but that, the lesson is one of incalculable value. I cannot now say how much military preparation the United States should have, nor how long it takes to make soldiers or to make officers, but I am recording what has already happened as a vindication of our life. It has given us two great reassurances: First, a fine and big justice-loving and progressive civilization like ours does not enfeeble its people as was once supposed, and, second, that if we

The PHI GAMMA DELTA

did not bow to an autocrat nor spend forty years grinding our swords

when the emergency came, we were able to meet the test.

"We have almost the last semblance of divine right, so-called, merging, as it were, from the dark ages and going back to a period in the history of man when the people were born into the world only that they might serve as backs to carry their masters. And so we have these remnants and survival of medievalism facing in a final struggle the new spirit of modern times in which the individual happiness of the least citizens of a community is the general welfare

of the body politic.

"We find that the forty years which Germany has spent since 1870, if we care to go no further back than that, of so-called preparation for this war was not of most importance so far as it was spent in the preparation of armies or in the training of men. But the significance of the process of German military education lies in this thought—in those forty years, with what was back if it, she has acquired in a governing class a complete domination over the minds of her people, so that at the command of an autocrat principles of morality can be blotted out of the imagination and the ordinary dictates of friendship, kindness, sympathy, and justice can be made

to be forgotten.

"Think of the state of the minds of the people in which this is possible. That their representative regards himself as the ally of the Almighty. He speaks of God as his own ally. He talks to his people of a supernatural relationship between himself and that God, who has always been regarded by all civilized people as the incarnation of all morality. And while he is doing that, speaking that name, his people are worshipping it, and at the same time tolerating the attack of sumarines, sinking ships of peaceful commerce without a trace, and in the moonlight on the cold and wintry seas leaving women and children close to nameless graves in order that they may so terrify the world and be so terrible to mankind that no one would dare resist them no matter how iniquitous they may be.

The 'Lusitania's' Real Tragedy

"You have airplanes raiding unfortified places and dropping bombs from the sky on children as they go to the candy stores or as they assemble in school. Foes and neutral friends alike are slaughtered by stealth. In other words, you have a state of the national conscience of Germany which under the will and at the behest of its ruling power, or misruling, reaches a moral and national deprivation that fastens on wholesale assassination as a substitute for war

"To me the tragedy of the sinking of the Lusitania is not the white-robed babes and women, Americans though they were, whose bones are now under the English Channel. The tragedy is not that loss of life, sad as that is and always will be, but the tragedy of this great event was the approval of it by the conscience of the German

"Now that thought gives me an opportunity to say something about fraternities at this period in the life of the nation. We spend our time as boys in college acquiring a sort of moral outfit, a mental

Fight GAMMA DELTA

outfit to carry us through life; then when we get out of college we go off into our several occupations, some to become doctors, others lawyers, others merchants, and we become absorbed in these things of daily life, planning and reaping, depositing and drawing interest, narrowing the circle of our friendships. Each of us seems to be in a sense losing our grip upon our ideals and upon those generous emotions which are our principal assets as youths. We regard it as in a sense unmanly to take out our ideals and look at them and see whether they are really polished up. We really ask ourselves whether we have any ideals. And yet these things we learned in

the college fraternity.

"In one of the books on psychology which I read when I was in college the story was told of an old man who was about to die, who had never been known by the people in his village to have been out of that village since a child when he was brought by his mother. As those who were near him heard him talking in an unfamiliar language they sought an explanation, and brought in people from the village to see if any of the foreign-speaking persons could interpret them. 'He is speaking Hebrew,' a Jewish rabbi said. Afterward it was discovered that when he was a child from two to six years of age he had lived in the house of a Jewish rabbi, and had heard the rabbi reciting in Hebrew, and in a lapse of sixty years out of that sunken consciousness came the familiar recollections of the language

that he learned when he was young.

"So it is with the things we learn today to love in college. They are rarely forgotten, the nameless acts of love and kindness that pass between young men in college. We lose that capacity of putting our arms around each other which boys in college have. With unselfish willingness to help others advance, with pride in the achievement of our associates, that spirit of fair play and love of justice which makes possible that scorning of things that are low and mean, that love of the beautiful, that worship of the true, which we as young men have, is forgotten sometimes in the office, or in the counting-room, grinding along with the day's business; but when the real superior call comes, when something touches the spring of great emotions, so comes the resurgence of those things, and we vibrate with them; and so, in an hour like this, when civilization faces barbarism, when all that seems worth while in our civil and political institutions, the right to be free to develop through higher expressions and purpose, to try to govern ourselves, to make progress in the world, and to have free minds and a free consciencewhen these are hanging in the balance, when force asserts itself, when treaties become scraps of paper, and promises among nations are disregarded, when barbarism is about to lay a heavy hand upon the things we love, when the high things are scoffed, there come back to us the beautiful things we learned in college.

Country Stood the Test

"I thank God that nobody in this country is glad that we are at war for anything that this country might get out of it in a material

€ KePHI GAMMA DELTA

way, but there is a gladness over the whole face of this country that when the test came between the true and the false, this country that most of all loves peace and justice has realized on which side to cast its lot. It is sending overseas its choice young men to join hands with the heroes of France, of Great Britain, and our other allies to vindicate the right of free peoples, and to come home with the victory which will make for all mankind the right to the large development of those generous and noble emotions that we love.

"Without knowing it, our task has seemed to us merely of perfecting the character of young men in order that they might be good citizens, but we did not know the contents of that dream at that time. And now we find that, having made them good citizens, we had made them good soldiers. We find that we have made it possible for them to do their part to see that the world shall be freed from the

menace of a triumphant barbarism.

"I have no doubt as to the outcome of this war; it would be irreligious to doubt. It may be long or it may be short; I have no means of knowing. But the end will come when civilization wins against barbarism. The result of the war will not be the taking away from somebody else of something that is his, but a donation of new liberty,

a gift of new opportunities, to all men everywhere.

There is one other thought I want to impress. This war will not be over when it is over. When the treaty of peace—whatever it is however it is made, is signed, there will still be heroic tasks to be done. The waste and destruction which have gone on in the world and the incalculable loss to mankind leave the reconstruction task to be done. When I was a boy I remember that I used to look at the men who had been in the Civil War and think how splendid it must have been to be born at a time when you were young and could take a part in that kind of fighting. I rather commiserated with myself that I had been born in a flat and uninteresting period of history. Yet, how different it is!

"This war will have for you young men who are still in college the heroic task-the holding the mental and moral balance of this world straight until this reconstruction can be done and until civilization can learn to walk again, to start off again for the high goal

that is sought.

'So that you boys who are still in college will find the duty not only of equipping your life with friendships that will be sweet and wholesome to the end, but to equip yourselves for the great tasks that await you in the economic and political reconstruction that must come after the war. Looking along the table here I see my friends, men whom I learned to love years ago, and though I do not see them from one year's end to another, I love them and I know they love me and the knowledge helps me. Remember this, the preparation you are going through in college, the training of your mind, acquiring of a set of moral habits, the training of your point of view, is giving you power to influence history, and you will be in your turn the men who will uphold the traditions of America.

Why the Legal Fraternity?

By Emmett A. Donnelly, Wisconsin '10

HIS subject was given me, with a request for an article for this magazine, perhaps because Bro. O. H. Cheney and I are two of the three members of the Council of Phi Delta Phi, the oldest and largest legal fraternity. Many others of our alumni belong to both fraternities, and the general convention of Phi Delta Phi in New York some years ago held its principal smoker at the Phi Gamma Delta Club. So much by way of preface.

First, Why ANY Fraternity?

You know there has been a strong antifraternity movement against all alike. It is not necessary for me to write a justification of fraternities here; but in answer to the question above, let me quote part of an editorial in *The Brief* of Phi Delta Phi. It is a cold, scientific analysis, from which I believe you can readily follow me in my attempt to show that not only is the legal fraternity justified, but that it is a biological necessity, so to speak, just as the undergraduate society is a biological product in its own place. This editorial was one of a number used in the legislative battles of 1913:

"Some have difficulty getting a proper comprehension of what a fraternity is. Yet a few moments' reflection should clear away much of the mist and the mystery. For upon reflection, it is clear that youth is gregarious, that it makes quick friendships, and that every student will soon become one of a group, a set, a clique—call it by what name you please; it is not natural for him to be a solitary or a recluse at that age. While the extent of the youth's acquaintance will vary with circumstances and tastes, such as qualities of leadership and popularity, his immediate circle of intimates will always be small, as it was in boyhood, and will be through later life. If the student is not a member of a fraternity, the circle within which he moves intimately will be formed almost wholly from his own class, certainly during the first two years. If he is a member of a fraternity, the circle within his class is linked to a similar group in each of the other classes forming a larger and more varied set. And that is all there is to it. You are going to have the same group life, as distinguished from solitary existence, whether the group be called a chapter or not. So the father will realize that the question is simply whether his boy is to be a member of a set of six or eight among his own classmates, or whether he is to be one of a group of twenty or more composed of members of the four classes, responsible to older men who exercise some visitorial powers. So Mr. Legislator, do you want your boy to be one of a group of six or eight, or one of a group of twenty or thirty?"

a blind recruiting campaign from iels, requesting a list of the war ernment orders. To get this information in available form involved trained research through official and unofficial reports, and through trade and financial journals to locate the principal war industries.

Data as to Government Contracts Required as Basis of Procedure

The plan for assisting the Department of Labor in the mobilization of wage-earning women as first submitted and approved by the Secretary of Labor, contemplated the registration of women in the districts laid out and canvassed by the Naval Consulting Board to determine the number of plants equipped to serve the Government in time of emergency. Had this material been available, a systematic survey to ascertain the visible and actual woman labor supply, and the general conditions of labor within each district would have been a logical procedure. The basic information was not available, however, and the plan of action had to be recast to meet the situation.

After conference with representatives of the Bureau of Registration and Information of the National League for Woman's Service and officials of the Department of Labor, Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, sent the following letter to Secretary of War Baker, and a similar letter to Secretary of the Navy Dan-

firms working on our own Gov- and navy contracts for supplies:

(Copy)

March 20, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In order that the machinery of the Employment Service of the Department of Labor may be directed effectively toward securing an adequate supply of labor for the firms engaged upon war contracts for the Government, will you kindly furnish the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Hon. A. Caminetti, and Miss Marie L. Obenauer, representative of the National League for Woman's Service, co-operating with the Department of Labor Employment Service, a list of the firms with whom contracts have been placed, the materials to be supplied under the contract, and the contracts themselves marked "A", "B", "C", etc., in the order of their relative importance in the matter of speedy delivery?

Cordially yours,

(Signed) W. B. Wilson,

Secretary.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy assented to the request verbally, and later confirmed the verbal consent in writing, Secretary Baker attaching to the following letter the current list of contractors for army supplies.

(Copy.) War Department Washington

April 10th, 1917.

My dear Secretary:

Just to clear the record, I beg to refer again to your letter of March 20th, introducing Commissioner-General Caminetti and Miss Obenauer, and to say that, after discovering their plan of co-operation, I referred the matter to the Quartermaster General and the Acting Chief of Ordnance, and have just received a memorandum which shows that both of these divisions have been co-operating. I also enclose list of contractors for the principal articles of clothing and supplies which heretofore have been purchased by the Quartermaster's Department. The list, it seems to me, might with propriety, be handed to Mr. Caminetti for Miss Obenauer's use.

Cordially yours, (Signed) Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. 2 Inclosures.

From the Navy Department through the Department of Labor the Bureau of Registration and Information later received a list of Navy contractors numbering several thousands. These contracts are carefully checked over a personal visit, whether a conwith the Government's adver- tractor is employing woman labor tised lists and proposals in order on a given order, or whether he to insure completeness in the is himself a manufacturer. war order lists.

Preliminary Scrutiny of Government Contracts to Guard Against Waste of Effort by Local Committees

But even with these lists, intelligent field work could not be inaugurated until they had been subjected to sharp scrutiny to separate those involving woman labor from those involving man labor only; and those running directly to factory and mill owners from those running to jobbers and other middlemen. Without this preliminary work there would be inevitable and disheartening waste of time, energy and money on the part of local committees in following up government contracts which involved no woman labor in seeking interviews with contractors who were only middlemen, employing no labor at all themselves, and having little knowledge of the status of the woman labor supply and labor conditions in the factories and mills to which their contracts had been sublet. So rapid are the changes occurring in the composition of factory and mill labor forces, and so elusive are the jobbing and middlemen contractors that not all of the work can be done in the office. It is in many cases impossible to tell, except by

In June, at the request of the

1918 ork Times Magazine, March 24, 1918

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Finishing His Education Abroad

The New York Times Magazine, March 24, 1918





Finishing His Education Abroad

Commercial Optigram

To New York Commercial,
The National Business Newspaper:—

"The citizens of the United States have shown their unanimous loyalty to their country and their flag.

"It is necessary that they should translate that loyalty into terms of loyalty to each other and to their work.

"Without this practical loyalty the more abstract patriotism is as ornamental as pity without relief."

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War

THE WASHINGTON TIMES, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918.

Secretary Baker Finds War More Important Than Palace Luncheon

Newton D. Baker, America's Secretary of War, doesn't waste any time parleying with Kings and Queens when there is business for his country to be transacted.

Yesterday, in London, Secretary Baker was formally presented to the King and Queen of England at Buckingham Palace by Ambassador Page. When he was invited to remain for luncheon, he declined, for he had a date for 12:15 with a former cobbler's apprentice. Press dispatches say that:

"Mr. and Mrs. Page remained for luncheon with the King and Queen, but Mr. Baker had to hurry away to call on Premier Lloyd George."

BAKER, CALM UNDER FIRE, WINS ADMIRATION

Deliberately Braved Danger to Get First-Hand View of U. S. Warfare.

American soldiers and others on war missions in Paris will find reading and writing rooms, facilities for receiving and transmitting mail and also a cordial welcome at the Paris office of The Dally News, 10 Boulevard des Capucines.

BY JUNIUS B. WOOD

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS. [Copyright, 1918, The Chicago Daily News Co.] With the American Army in France, Tuesday, March 19.—Secretary Newton D. Baker's first entry into the trenches on any fighting front was a day of excitement. It was heart moving. In a fleeting tour of the American sector north-west of [deleted] and also to the front of another portion of [deleted], where Americans are holding the line in con-tunction with the Brench, he can be a sector of the conjunction with the French, he experienced in a few hours more phases of a soldier's life than are usually seen in a

I saw him witnessing the grim work of war, saw him relaxed at mess and play, raw him standing primly at a review, and saw him at the last solemn rites for one who had fallen heroically on the field of battle. These were the things he had come for, and when the gathering darkness ended the tour which had started at dawn the secretary said he had learned much of which he had not dreamed be-

He Insists on Facing Danger.

Mr. Baker took the program into his own hands, with the result that he ran considerably more personal risk than the guides had contemplated or than is usual with government high officials. One Ger-man shell burst twenty yards from the automobile in which he was riding, scat-tering dust and sand upon the speeding car. He not only penetrated the first line trenches, but penetrated beyond, going beneath the barbed wire into a listening post. While he was there the sector, which should have been quiet, according to past performances, suddenly became ac-German shells exploded and hurled high into the air fragments of trees and masses of earth and stone along the front. The enemy machine guns opened up and ours answered back. The secretary thus saw for himself one of those spasms of sudden violence and death which regularly break the calm of ordinary trench warfare.

Officers Praise Baker's Coolness.

Genuine admiration was expressed by seasoned officers at the secretary's cool-ness. The commanding general in the sector said emphatically that Mr. Baker was one of the coolest men he had seen under fire. Through it all the secretary preserved his calm, asking questions of officers and men indiscriminately, indicating a determination to avail himself of the opportunity to learn conditions at first portunity to learn conditions at first hand. Every precaution was taken to prevent the enemy's attention being attreated to tracted to our trenches while he was there. The party was limited to five—the secretary, the general in command of that particular sector, a representative of Gen. Pershing, a representative of the trench general headquarkers and the con-French general headquarters and the conducting officer.

The funeral of which the secretary was a witness was not a part of the program, but was one of those dramatic incidents that intrude upon the best laid plans. The party was returning to the headquar-ters city and it was just after the secretary's own narrow escape from an enemy tary's own narrow escape from an enemy shell that he passed a regimental cemetery in which there are already sixteen American graves. As the line of limousines stopped there came the realization that another modest American, less fortunate and less known, had made the succession of the tollowing the state of the tollowing the state of the tollowing the state of the tollowing that the succession of the tollowing the state of the state of the tollowing the state of the tollowing the state of the st preme sacrifice which is part of the toll

Witnesses Funeral of Private.

The funeral was that of Private Wilbur Wilkerson of Kansas City, Mo., a telegraph operator on the Burlington rall-road, who enlisted in the signal corps. He died from loss of blood and wounds received while repairing wires under shrap-nel fire. He was an accomplished violinist and a favorite with his comrades, who ist and a favorite with his comrades, who followed his body to the grave in solemn procession. The members of the distinguished party left their automobiles walked around the little row of crosses and stood bareheaded by the side of the newest grave as the coffin, covered with an American flag, was carried up. The band ended a slow dirge and a French officer stepped forward to the head of the grave. Holding a war cross in his hand grave. Holding a war cross in his hand he laid it on top of the flag covered coffin and said:

"He died for France as well as for America, that freedom might live."

Then the chaplain pronounced the Roman Catholic burial service, bareheaded soldiers and little French children jointer in the Lord's preven. Overhead three ing in the Lord's prayer. Overhead three aeroplanes could be seen circling and in the distance several balloons were watching the enemy's lines, while the echoes of the tireless artillery could be heard. The chaplain picked up the decoration to send it home to the dead soldier's family. The band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the dring squad gave the last tribute and then a moment's silence was broken by a bugler blowing taps across the field. An echo seemed to answer as though another bugler had taken up the notes

In silence the secretary walked slowly

back to his car.

Meal Is Interrupted.

Secretary Baker's party started from division headquarters at 5:30 in the morning and reached an Ohio regiment when it was having breakfast. The savory odor of hot coffee and sizzling bacon indicated what the men were eating. They were hurriedly lined up at attention and after a brief inspection were ordered to continue their meal. The colonel advised against the secretary's entering the trenches, as shells were falling near by, aimed at the battery of an artillery regi-ment supporting the Ohio troops.

"But I want to see other soldiers be-sides those from my own state," said Mr.

Baker. "I am just as much interested in the others."

The party re-entered the automobile, made a detour and struck the line at a point held by another regiment of the same division. Everything was quiet when the little group started for the trenches, where its members had their exciting experiences. Before leaving this part of the front the secretary paid his respects

to the French general commanding and visited the field hospital where the pa-tients were being transferred to a base their wounds or the army zone. He talked with the men, asking them how they felt and inquiring into the nature of their wounds or illness, paying particular attention to those who had been gassed.

Sees Bunch of "Burnished" Men.

One amusing incident, unknown to the secretary, occurred when he visited the regiment, eleven of whose men were decorated yesterday. One entire battalion had gone to the nearest city for the weekly bath. The secretary recognized in the colonel an old acquaintance from Buffalo. While they were talking, auto-mobile trucks loaded with the freshly The secretary recognized burnished privates arrived. They were the cleanest soldiers seen during the day. The secretary congratulated the men upon their French decorations. An officer called attention to the fact that the law does not permit decorations to be worn on the American uniform.
"I promise that I will try to get

through congress official authority to wear them," said Mr. Baker, gladdening the hearts of the men in so saying.

Mr. Baker's small, alert figure conspicuous everywhere and was further noticeable on account of the black derby hat he wore amid the unvarying uniforms of the officers. He said with a laugh that he had forgotten his cap in

Springfield Republican

No one who knows much about Secretary Baker of the war department can be surprised at the New York Sun's admission that he is "making good." A civilian must be secretary of war, in our government, and there is no available civilian in the United States to-day who can match Mr Baker in qualifications for the difficult post. His first year's experience as war secretary, embracing the Mexican border mobilization of the national guard, was equal to the experience secretaries used to obtain in four years. Mr Baker has been in "intensive training" from the day he took the office and he now has a grasp of the problems of his department which a new man would be many months in acquiring. Naturally Mr Baker has a keen, alert, lightning-like mind, and there is not a shred of respect in his make-up for what is known as bureaucratic red tape. He was a favorite with the late Tom Johnson, the celebrated reform mayor of Cleveland, and if anyone living had no patience with obstructive conservatism in the administration of affairs it was Tom Johnson. Keep Mr Baker where he is and he will work his head off for the army and the country.

The Secretary Of War's Message

WAR DEPARTMENT Washington

January 16, 1918.

The record that the Springfield Armory is making in this war has come to my attention, and I wish to convey to all the officers and employees of the Springfield Armory, through the columns of the "Armorer," the commendation which their work up to the present deserves, and which I am sure their efforts in the future will continue to deserve. It is one of the most gratifying and comfortable evidences of the unity of the Nation in the determination to put this great war through to a successful issue that the industrial workers show by their faithful and sustained efforts the possession of the same devotion and patriotism to the cause that animates the men whose work is at the front.

Your work is not spectacular, and, therefore, perhaps may not attract at first much public attention, but it is equally necessary. That it is equally necessary, however, is becoming more and more appreciated by the public, and you will find that an ever growing public interest will be directed upon you as the people, first in your own community and then throughout the Nation, begin to understand that they must look to you and men like you, for the arms, equipment and the great quantity of other things that are required to make comfortable and secure the sons and brothers of this republic who have gone to the front.

A very definite responsibility, therefore, is placed upon you, which your record so far has fully met. I shall be interested in your further efforts, and am confident that they will be such that your own community will have just occasion for pride in the accomplishments of the Springfield Armory.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,

Secretary of War.

It is with an undisguised feeling of pride that we reprint the above commendatory and appreciative letter from Secretary of War Baker. Secretary Baker's message is one of thankful recognition for the good work done in the past; and also embraces an appeal for our continued best efforts in the future, inasmuch as the Armory as a producing factor, will play an important part in the winning of the war. Let's all pull together—HARD.

NEW YORK TIMES, MARCH 27, 1918.

MILLIONS MAY BE NEEDED.

General LEONARD WOOD, whom the Senate Military Affairs Committee found a ready and well-informed witness, urged that the American forces in France be increased to 2,000,000 men this year, if tonnage is available, When Secretary BAKER appeared before the same committee on Jan. 28 he thought that the prospect of finding the shipping was " not unpromising." Half a million men would be 'in France early in 1918," he said, " and we have available 1,500,000 who "in 1918 can be shipped to France." Apparently the total the Secretary had in mind would not quite come up to General Wood's, for Mr. BAKER seemed to be counting twice a part of his million and a half available for transportation. There are not really 2,000,000 Americans in the field and undergoing training at the present time, but that number could soon be exceeded. Four months of intensive training would prepare the new increments for transportation. But there is the eternal "if": would enough shipping be available?

So often has the question been answered in the negative by tonnage calculators that only assurances of unexpected activity in the building yards would make the apparition of Hope substantial. Troops can be transported in other steamships than the four-funnel class, which carry from 5,000 to 7,000 men a trip and could accommodate at a pinch several thousand more. Ships will go into the water rapidly from many of the 730 steel and wooden ways which Chairman Hugher promises will soon be ready. After unconscionable delays, America is going to see a miracle in her building yards. With ships in commission, borrowed, and to be built, it is conceivable that berth space could be found for at least 1,500,000 more soldiers destined for France this year.

General Wood returns to his old plan of having 5,000,000 men in training, including, of course, those overseas and in camps at home. He proposed it to Secretary BAKER when the United States entered the war. "But, General," objected the Secretary, "we

"have not the clothes and we have "not the weapons for them"; to which General Woop rejoined:

I know that, Mr. Secretary, and they need many things. They need to learn to live together and get used to camp conditions; they need the elemental discipline of camp life; they need to be taught to keep step; they need to know the subordinations of the army; and it will take some time to give them that preliminary instruction.

If there is to be a long war-and that will soon be determined should the great battle in France result in a deadlock-General Wood's 5,000,000 men will be needed. If the Germans had our resources in man power they would raise the total without letting the grass grow under their feet. Men of purblind vision and little Americans will declare that camps and equipment could not be provided for 3,000,-000 more soldiers. It would be necessary to double the camp and cantonment accommodations. "A large army is in the field and in training,' Secretary BAKER told the Senate committee, "so large that further increments to it can be adequately " equipped and trained as rapidly as "those already in training can be "transported." Evidently Mr. BAKER saw no difficulty in furnishing half of the 3,000,000. For the other half the necessary quarters and training grounds could be built by those contractors whose rapid work in 1917 recommends them. As for the equipment, it should be feasible to expand shops and factories engaged in supplying the army.

To organize, equip, and train 3,000.-000 additional men would take a year and a half at least. It would be the part of wisdom to assume that they will be needed before Germany is whipped into accepting peace terms composed by the Western Allies to secure a lasting peace. Great Britain, it must be borne in mind, has put 5,000,000 men in the field, and the military advantage is still with Germany.

BAKER NOW IN LONDON; VISITED KING ALBERT

Secretary Returns from Belgian Front Via Calais and Is Guest of Ambassador Page.

LONDON, March 23.—Secretary Baker arrived here from Calais at 5 o'clock this afternoon. He was accompanied by Major Frederick Palmer.

The Secretary was met by Ambassador Page, Generals Biddle and Bartlett, and by Colonel Lord Duncannon, representing the British War Office. He drove to the house of Ambassador Page, whose guest he will be during his stay in London.

in London.
Secretary Baker visited King Albert of
Belgium and the Belgian front yesterday.

CHU CHIN CHOW-CENTURY THEATRE 6th Big Month-Biggest Success in N. Y. Every Eve. 8-Pop. \$1 Mat. Wed. at 2.-Advt.

My June Runday

BAKER VISITS GEN. PERHSING Wash. Post 3/30/18.

Tells Correspondents He Will Make a

Statement Today.

With the American Army in France, March 29 (By the Associated Press).—Secretary of War Baker arrived at general headquarters this morning and spent the entire day conferring informally with Gen. Pershing and staff officers. The Secretary talked with many persons, gathering impressions and information. He sent word to the correspondents that he wished to see them tomorrow morning.

This afternoon Mr. Baker went to the headquarters garage, where he talked with the chauffeurs about their work and of driving the cars. None of them knew who he was until later.

Our Army in It, Says Sec. Baker

W ITH THE AMERICAN ARMY W IN FRANCE, March 30.— Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement to-day:

"I am deligthed at Gen. Persing's p rompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the allies in the present situation.

"It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their expeditionary forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause.

"I have visited all the American troops in France, some of them recently, and had an opportunity to observe the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they would be used in the present conflict. One regiment to which the announcement was made spontaneously broke into cheers."

WHEN MEN LEARN OF BATTLE PLANS

Secretary Baker Tells How Americans Welcome Opportunity to Join Allied Army.

FINDS CAMP INSPIRING

By ASSOCIATED PRESS.

With the American Army in France, March 30.-"I am delighted at General Pershing's prompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the allies in the present situation," said Secretary of War Baker, in a statement given out at headquarters today.

Expects Hearty Approval.

"It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their expeditionary forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause," the secretary continued.

"I have visited all the American troops in France, some of them recently, and had an opportunity to observe the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they would be used in the present conflict.

Breaks Into Cheers.

"One regiment to which the announcement was made spontaneously broke into cheers."

Secretary Baker, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss just what part the American expeditionary forces may play or are playing. This will become known in due time.

The news that the force was to participate at all was met with cheers and shouts of delight from one end of the American zone to the other, even at the front.

The officers and men had about come to the conclusion that they were to be forced to sit back and watch the progress of events and they were glum.

Our Men Are Smiling.

Today they are smiling and demonstratively congratulating each other. There was much slapping of each other on the back, while some of the troops tossed up their hats and danced when the news reached them.

There is still no news from the fighting engineers.

Secretary Baker, having conferred with the allied commanding officers and statesmen, desires to return to the United States as soon as possible and make available the information he has secured from his observations and conferences. He has completed the inspection of men and materials, which he found a very inspiring task.

Talks With Chauffeurs.

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ters garage, where he talked with the chauffers about their work and of driving the cars. None of them knew who he was until later.

Five Americans crawled across No Man's Land Thursday night and rushed a dugout in which were six Germans. Two of the enemy paused long enough to exchange shots and are believed to have been wounded. The raiders returned to the American trenches unharmed, through a German barrage.

Americans on the Toul front, in a sallent raid without artillery preparation, took four German prisoners Thursday night.

Artillery action was heavier on this front during Thursday night, the Germans putting down a barrage on the American positions.

Chiago Dun Heraed

BAKER IN NO MAN'S LAND: ALLIES IN 20 DAYS BAG 167 AIRPLANES IN WEST

SHELL BURSTS 50 YARDS FROM SECRETARY OF WAR'S AUTO AT FRONT.

Spends Hour and a Half in First Line Trench-"Now I Am on Frontier of Freedom"-28 German Planes Accounted For by British Aviators in 24 Hours-French Repulse Heavy Attacks on Meuse and in Woevre.

London, March 20. - While Secretary of War Baker and his party were returning yesterday from American front line trenches, a German 105 millimetre shell burst along the roadside within fifty yards of the automobile. The occupants of the car were not injured nor was the car damaged. The shell hit a roadside dugout, making a big crater.

Secretary Baker remained for an hour and a half in a front line trench on a certain sector under a brisk enemy fire of heavy pieces and machine-guns. He also visited an advanced listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty there.

Notwithstanding the protests of the officer. Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he

Now I am on the frontier of freedom.

dom."

American artillery on the Toul front has heavily attacked the Germans with gas shells during the last day of two, it is now permitted to announce. Four different attacks were launched and from the manner in which the enemy was silenced it is evident they had the desired

The American guns shelled the village of Lahayville, where two heavy explosions, apparently of munition stores, were

apparently of munition stores, were caused.

At night American patrols entered the German front lines at two points, but did not see an enemy soldier, although they hunted some time.

One hundred and sixty-seven German airplanes have been downed so far this month in daylight flying, including 23 on St. Patrick's Day. Of these 102 were reduced to kindling wood, while 65 were forced earthward beyond control.

In intense aerial fighting on the British front in France and Belgium, twenty-eight German airplanes were accounted for by British aviators, says the official statement on aviation operations to-night. Twelve British machines are reported missing. The statement reads:

"Nine tons of bombs were dropped Monday on enemy rest billets and ammunition dumps, and also on the Busigny railway station and two aerodromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines.

"Aerial fighting was exceedingly in-

railway station and two aerodromes, one of which was occupied by large bombing machines.

"Aerial fighting was exceedingly intense, encounters occurring between large formations. Nineteen German airplanes were destroyed, and nine were driven down out of control. Twelve of our machines are missing.

"Six hundred bombs were dropped during the night on two aerodromes used by enemy night-flying machines and on ammunition dumps and billets. All our machines returned."

Several strong German infantry attacks over a wide front, made after intense artillery preparation, were repulsed by the French last night and early today, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Along the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre region the enemy launched various infantry assaults. All failed.

In the Souam region three attempted attacks were frustrated by the French fire. The enemy losses were heavy.

A strong enemy attack south of Arracourt was thrown back after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Many prisoners were taken by the French.

East of Suippes the French conducted a successful raid.

The enemy's artillery was exceedingly active in the Champagne region.

Portuguese troops repulsed an enemy raid in the neighborhood of Fauquissart last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

today.
On both sides of the Passchendaele

sector there was heavy artillery fire.
Following is the official Belgian communication:

"All the advanced elements of our trenches where the Germans gained a footing yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been reconquered by us. The

enemy is now without any part of the positions which he penetrated.

"After preparations on a large scale the enemy attempted to seize advanced posts near Beverdul, but our barrage fire

"After preparations on a large scale the enemy attempted to seize advanced posts near Beverdul, but our barrage fire dcreated his effort.

"Numerous bodies of Germans were found in the trenches which we reoccupied."

"On March 19 a British seaplane, flying in Helgoland Bight, encountered two enemy seaplanes ten miles northeastward of Borkum," says an Armiralty announcement. "The enemy was engaged and one of his machines was driven down in flames. Our machines returned safely."

Snow on Italy's fronts has been reduced considerably by mild weather recently, but the amount remaining is sufficient to retard extensive operations. Military activity is confined chiefly to patrol actions and aerial encounters.

The Piave front also is affected by spring, freshets having made the stream too wide and deep for crossing by considerable bodies of troops.

The head of the American Military Mission to Italy is making a tour of the mountain and Piave fronts, visiting each army corps and examining the organization and equipment of the troops.

"West of Lake Garda," says today's Rome report, "there occurred frequently a harassing fire by the opposing artillery. From Lake Garda to Montello there weee desultory artillery actions. Along the Piave exploring parties exchanged rifle fire across the river, and a patrol encounter took place. Our artillery carried out effective bursts of fire against hostile positions on the left bank of the river between Noventa and Grisolera.

"Our aviators set fire to two enemy cartity belloons at Consellance and Grisolera."

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"Our aviators set fire to two enemy captive balloons at Conegliano and Col Mirano. Two hostile airplanes were brought down, one by French aviators at San Giacomo di Geglia, and the other by British airmen on the Asiago plateau."

Another of the reports of an impending German blow in the west appears in the Kölnische Zeitung. It says the German Headquarters Staff is organizing a series of conferences, to be held at Cologne, Berlin, Karlsruhe, Hanover, and Leipzig, with representatives of the leading newspapers, for the purpose of preparing the German press for operations on a great scale on the western front.

wash. Sunday Star. Web. 31/18.

WORD OF U.S. PART IN FIGHT GREETED WITH ARMY CHEERS

Americans at Front Slap Each Other on Back, Dance and Toss Hats in Air.

GEN. PERSHING'S OFFER DELIGHTS WAR SECRETARY

Mr. Baker Says It Will Meet With Hearty Approval in United States; Utmost Service Desired.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 30 .- "I am delighted at Gen. Pershing's prompt and effective action in placing all the American troops and facilities at the disposal of the allies in the present situation," said Secretary of War Baker in a statement given out at headquarters today.

"It will meet with hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire their expeditionary forces to be of the utmost service in the common cause," the Secretary continued.

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Secretary Baker, for obvious reasons, declined to discuss just what part the American expeditionary forces may play or are playing. This will become known in due time.

Congratulate Each Other.

The news that the force was to participate at all was met with cheers and shouts of delight from one end of the American zone to the other, even at the front. The officers and men had about come to the conclusion that they were to be forced to sit back and watch the progress of events, and they were glum. Today they are smiling and demonstratively congratulating each other. There was much slapping of each other on the back, while some of the troops tossed up their hats and danced when the news reached them.

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Americans Show Optimism in Discussion of Outcome of Big Crucial Struggle

(Special Cablegram to The Star and New York World, Copyright, 1918.)

PARIS, March 30 .- Every trained fighting man under Gen. Pershing's command is being held in readiness to assist the French and British armies at

assist the French and British armies at this most crucial of moments. The American expeditionary forces are prepared to fight whenever and wherever the interallied great command decides. The sectors now occupied by our troops are, of course, calm as a mill pend compared with the typhoon of strife breaking upon the banks of the Somme and Oise. Our aid there thus far has been indirect. Only a few scattered units of the engineering force have participated in stemming the German tidal wave; this despite the imaginary repulses of American reserves in the vicinity of Guisard, blandly announced in von Ludendorff's communiques.

Whenever events seem to necessitate

the vicinity of Guisard, blandly announced in von Ludendorff's communiques.

Whenever events seem to necessitate it, however, our intervention in thismost momentous of battles may come direct. Those of our divisions whose period of training is over, or almost over, are dwarflike numerically alongside the mighty array of divisions the Kaiser is sacrificing in the inferno of Picardy. But they are young, ardent, well trained and keen to fight—shock troops, morally and physically superior to the best the Prussian guard can produce after three and a half years of war.

I have discussed the German drive with scores of them, and while there is no concealment of the disagreeable nature of the situation, I have yet to find a single officer or man in the least pessimistic about the outcome.

"Maybe this is business and will give us a real chance at 'em sooner than we hoped for.

"This is the burden of their thoughts so far as I can make out. There is considerable likelihood that the present battle will give the Americans the opportunity they want at an early day. Hitherto their offensive activity has been limited to one attack of a localized character carried out by troops in the Badgeonvileer region southeast of Luneville, and several raids of enemy trenches engineered by units in the sectors northwest of Toul, north of Soissons and east of Luneville. The proportunities arise, will be of a very much more important nature."

CABINET CHANGE RUMOR

Report Out That Secretary of War Baker Is to Be Succeeded by Gen. Goethals.

A rumor in circulation at the War Department yesterday was to the effect that Secretary Baker will relinquish the portfolio of the War Department and remain in Europe as the personal representative of the President at the conferences of the supreme war council of the allies, and that Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, U. S. A., re tired, acting quartermaster general, may be made Secretary of War.

may be made Secretary of War.

The report does not receive much credence. Secretary Baker is on record as saying he would be away from Washington only long enough to make a brief survey of the military situation in France and England. It is believed also that Gen. Goethals is to be placed in personal charge of the military transportation department in France. Color is given to the report that Gen. Goethals is to be relieved of his duties as head of the Quartermaster Corps by the fact that the most important functions of that office in the purchase and distribution of army supplies are to be transferred to the new assistant secretary of war, yet to be appointed.

AMERICA'S FIRST YEAR IN GREAT WAR

The United States became an active participant in the world's war just one year ago. President Wilson signed the resolution passed by both houses of Congress declaring a state of war to exist on April 6, 1917. During the ensuing twelve months many important steps have been taken by the government of the United States and its military representatives toward "going over the top" in this great war for buman liberty.

Preliminaries to America's Farticipation.

Preliminary to the actual declaration of war a number of important incidents occurred as follows:

1917—

Preliminary 22—President Wilson adfresses the Senate on peace terms.

January 21—Germany declares ruthiess submarine warfare, effective at midnight.

February 3—America breaks relations with Germany.

February 28—Washington reveals conspiracy by Germany to embroil Japan and Mexico in war on United States.

March 21—Proclamation by the President calling extra session.

March 22—President asks Congress telectare war on Germany.

April 2—President asks Congress telectare war on Germany.

April 4—Senate passed joint resolution declaring war to exist.

What the United States Has Done with most important incidents of vital the most important incidents of vital the most important incidents of vital the most important incidents of vital while in the War.

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May 31—Reception in Senate to war commission from Italy.

June 2—Reception in House to war commission from Italy.

June 13—Gen. Pershing arrives in France.

June 15—First liberty loan closes with a total subscription of st. Subscription of more than \$3.000,000,000.

June 15—President signed bill appropriating \$3,281,094,541 for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses. Up to this time this was the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things it appropriated \$405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund, with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever seen.

What the United States Has Done

While in the War.

The most important incidents of vital concern to the United States during the year that this nation has been looked to for leadership in the war to "make the world safe for democracy" are as follows:

April 6—House passed joint resolution declaring war to exist. Signed by the President immediately upon enrollment.

April 9—Austria severs relations with America.

April 24—President signed bill authorizing first issue of liberty bonds, and providing loans to allies.

May 1—Reception in House to war commission from France.

May 4—American destroyers arrive for duty in European waters.

May 5—Reception in Senate to war commission from Great Britain.

May 8—Reception in House to war commission from Great Britain.

May 8—Reception in Senate to war commission from Great Britain.

May 12—President signed bill appropriating \$273,046,322 for support of Army for fiscal year, 1918.

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May 22—President signed bill increasing strength of Navy and Marine Corps from 87,000 to 150,000 in the first instance, and 17,400 to 30,000 in the second.

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December 8—Congress reconvenes for the regular session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, facing requests for \$13,500,-000,000, \$11,000,000,000 for war and of this more than \$1,000,000,000 for aero-

nautics.

December 4—President Wilson in message to Congress outlines America's

war aims and asks for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.

December 5—Both houses of Congress pass joint resolution declaring war on Austria.

December 15—Questionnaires go out for a permanent classification of men registered for selective service.

December 17—House adopts prohibition amendment by vote of yeas, 282; nays, 128.

December 18—Nineteen lives lost

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December 18—Nineteen lives lost when United States submarine rams sister ship in Atlantic port.

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January 24—Senator Chamberlain delivers speech in the Senate in answer to a statement given out by the President that he was distorting the truth when he said in a speech in New York "that the War Department has ceased to function and had broken down."

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AMERICA'S FIRST YEAR IN GREAT WAR

The United States became an active participant in the world's war just one year ago. President Wilson signed the resolution passed by both houses of control of the president wilson signed the resolution passed by both houses of control of the president wilson signed the resolution passed by both houses of control of the president signed by both houses of control of the president signed by both houses of control of the president signed by both house to war commission from Russia.

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December 3—Congress reconvenes for the regular session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, facing requests for \$13,500,000,000,000, \$11,000,000,000 for war and of this more than \$1,000,000,000 for aeronautics.

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March 19—President Wilson signs daylight saving bill.

March 20—Dutch shipping in the United States amounting to 600,000 tons taken over by the government, and at the same time 400,000 tons were taken over by England.

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March 21—President Wilson today signed the bill bringing railroads under government control and operation until twenty-one months after the end

f the war. March 21—Germany begins western rive and shells Paris with a seventysix mile cannon

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E EVENING STAR, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1918.

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ming will in FIRST PHOTO OF SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER ARRIVING IN PARIS.



Secretary of War Baker being greeted by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is on his right, and Gen. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, on his left. The photograph was taken in the railway station at 6:30 a.m. on March 11, when Secretary Baker arrived in Paris. This is the first photograph showing Secretary of War Baker in France to arrive in this country.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1918

Mr. Baker To Be Promoted?

(From The Army and Navy Register)
Persistent rumors have been rife this Persistent rumors have been rife this week, with no opportunity to trace them to their source or to sustain them by any officially vouchsafed confirmation, to the effect that Mr. Baker will remain abroad, probably in connection with the International War Council, and that he will be succeeded as Secretary of War by General Geograe W Gootbals, at present acting quar-George W. Goethals, at present acting quartermaster general of the army. Such an appointment is possible under the law, inappointment is possible under the law, in-asmuch as General Goethals is on the re-tired list; if he were on the active list his appointment to a Cabinet position would operate to vacate his commission in the military establishment. Should Gen-eral Goethals be appointed Secretary of War, the choice of a successor at the head eral Goethals be appointed Secretary of War, the choice of a successor at the head of the quartermaster corps apparently rests among Brigadier General H. L. Rogers, of that corps, recently appointed to the grade of a general officer of the regular establishment while a brigadier general of the National Army and on duty as chief quartermaster with General Pershing, who would probably so reluctantly consent to his recall to Washington as to make somewhat doubtful the selection of General Rogers; Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Wood, of the National Army (major, United States Army, retired), who is on duty in France and who was associated with General Goethals in the Canal Zone, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles P. Daly, of the National Army (captain, military storekeeper, quartermaster corps), who has been long and intimately connected with the affairs of the quartermaster general's office under General Aleshire and Convert Sharms and who is recentive officer eral's office under General Aleshire and General Sharpe and who is executive officer of General Goethals's administration.

BAKER AND PAGE NOW ON A VISIT TOITALIAN FROM

ROME, April 2 .- Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, and Thomas Nelson Page, American am-bassador to Italy, are visiting the Italian front.

11.4. Tretum 4/2/18 Big Army of Americansto Enter Fight

Trained Forces Will Be Made Available to the Allies at Once

Result of Baker's London Conference

Washington Believes U.S. Units May Be Merged With the French

LONDON, April 1.—An official announcement issued here to-night

"As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson; of deliberations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Derby, and consultations in France, in which General Pershing and General Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American army can be brought to the assistance of the Allies in the present struggle."

American Units to Merge With French, Washington Expects

WASHINGTON, April 1.- In the absence of reports from General Pershing showing the disposition made of American troops by General Foch, supreme commander of the Allied and American armies, officials here were watching the French and British statements closely to-night for the first word that will show the Americans to be at the battle-

show the Americans to be at the battlefront i Picardy. It is probable that not
only the first news o the activities of
Pershing's men in their new status
will come this way, but that for some
time the French communiqués will give
the American people their only information on the subject.
Once the American units have been
merged with the French, as it is assumed they will be, French customs as
to withholding designations of units
engaged, for military reasons, will govern news regarding them until General
Pershing has had time to set up a
method of assembling and transmitting
daily reports of his command. With
military, telegraph and telephone wires
congested and with the entire communication system entirely in French hands,
it will be a difficult task, officers believe for American headquarters in
France to keep close touch with events.

Situation Improved, Gen. Pershing Cables War Department

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WASHINGTON, April 1.-A cablegram received to-day from General Pershing, dated March 31, reported the situation in Northern France as im-

A report also was received from Major General Bliss. It was dated March 31 and said:

"North of the Somme the situation is unchanged. South of the Somme the enemy on the afternoon of the 30th attacked from Lalute to Mont Renaud, on a front of sixty kilometres. The ground gained by the enemy in these attacks is reported by the French to be insignificant and his losses enormous. This morning (March 31) the French by counter attacks regained La Monchel and Assonvillers. Elsewhere the situation was unchanged."

BAKER IN ROME; KING TO GREET HIM

Secretary of War Visits Italian Battle Front.

ROME, April 2.—Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, probably will be received in audience to-morrow afternoon by King Victor Emmanuel.

will be received in audience to-morrow afternoon by King Victor Emmanuel. The reception was to be held to-day, but was postponed on account of delay in the visitor's arrival.

Secretary Baker paid a visit to the Italian front yesterday. He arrived at army headquarters in the morning and was joined there by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page and Major-Gen. Eben Swift, head of the American Military Mission to Italy. At grand headquarters, where a villa has been placed at his disposal, Mr. Baker called on Gen. Diaz, who later was host at a luncheon to the Americans. The Italian commander in chief paid a high compliment to the American troops.

In the afternoon the Duke of Aosta accompanied Secretary Baker to Venice, where the destruction wrought by enemy air attacks was viewed. In Rome Mr. Baker will attend the wedding of Miss Augusta Grover, Princeton, to Hart Anderson, secretary of the embassy, at the embassy. Secretary Baker will afterward see Premier Orlando, Finance Minister Nitti and Gen. Zuppelli, Minister of War.

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THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY ... March 27, 1918

Secretary Baker's Mission.

Secretary Baker is gathering a good deal of information about war matters, and will be prepared upon his return to share it with those best entitled to it and in position to capitalize it.

The President will, of course, get a full report. He has not had an intimate report of the kind since Col. House returned from his latest visit to Europe. Since then much has taken place on both the eastern and the western war fronts. The Secretary of War will bring the story up to date. He has been enjoying the same advantages Col. House-did, and his report will well supplement the

The two military committees of Congress, it is to be assumed, will also be remembered. They will be curious on the subject, and with claims upon the Secretary. The relations between them are much improved over a previous day. Teamwork began after the speech of Senator Chamberlain on war conditions, and has steadily increased in value. It should continue; and the best means of promoting that end will be frequent conferences based upon ascertained

As to the country at large, the Secretary may be pardoned a few reservations. Some details will rot be for the public.

But the public will be well content to have such details withheld. All it will wish will be to see them appear in the improved action of the War De-

partment. Col. House's latest visit to the theater of hostilities, the return of several soldiers of high rank from visits of inspection, and now this mission of the Secretary of War, should all contribute to the handling of war matters in an improved way. Both the President and Congress have much more light on the general situation than formerly. They can go forward now with greater confidence-be surer of themselves in what they do.

It is needless to say there is much to be done. Speeding up is necessary all along the line. Supplies of every kind in great quantities are necessary. Man power and money power must be drawn upon heavily.

Ships remain a crying necessity. We have few, and should have many. Without them we are greatly hampered. There is a very wide stretch of salt water between us and where we are to demonstrate. First the soldiers are to be put upon the fighting ground, and then supported there. Tonnage, therefore, is one of the very weightiest problems now to be solved.

Secretary Baker Arranges for Large American Force to Go to Aid of the Allies My Herald - Upr. 2./18

Troops Include Those Who Are Thoroughly Seasoned at the Front-Engineering Force Jumps Into Gap and Stems Furious German Onslaught.

[BY CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

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AMERICAN ENGINEERS

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In this gallant force were included American railway engineers, who, as in the battle of Cambrai last November, threw aside their tools and took up arms in defence of the allied colors.

It was last Tuesday afternoon at a critical moment when it was absolutely necessary that more troops should be thrown into the British line to hold the onrush of Germans. Reinforcements were on the way, but could not arrive in time. There was no time to lose, and a certain general immediately organized a force collected from the various units nearby in which were the Americans.

Fifteen hundred folowed the lead of their dashing brigadier out into the swirling battle line, where they were strung over a front of 1,200 yards, against which hordes of Germans were being flung. It seems almost inconceivable that these defenders, brave unto death though they were accould have been able to hold that

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This is disclosed by a captured German LONDON, Monday. - An official and document issued to the Fifth Bavarian nouncement issued here to-night says:- Landwehr infantry brigade, and which "As a result of communications which instructs every observer and patrol to do

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AMERICAN ENGINEERS

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the regulars came up. This is a sample of the fighting spirit which allied soldiers are showing in this time of stress.

This incident is more spectacular but hardly finer in spirit than that of seven British soldiers. These lads had been home in England on leave, and on landing at a Channel port in France could find no transportation to the front. Did they sit down and wait? They did not. They tramped almost every foot of the way to the battle lines to take their places beside their hard pressed comrades.

HUNS EAGER TO GET DATA ON AMERICANS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, Sunday (Delayed) German army leaders are exceedingly eager to obtain information concerning the Hotel Carelina, PINEHURST, N. C. Ogen throughout April. Golf horse racing tennis, &c. Overnight from New York.—Adv.

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Many of the above items, while apparently trivial, it is explained by intelligence officers, indicate why the censorship has been obliged to delete certain matter from press despatches. Since the captured document was issued the Germans naturally have found answers to many of the questions, but about the others the American Expeditionary Force believes it still has the enemy guessing.

FOCH'S PLAN PUZZLES apr. 4 1918.

Lack of Counter Assault Makes Officers Here Wonder.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT GOING

Rules of Strategy Require Enemy to Be Hurled Back While Exhausted and Before He Can Dig In-Belief Is French General Is Arranging Aggressive Campaign Elsewhere.

With the battle of Picardy brought to a standstill for the time being, at least, and the initial momentum of the German drive overcome, military observers here were plainly puzzled last night by the fact that a great counter assault had not developed. The psychological moment of the counter stroke under the rules of strategy, they think, is passing if it has not already passed, without a recorded movement of the allied forces toward throwing back the exhausted foe before he has had time to dig himself in. Officers here admit frankly, however, that they do not know what the situation at the front is. If any report has come from Gens. Bliss or Pershing that would serve to explain the defensive tactics of the allies, it is a carefully guarded secret.

Officers Are Cautious.

Naturally nothing would be made public regarding such advices, even without Secretary Baker's order of Tuesday shutting down absolutely on

Tuesday shutting down absolutely on War Department announcements regarding operations in France. That order has served, however, to make officers even more cautious about discussing the situation informally.

It is possible, it was suggested, that the plan of campaign mapped out by Gen. Foch is of far greater scope than would be involved in an effort to hurl the enemy back to his old lines. The German defenses there, which successfully stemmed the British assault in 1916, are still intact, and even if the allies were successful in rushing the German lines back over the 20 or 30 mile zone he has wrested from them, they would face those defenses when their own organization was badly demoralized by their advance and their men showing the wear and tear of a prolonged offensive.

Unified Army for Offensive.

For this reason some officers were inclined to look elsewhere for the ag-gressive campaign to which they are pinning their faith. They have counted upon the creation of a unified army under Gen. Foch to produce offensive operations, and they see nothing in the situation at the present time to warrant the conclusion that the allies have not the necessary reserve forces or sup-

plies.
It was suggested that the new pur-It was suggested that the new purpose of employing American troops to fill out allied fighting division might have some bearing upon the situation. If Gen. Foch is laying his foundations for continuous operations of an agressive character, he would need to be certain of his reserves and the detailed plans for employment of American troops would have to be worked out.

Wilson Holds Conference.

Speeding up of American troop movements to France is engrossing attention here now. President Wilson held his weekly conference with the heads of the war-making and production branches of the government yesterday, and it is understood that ways and means for throwing the full resources of the United States into the conflet this year were talked over.

Figures reaching here as to alled losses in Picardy indicate that British and French casualties have been unexpectedly light. One estimate fixes the total, including prisoners, at between 125,000 and 130,000. This is to be compared with French estimates of 350,000 to 450,000 Germans killed, wounded or captured during the same

Wash Post

1,500,000 FOR FRANCE

U.S. Troops to Reach That Number Before End of This Year.

BRITISH TO FURNISH SHIPS

Congress in Meantime Is Expected to Extend Ages in Draft Law.

Predictions Now Made That There Will Be 3,000,000 Men Under Arms by Next Autumn-Forecast by Secretary Baker—Drafted to Be Called in Groups of 100,000 or More. Clothing and Equipment in Sight.

Millions of men are to be added to America's army in France, a million and a half of them before the end of the present year. In response to the appeal of the allies for more men from the United States, it has been decided to rush troops to France with far greater speed than the War Department contemplated before the German drive. In War Department circles yesterday the prediction was made that by late autumn 3,000,000 Americans will be on the firing line or in training.

In order to bring the fittest material in the country into this vast army, the draft age probably will be revised. The age for military service will be both lowered and raised, to permit the assimilation into the army of youths under 21 years of age, as well as ablebodied men in their thirties, if congressional leaders have their way.

Secretary Baker's Statement.

The general staff of the army long advocated the conscription of youth from 18 years upward and a large following in Congress favors 35 or 40 as the maximum age for service under the draft.

Secretary Baker, before his departure for France, forecast before the Senate military affairs committee, a big movement of troops overseas. The renewed appeal of the allies in the face of the latest German onslaughts means a revision upward of all previous estimates.

The approximate strength today of the three American armies, including the troops already in France is as follows: Regular army, 503,142; national guard, 431,538; national army, 516,839.

The decision to increase the number of troops for service in France, came simultaneously with the decision to brigade the American unit with the seasoned French and British troops.

Will Fight With Veterans.

This mixture of recruits with hardened veterans gives commanders confidence that the Americans can hold their own after about six months of intensive training.

British ships will be depended upon for the most part in transporting the Americans to the French front. The allies in their anxiety to draw to the limit upon America's man power, are even offering to go on shorter rations in order to divert every possible bottom to the transportation of troops.

Are to Train in France.

To meet this appeal, the partially trained forces will be drawn from the various camps just as fast as arrangements can be made. They will complete their training overseas.

A number of national guards and national army divisions are now believed to be in readiness for duty on the fighting front, after a brief intensive training in France.

As soon as the cantonments now occupied by the men to be sent overseas are available, the new selectives will be called to the colors. The bulk of them will be called out during this month and May and June. The present plan, consequent to the wholesale withdrawal of the men now undergoing training at the camps, is to call out the drafted men in groups of 100,-000 or more.

No Shortage of Supplies.

It is expected that the first call will be issued within a week. Camps and cantonments will not be allowed to remain idle.

There will be no clothing shortage as during the first draft. Officials of the quartermaster corps are optimistic as to the facility with which they can assemble all of the necessary supplies.

But is was emphasized also that an unforeseen shortage of clothing with the approach of the summer season could not militate so disastrously as it did last fall and winter.

AMIENS SITUATION CAUSE OF ANXIETY

Officials Here Are Concerned Because of Brief and Unsatisfactory Reports.

STUDY THE BATTLE MAPS

Repeated assurances from allied leaders that Amiens, objective of the renewed German onslaught in Picardy, will not be captured did not lessen the anxiety with which officials here examined brief and unsatisfactory official statements from London and Paris for clear knowledge of the progress of the battle.

Members of the Senate military committee, who were given their weekly report on war preparations in the United States by the War Department yesterday, again studied the pattle situation on official maps. They were impressed by the nearness of the German lines to Amiens and not inclined to regard the menace in that

not inclined to regard the menace in that region as definitely checked.

As the lines laid yesterday it seemed probable that heavy artillery brought up by the Germans commanded the eastern approaches to the town and the railway junction in that direction. If so, the communication lines radiating from Amiens on that front must be virtually useless to the British army. The official statements failed, however, to disclose the situation in this regard. disclose the situation in this regard.

What Press Dispatches Show.

It was noted that press dispatches laid stress upon the fact that thus far the Germans have been unable to widen the salient they have projected into the allied lines where the French and British overlap. Officials here agree that as long as the flanks of this main operation are checked, it is highly improbable that the attempt to cut the two armies apart can meet with any success.

The enterprise in the Albert region is believed to be designed to inaugurate a "pincer" movement through approaching Amiens from another direction. If successful, the British line to the south would be undermined and the main salient of attack widened enough to give room for a possible turning movement in either direction.

Admittedly, officials here are not closely advised as to the progress of the fight. Despatches from Gens, Bliss and Pershing have always been belated and officials therefore are extremely cautious in discussing developments.

U. S. War Supplies Satisfactory.

The general situation as to American war supplies appeared more satisfactory to the senators yesterday, on the basis of the weekly progress reports they studied. There was distinct evidence, it was said, of the increasing production. The aviation situation was described by Senator Hitchcock, however, as very bad.

President Wilson gave new impetus to the war work during the day by the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius as second assistant secretary of war, in charge of all industrial and commercial aspects of the department. In effect, Mr. Stettinius becomes a director of munitions, with full authority to act.

At the same time Frederick Keppel was appointed third assistant, in charge of the non-military aspect of Army life. He will supervise all matters relating to vocational training and recreation in the service. The general situation as to American

Great Help to Secretary.

With these appointments, Secretary Baker, on his return from Europe, will be free to devote himself to the larger matters of policy and hold within his own control, under the advice of the own control, under the advice of the general staff, all purely military matters. Information and impressions gathered by Mr. Baker during his trip to Europe in this critical moment for the allied cause are expected to help him materially with the problems with which he will have to deal.

Text of President's Speech Defying the Hohenzollerns

versary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost-our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and, if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in it-self imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be

Attitude Toward Germany.

in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their do-

Would Do Same Thing to West.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome? If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy-an empire as hostile the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the far east. In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it

Let Your Dollars Strike A I who are giving their lives for Fred Western Front.

This Bank subscribed \$1,000,000 to the First and \$1,000,000 to

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Text of President's Speech Defying the Hohenzollerns

"Fellow citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost—our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and, if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in it-self imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

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Attitude Toward Germany.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with trucu-lence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice, but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present chancellor has said -in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prodent-that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have donein Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Ruscsia a cheap triumph, in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair pro-fessions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their do-

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"The program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin aagin at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

Ready for Just and Honest Peace.

"The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant where-ever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpitying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

"What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed,—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

I accept the challenge. that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted powers shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world. selfish dominion and cast every down in the dust.

Edward R. Stettinius and Fred P. Keppel had proved their worth in the War Department as men of exceptional ability before Congress assented to the creation of the new positions to which they have been appointed. Both had been drafted for the emergency for special duties under Secretary Baker. As Assistant Secretaries of War they will have enlarged powers to pursue a policy in which they had been hampered.

The work of co-ordinating and consolidating the business of the War Department has been seriously retarded by lack of legal authority. While critics in Congress clamored for speedy changes, they withheld the surest means of effecting what they professed to desire. A man of large business experience like Mr. Stettinius might be nominally known as Director of Purchases in the War Department, but in reality he was a mere subordinate acting in an advisory capacity whose recommendations must be passed on elsewhere. Mr. Keppel as a confidential adviser of the Secretary of War was in a more anomalous position.

By definite subdivision of authority within the War Department it will be possible to remove old obstacles to action and speed up operations in many fields. It has taken Congress a long time to learn this lesson. After considerable persua sion it realizes that \$1-a-year men like Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Keppel, whose politics is of no importance, may have places of first importance in the Government and not be merely objects of cheap ridicule.

Eve. Star. apr. 9/18.

CASUALTY LISTS AWAIT MR. BAKER'S RETURN

ent Will Not Decide Until President Pershing's Wishes Are

Discussed.

President Wilson will make a final decision on the question of withholding in casualty lists the addresses of men killed and wounded when Secretary Baker returns from France. The President, it was indicated today, although inclined to see the addresses published, wishes to obtain the Secretary's opinion as formed after confer-

ences with Gen. Pershing. Just now no casualty lists are being issued, as the War Department is awaiting word from France which will amplify Secretary Baker's new censorship regulations. The giving out of addresses in the lists was discontinued some weeks ago on the recommenda-tion of Gen. Pershing. Many protests against thiGs action have reached the White House.

The Evening Post

FOUNDED 1801

New York, Tuesday, April 9, 1918.

For one Senator to use "contemptuous language" of another would appear to be the extreme of lèse majesté, but perhaps much discussion of the bill to prohibit the utterance of contemptuous language about our form of government had rasped Senatorial nerves. Anyway, the debate was not confined to the bill. Far be it from Senators to stick to the point. "It is an abridgment of the right of free speech," exclaimed Senator Sherman, and having thus made a pro forma recognition of the subject before the Senate, he was in order when he added: "The trouble now is that there are too many radicals high in the councils of the Administration. Our laws are being administered largely by social settlement workers rather than statesmen." This terrible indictment did not seem to impress Senators as it should. Even when Poindexter gayly suggested that there should be an amendment of the bill to "prevent its administration by any Bolshevik," and Sherman in brilliant repartee retorted, "That would break up the Administration," Senators kept going in and out of the cloakrooms as usual and asking whether there was any news from the real front. Senator Nelson's remark that the bill was "aimed at the gospel of the I. W. W." obviously had nothing to do with the matter. The great point, as Sherman showed, was that there were pictures of Secretary Baker and Secretary Stanton in a Sunday newspaper, and that "any one could see at a glance who looked like the stronger of the two."

Troops Being Hurried to Europe and Artillery Output Increases.

GROWS AIRPLANE HOPE

A number of ways in which the United States is preparing to exert the "force to the utmost" urged by President Wilson in his Baltimore speech Saturday have developed.

The most conspicuous and immediate effort being made to throw the full force of this country into the war this summer is in the tremendous acceleration of

mer is in the tremendous acceleration of transportation of troops abroad. Though the speeding-up process was not projected until after the start of the battle of Picardy, Acting Secretary Crowel officially stated that the process of acceleration already has begun. He would give no further details.

Energies not only of the Army, which furnishes the troops, but, of the Navy, responsible for transporting men, and of the railroad administration, which has a part in getting them to embarkation points, are being exerted in this portion of the war program.

Increase in Artillery Expected.

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Some of the other projects contemplated, or under way, are not for such immediate aid of the allies, nor in a state yet to be announced. One of the questions being considered, it was learned today, is an increased artillery program, though ordnance officials have not yet been informed about its scope. Already the ordnance production is being speeded up, and the output will be appreciable in a short time, and it is possible that the program will be broadened in some directions.

It is believed that an augmented artillery production will be made possible, as will increased output of other war supplies, by the new powers granted the War Industries Board and its chairman, Bernard Baruch, which virtually make it a ministry of munitions.

This board now is considering plans for greater production in a number of fields which will increase the force the United States will be able to exert in the battle areas, but these plans are not yet ready to announce.

Mr. Stettinius Working Out Plans.

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Simultaneously there are a number of plans being worked out at the War Department, many of them by Edward R. Stettinius, nominated to be an assistant secretary of war. Mr. Stettinius, who has had wide experiences in buying supplies for the allies, has been given an opportunity of surveying the needs of various branches of the War Department, and important announcements are expected at any time of plans in connection with his work.

But the most important announcement in connection with War Department activities is expected upon the return of Secretary Baker. While abroad the Secretary has been in communication with the general staff and has not waited until his return, it is understood, to pave the way for activities which his experience abroad have indicated would make the United States more effective in the war.

New Hope for Airplane Program.

George Creel's reference to the aerial program in his speech to a convention of lecturers here yesterday, when he stated that within a week the critics of aircraft accomplishment would be silenced, also holds promise of disclosures which may indicate that the country is in a position to exert greater strength in aerial work than has been expected.

In respect to the factor of greaters

expected.

In respect to the factor of greatest immediate importance, the rushing of troops to France, explanation was made today of the process by which Americanforces are to be brigaded with British troops in order to hasten American participation in the war. The plan is similar to that adopted in placing American troops in the front lines with the Trench for training.

THE SUN, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

SENATE REPORT BARES BAKER'S AIR FAILURES

Every Charge Against Secretary's Administration Is Substantiated.

NO FIGHT PLANES ABROAD

Liberty Motor Can Be Used Only for Observation and Bombing Machines.

Special Despatch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Senate Military Committee has in preparation a report based upon its investigations covering the airplane production programme of the Government. The report will review the situation and the progress of America's effort toward air supremacy from its inceptive stage down to the present moment. Throughout this afternoon and well into the night the committee sat in secret session working over the details of the testimony adduced on this subject with a view to making public all of its knowledge on the subject.

The report will be based on information conveyed to the committee by Major-Gen. George O. Squier, Chief of the Signal Corps; Col. E. A. Deeds, head of the aviation section; Howard Coffin of the Council of National Defence, and chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, Director W. S. Gifford of the Council of National Defence and an array of expert witnesses. progress of America's effort toward air

Council of National Defence and an array of expert witnesses.

The report of the Senate committee will anticipate the report of the Snowden Marshall committee appointed by the President to investigate the aircraft situation and speed it up. In certain essentials the Senate committee report from present indications will be at variance with some of the conclusions known to have been reached by the

at variance with some of the conclusions known to have been reached by the Marshall board.

Among the various interesting things that the Senate report will disclose will be that the declarations of the Secretary of War before the committee in both secret and open sessions and through the medium of the Committee on Public Information, have been superpringistic. medium of the Committee on Public Information have been superoptimistic. For an example of this the report will show that not only has America no fighting planes at the front in France—that is, fight planes of American design and manufacture—but that the Government does not contemplate their manufacture this year.

News Statements Affirmed.

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The report will show that the statements made on the floor of the Senate by Senator New (Ind.) and corroborated by others who listened to the testimony in the Military Committee to the effect that America will not be able to land more than thirty-seven planes in France by July 1 are founded on the convincing testimony of the experts.

The Senate committee report will insist that the testimony shows that the War Department no longer anticipates making a fight plane motor of the present Liberty engine, but will confine its uses to observation planes, planes for carrying photographic operators, heavy bombing planes and training planes. It will hold that there is nothing it has discovered to justify the assumption that the Liberty motor can be used for high speed flying.

The present plan of the War Department reading a development of a Lib-

speed flying.

The present plan of the War Department, pending a development of a Liberty motor that can fly a plane at a rate of speed that will rival the enemy fight planes, is to use the Rolls-Royce (British) engine. Contracts are already placed for the construction in Great Britain of fight planes of this design for the American filers.

the American filers.

The report will show that the designers of the Liberty motor have settled finally upon a basis for concentrated action and that no more picking to pieces and redesigning will follow.

U. S. to Build Slow Planes.

One of the encouraging features of the report in regard to the Liberty motor will be its prediction that the quantity production, once reached, will suffice to relieve British and French manufacturers of the necessity for further employment of their energies in the building of observation or combat planes of other classes than the fast fighting filers. They may now concentrate, the report predicts, on fight planes and leave the production of all slower planes to the Americans.

The tenor of the report will be to substantiate practically every charge made against Secretary Baker's administration of the airplane production programme, through the various agencies directly and Indirectly responsible to him. It will be signed by a majority of the committee, including practically every Republican and at least four if not five of the Democratic members. Senators Kirby (Ark.) and Sheppard (Tex.) will not sign any report which in any wise criticless the administration of Secretary Baker. Who the other recalcitrants on the committee are is yet to be seen.

Baker Urges Rushing Men To Aid Allies

Convinced America Must Take Large Part in War Earlier Than Intended

By Wilbur Forrest

(Tribune Cable Service)
PARIS, April 7.—I learn from the highest authority that the paramount thought in the mind of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on the eve of his return to America is the necessity of rushing American bayonets to

thought in the mind of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker on the eve of his return to America is the necessity of rushing American bayonets to France.

Since his return from Italy the Secretary has declined all formal engagements or other functions and is spending hours daily at the United States Embassy, where he is in constant communication and consultation with American military heads, including General Pershing. His conferences in France. England and Italy, especially since the outbreak of the enemy's desperate attempt to wind up the war, have convinced him of the imperative need of America getting into actual operations with both feet on this side of the Atlantic as quickly as possible.

The Secretary's cables to Washington daily emphasize this necessity, and it is certain his own efforts when he returns will be devoted to the speeding up of the transportation of men and war material.

My observations since Mr. Baker's arrival in Europe convince me he thoroughly appreciates the fact that America must condense her voluminous programme in order to give the best and most efficacious help to the Allies immediately. There is ne doubt in his mind of the ability of the Allies to fight the enemy to a standstill, but America must prepare to help to put over the knockout blow sooner than the War Office plans and blueprint specifications have called for.

This means, the saving of thousands of lives and mountains of money, for every American soldier transported to France within the next six months will be worth two a year from now, just as those who arrived six months ago are worth two new arrivals to-day.

I am absolutely convinced Mr. Baker's arrival in Washington will find him the apostle of speed, War Department red tape to the contrary notwithstanding.

The French authorities arranged a big demonstration at the Hotel de Ville yesterday to celebrate the first anniversary of America's entry into the war, and they counted upon Mr. Baker as one of their principal speakers. Although attending the demonstration, the Sec

M.J. Irstune

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"The more Rotary Clubs there are to carry out the ideals of Rotary, the better for the Nation and the World."—Dr Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, 8th February 1918



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Rotary is Recognized Officially

THE value of Rotary as an International organization has been recognized by the Governments both of this country and of the United States. The British Foreign Office has, through the B.A.R.C., offered special facilities to our Delegates to the Convention at Kansas City, who will go not only as representatives of Rotary, but as Delegates on behalf of the Government, with a view to linking up both sides of the Atlantic in our great war aims. Government has also promised to assist the delegation by lending speakers of world-fame who will attend the Convention and utilize the Rotary organization for the purpose of propaganda.

It is interesting at the same time to note that President Wilson and Mr Baker, Secretary of War, U.S. Government, have also recognized the value of Rotary. Some Rotarians in the States having questioned the wisdom of holding a Convention in war-time—a very natural diffidence on their part—the matter was referred by the International Association to President Wilson and to Secretary Baker, with the result that Mr Perry received the following letters:—

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, 4th February 1918.

MY DEAR MR PERRY,

Mr Fosdick has told me of your plans for a "Win the War" patriotic convention of the International Rotary Clubs in Kansas City this coming June, and I am very happy to endorse the project. The service rendered by your organization in this time of national stress has been very great, and I feel that you are making a genuine contribution to the cause which we all have so much at heart.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON,

The New York Times

APR 18 1918
WAR DEPARTMENT

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section

SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1918

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BAKER AND HIS TASK

He Has Done Many Good Things, Says Harvard Historian, but Does Not Do Himself Justice as Secretary of War

OULD you give us your attention for a few minutes, Mr. Secretary of War? It's this way: We know that you are a tireless public servant, a laborious executive, a busy man every moment of whose time is precious; but, then, we are busy, too, and on the same job. You will not refuse to give ear to what millions of your fellow-servants of the public have in their minds and would say if they had the chance.

We bear testimony to your courtesy and good sense; we are good tempered, too, and feel no personal hostility to a man who has given evidence of a desire to deserve well of the republic. Only it's this way with us: We want to have certain things done, we believe they ought to be done, and they've got to be done! Yet you are not doing them.

First of all, we have a right to discuss what you are doing and not doing, because you are our hired man; you are appointed by the President for our benefit, to perform our service, subject to our eventual decision as to whether you have done the best that can be done. There can be no question of our right to inquire into your service, through Congress, through public meetings, and through the press. The United States of America, and all that in them is, belong to the people of the United States of America; and they have an absolute right at all times to know what goes on in the public service, barring the observance of secrecy with regard to military, naval, and, possibly, diplomatic affairs, so long as secrecy is for the public inter-

It's this way: The great constructive operations of the War Department, such as the drafting and assembling of troops, their fitting out, the manufacture of guns, of submarines, of airplanes, of rifles, are matters that cannot be kept secret, and, as a matter of fact, are probably known in more detail and accuracy to our enemies than to most people in the United States.

A meek individual in Massachusetts within a few days wrote to a Boston paper: "If the people do not know all the facts, and I agree that they do not, why should they? The people have intrusted the conduct of their war to their Government, and they must permit the Government to use its best judgment. The Government may have made mistakes, but it has made no mistake in withholding facts that might have depressed the people and made them dissatisfied. Any newspaper that criticises the Administration on that score is animated by destructive partisanship, or something worse."

It's this way with such stuff: Any attempt to treat those matters as sacred subjects, which must not be mentioned on the floor of Congress or alluded to in the public press, is an affront to the intel-

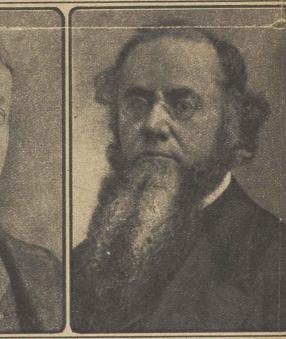
By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

ligence of the American people. Our countrymen are entirely competent to judge for themselves as to the working of their Government, and the effect on their minds of knowing instead of suspecting that some things are not going well. All they ask is to be furnished with accurate, complete statements of things that are known piecemeal to hundreds of thousands.

How do you, how does anybody, suppose that the American people can be held up to their work in this war if

a Secretary of War that knows how to handle large numbers of men on a great variety of converging tasks.

You have lived a respectable and useful life for forty-six years; but previous to your appointment your sole national service was as private secretary to the Postmaster General, and your responsible administrative experience was gained as City Solicitor of Cleveland for nine years, and Mayor for four years. It might be said that being Mayor of Cleveland is like learning the Russian lan-



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Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in
President Wilson's Cabinet.

rumors go floating about unchallenged that the airplane factories and the ship-yards are filled with disorganized and, therefore, inefficient workers? It's this way: If that statement is true, we ought to know it, in order to help correct it; if it is untrue, you ought to give us the facts, so that we may rejoice.

In the next place, it does not satisfy us to be assured that you are honest and patriotic and doing your best. I am honest up to the filing of the last income tax return; I am patriotic, or else I should not undertake the ungracious task of writing this article; I do my best in the sphere to which Providence has appointed me. But I do not claim the ability to carry on a department of war any more than to run a newspaper or a university. It's this way: The question at issue is not whether you are doing your best, but whether anybody in the United States could do better; for this is not a time to be satisfied with even the best work of a good man, if it is not up to the needs of the country. In this crisis we need and are entitled to

Edwin M. Stanton, the Great War Secretary of President Lincoln.

guage: when you have got that far, anytheless, where have you had opportunity to show the master mind of the administrator who appoints the tasks for a hundred other men and combines their activity into a harmonious effective whole? Grover Cleveland could do that; President Harper of Chicago University could do that; James J. Hill could do it; Edwin M. Stanton could do it; can you do it? If you can, why have you not done it? You are a man capable of rendering great service to your country in many administrative posts; you are not doing yourself justice at the head of the War Department. We might like you as a brother-in-law better than as a hus-

The proof of this statement is what you yourself say about your department and its work. As recently as Jan. 3, before the Senate committee, you assured that committee and through it the United States that the airplane manufacture was going forward well and that airplanes were being shipped to France.

On that point we may accept the testimony of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the Congressional Record of March 26, as a statesman of great experience, a member of important committees with especial advantages for securing even unwilling information from the departments and a reputation for saying nothing which he cannot back up with proof. He is a better witness than you, because he plainly knows more about your department than you do.

And this is what he says: "The Secretary of War spoke a short time ago ofour beginning to send fighting planes to France. He said the number was small, but we had begun to send them. We returned at that time the two French models which we had had here. Since then I believe one American plane has gone; it may be on the water now; it may have been landed-we have not a fighting plane in France. The front where our men are is not defended in the air. We have spent \$840,000,000 for airplanes in the past year, and we have not a fighting plane in France. The facts I have recited in regard to airplanes are known to Germany. It is time our people understood them."

Then there is the question of guns which has been before your department ever since you assumed office March 9, 1916. This is what Senator Lodge says, and it is God's truth: "We have no guns in France, except a few old coast guns which we sent out early and for which the French are making carriages. We are using French guns. That is the hard fact."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, who is not always in agreement with Lodge, summed the whole thing up in a sentence: "The substantial fundamental fact in the situation is that we have been engaged for a year in this war, which the Senator from Massachusetts says may ultimately result in a struggle for the independence of this nation, and that we have no airplanes. That is all there is about it."

Now let us bring this issue to a head so that there may be no mistakes. We who censure your administration of the War Department do not claim that you are responsible for making airplanes and big guns with your own hands; nor for the failure of the men directly in charge of the work to come up to the scratch. It's this way: You are the man who took the responsibility of the War Department, and thereby bound yourself to the people to know what was going on in your department-particularly in the one branch of your service where speeding up seemed possible and where the result of the speeding up might turn the scale in Europe. You further made yourself responsible by roseate promises and prognostications. Therefore, we hold you personally responsible for a failure to follow up your own orders; to know for yourself whether they were up to the expectations that you held out.

All these distinctions between light flying planes and heavy battleplanes mean nothing to us. What we want is airplanes that will protect our soldiers and aid our allies on the front; and up to the 26th of March, nearly a full year after the outbreak of war, only two such airplanes had been constructed and shipped. Even on that point the Committee on Public Information permitted a trick of camouflage to be played. It would be unjust to hold Mr. Creel responsible for the sending out of pictures of airplanes with the statement that "hundreds have already been shipped. Our factories have already reached quantity production, and thousands upon thousands will follow." When it turned out that the pictures were photographs of training planes, and not battleplanes at all, and that the accompanying information was false and misleading, Mr. Creel was right in putting the responsibility on Mr. Rubel. Mr. Rubel pushed it further back on one Strunsky, who had volplaned the story for the newspapers out of the empyrean heights of his own misinformation. We should like to know whether Strunsky is still on the

Camouflage seems the order of the day. In the same newspaper you find Edward N. Hurley quoted in a speech before the National Marine League as saying that "Of this total steel construction, 2,121,-568 deadweight tons, or approximately 28 per cent., has been completed—that is, the program for steel ships has advanced 28 per cent. toward completion." Then he goes on to boast of the repair of the German and Austrian ships and the opening of shipyards with a "total of 298 steel building ways." He absolutely blinks the fact that "28 per cent. completed" means only two brand-new ships launched; and apparently he includes in the percentage the completion of ships which had been laid down without any agency of the United States Government more than a year before our war with Germany broke out.

Fortunately, you are not responsible for the shipbuilding; but you are responsible for the same gross fault as that of Mr. Hurley, namely, a disinclination to tell the country clearly just what you have done and what you have not done: an inability to secure co-ordination, such as will enable you to bring to pass what you undertake. You have done many good and remarkable things for which so far the country is duly grateful, such as the registry of eligibles, the draft, the rapid building of cantonments, the officers' training camps, the organization of the various special branches of service. We condole with you on the piteous suffering which a Secretary of War must have undergone in the knowledge that some artillery regiments drilled for months in camps without a single field gun with which to exercise or use for target practice.

It's this way: You came into the War Department under unfortunate circumstances. Secretary Garrison, by all accounts one of the best administrators in the country, resigned his post as Secretary of War on Feb. 10, 1916, because the military bill upon which Congress insisted and which the President did not feel like making an issue was, in his judgment, inadequate and not calculated for the defense of the country. The proof of his good judgment is that the vital parts of that act had to be changed before a real army could be raised. You came in because you were willing to work

Perhaps you are no more blamable than half a dozen of your predecessors for not shrieking into the ears of Congress the military deficiencies of the army, except that you must have realized that the clouds of war were steadily darkening. What did you do, or urge, or insist on, or threaten to resign if it were not done, in the way of preparing the United States for a war which was always possible and steadily grew probable? How was it that you were so débonnaire when war was declared, knowing that the United States of America did not possess a single war airplane or modern heavy field gun, not one movable siege cannon such as brought about the fall of Belgium, (possibly there were a few such in the arsenals, but that made little difference, because there were said to be only four flat cars capable of car-

rying one?) What evidence did you give of your unusual ability as a Secretary of War? With what tried and trained general officers did you habitually take

The truth is, and everybody knows it, that the Administration did not appear to realize that when war broke out it would be necessary to fight.

Perhaps Congress and the people could not have been brought to the point of making preparation in advance of actual war. We criticise ourselves as well as you for not being able to read the signs of the times. But it's just this way: We were not Secretaries of War, whose reason for being was a superior judgment and foresight. We are only humble con-

What has this lack of foresight before the war and hindsight during the war cost the people of the United States? Vast sums in money. Forty million dollars spent in airplanes might build 84,000 airplanes at \$10,000 each-of course, part of that sum remains to be expended on the service. Henry Ford knows what he is talking about when he undertakes to build 500,000 automobiles at \$500 each retail; or when he declares that 90,000 tractors can be built in six months. The War Department has not known what it was talking about in its forecast as to the probable work of contractors under Government pressure.

It's this way: What makes us hot under the collar is not that the work has been slow, but that you have been slow to find out that it has been slow.

Still our feelings are not poured out to the full. What are airplanes for, and big guns and rifles, and soldiers to carry the rifles, and trucks to carry the soldiers, and ships to carry the trucks? All that is not a Palm Beach race against time, it is an effort to bring the physical forces of the nation to bear against the Hun, against the national enemy, against a dreadful danger to democracy, against the ruin of civilization. We admit that you are a good sport, have the personal bearing of a gentleman, have shown excellent temper in trying circumstancesthat does not satisfy.

It's this way with us: We want to win the war! We wanted our men to get

into the war; and the one branch of the service in which a great advantage could be gained by a proper combination of wood and steel and aluminium and cloth, with a comparatively small amount of man power, was in the airplanes. If we could have put 84,000 or 8,400 airplanes on the front, before the recent German drive, the Huns could not have made that awful bulge in the allied defense.

In the matter of airplanes you were not able to bring the desired result about. James J. Hill could have brought it

Theodore Roosevelt would have brought

Leonard Wood would have brought it about!

Lindley M. Garrison would have brought it about!

That's the way it looks to us! Good as you are, you are not up to the job.

Whose job? Our job. I wear every hour of the day a two-star service pin. It's my job that the lives of young men, which are the frankincense and myrrh of national patriotism, shall be given to the best purpose; that they shall be provided with the best equipment for offense and defense, with the best arms, that they shall be protected by the best big guns, that they shall have the advantage of the best airplane service obtainable. Furthermore, some of them are going to the aid of our distressed brethren overseas, in the most dangerous battle of the war, and apparently they must go without a single battleplane of ours to detect the enemy's approach and to join them in the fight for liberty.

My boys, everybody's boys, are entitled to the biggest, ablest, most farsighted, experienced, magnetic, powerful Secretary of War that can be found among 100,000,000 of Americans. It's this way, Mr. Baker: You do not measure up to that standard!

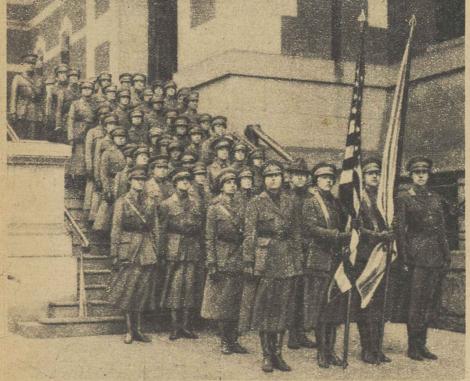
[Editor's Note.-In reference to Professor Hart's quotations from Senators Lodge and Poindexter, it should be stated that there have been unofficial denials of the airplane charges. It is asserted by Administration supporters that the situation is not so bad as was pictured by the two Senators and that they spoke without full knowledge of the facts.]

Women's Motor Corps on Call Day and Night

FIVE minutes after the recent explosion at the Erie yards in Jersey City an "emergency call" came over the telephone to the Motor Corps of America, 21 East Fifty-seventh Street. Thirty minutes later four ambulances, completely equipped, and three dispatch cars answered the call. The automobiles were all "manned" by women. They were women in khaki, who could drive and repair motor cars, give first aid, carry stretchers if necessary, do various kinds of emergency work, and do it in a hurry. They had been summoned by the New York City Police Department.

The Motor Corps is a volunteer association, and the members first registered for automobile work as a branch of the National League for Women's Service. In November they resigned to form a separate body directly subject to Government call. From the beginning their purpose was to be ready for emergency need. But in the last few months their work has grown immensely, and has to some degree crystallized into definite activities. They wear uniforms patterned after that of a British association to which theirs is a sister body. They are organized upon the military plan. They have weekly infantry drill, and they practice shooting, entering contests with the marines and other organizations. But the basic fact about them is not spectacular. It is just hard work.

A certain number of cars and drivers are always ready for hurry ambulance calls. In addition to that, the corps has two cars every day at Camp Merritt to take sick soldiers to the hospital train or base hospital, and they meet the hospital trains at Hoboken. Every Wednesday four cars are detailed to a hospital



Members of the Corps at 7th Regiment Armory.

in New York to take convalescents for emergency hospital drill at St. Luke's an outing. They also do ambulance work for the Rockefeller Institute Hospital. They are at the call of Dr. J. W. Dounce, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. R. F., who as medical officer of the Third Naval District is in charge of medical matters at naval headquarters and sends the members of the corps on ambulance work among the sailors on furlough. They are at the Government's call for any sort of ambulance service, on demand. The ambulance course and

is a compulsory part of their training.

The members have been used recently for searching women entering and leaving the Port of New York. Every boat that comes into the harbor is a signal for the appearance of members of the Motor Corps at the dock. It is they who make the necessary examinations of women for papers and the like before permission to leave the boat is granted. And when boats are about to sail they search women going out. For this work,

too, they receive special training. Several of them are working for the Department of Justice Secret Service in ways that cannot be divulged. It may be related, however, that when a woman was arrested as a spy in New York not long ago a member of the Motor Corps of America acted as her special guardian

They also do dispatch work for Government officials and visitors, and occasionally they perform a duty that is more or less picturesque, as when they recently escorted Governor Whitman from the city line to the new armory at Yonkers. No one is admitted to the corps who has not a State chauffeur's license and a mechanician's license with an tion grade of at least 80 per cent. from one of the three best automobile schools in New York and has passed a physical examination by a United States Army medical officer. They must be inoculated for typhoid and paratyphoid. They must take the oath of allegiance before a Federal officer before they can enlist. After they are enrolled as privates they must not only take the emergency course at St. Luke's, but a stretcher drill and an infantry drill. Then they are ready for active service, and for motor work they must own their own cars. There are other kinds of work for members of the corps to do, however, and among the 127 members are not more than 70 private cars. Four ambulances are in service and several more are being added to the

Since the Motor Corps reorganized as a separate body, under the leadership of Captain Helen Bastedo, who had headed the division at the league, the membership has almost doubled.

Naval and Military

Allies Secure 870,000 Tons of Shipping.—
In a single day, the United States Navy crews took possession of 68 Dutch ships with a total tonnage of 470,000, that were lying in the various ports of the United States. At the same time, Great Britain took over Dutch ships with a total tonnage of 400,000. The total of 870,000 tons thus added to the shipping of the Allies is about fourteen per cent of the shipping losses of the world for the year 1917.

Motor Truck Versus U-Boat.—This is not, as the title might suggest, a story of amphibious warfare, but of an accidental sinking of a U-boat which surely is unique among the annals of the sea. The story, as told in the Naval and Military Record, relates that the submarine rose to the surface to shell a ship which she had torpedoed, and that the first shell exploded the latter's cargo of munitions. A large motor truck on the upper deck of the vessel was flung into the sea by the explosion and landed squarely on the upper deck of the submarine, sinking her instantly.

Shipyards for Large Ocean Carriers.—The Senate Commerce Committee has decided to approve the suggestion of Mr. Piez, the General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that new shipyards, one Government owned and one privately owned, be built at once for the construction of the largest ocean-carriers. It

it was the opinion of the Committee, after reviewing the capacity for the ship construction here and abroad and comparing it with the destruction by submarines, that the additional yards should be built in order to hasten the time when the construction of new shipping will materially exceed the losses through submarine attack.

Huge Appropriation for the Navy.-The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported a naval appropriation bill which will carry a total of \$1,325,000,000. This is the largest single naval appropriation bill ever made for the United States Navy. It calls for an increase in the Navy personnel from 150,000 to 228,000 men, and the Marine Corps is to be raised from 30,000 to 50,000 men. Other items are \$78,000,000 for ammunition: \$50,000,000 for reserve ordnance supplies; \$48,000,000 for new batteries for vessels. The amount named in this bill exceeds by over \$800,000,000 any appropriation hitherto made for the Navy. The total expenditures of the Navy from 1794 to 1916, throughout a period of 122 years, exceed the amount asked for in this bill by only \$360,000,000.

Liberty Motor in Service.—Amid the prevailing uncertainty as to just what has been accomplished in the field of aeronautics, the frequent rumors to the effect that the Liberty Motors are not showing uniformity of quality, are certainly very disquieting. Whether or not a Liberty Motor can be made by quantity production methods depends upon the quality of the output. Can the average mechanic when employed on airplane motors be trained to work to the finest micrometer measurements? There is probably no machine in the world, and certainly no internal-combustion motor,

that is run for such long periods under its greatest possible output of power as the airplane motor. If it is to stand up under the continuous, full-power duty, it must be built with the most scrupulous nicety of materials and adjustment. Its success is a question of conscientious work in forge, heat-treatment shop, lathe, milling machine and erecting shop.

Growth of Our Army in France.—Secretary Baker stated to the Senate Military Affairs Committee that one and one-half million of men would be in France in 1918, "if the transportation facilities are available." It has been frequently stated that it requires five tons of carrying capacity for each soldier and his equipment. If this be true, 300 ships, each carrying 5,000 men, would be required to place those 1,500,000 soldiers in France. But it takes a large trans-Atlantic liner to carry 5,000 men. The "Leviathan," the largest of them all, is rated to carry about 10,000. We have only one ship of that size available and very few of them can carry 5,000. Indeed, 2,000 to 2,500 men is a fair average. Hence, it can be seen what a vast fleet is necessary merely to carry the men over. Another fleet of ships is necessary to keep them supplied; and above that a very large tonnage is needed to carry food and general supplies to our Allies. Little wonder is it that the cry has gone forth from the European nations comprising the Entente as well as from our own people for "Ships, ships, and yet more ships!"

Science

Fictitious Lakes in Arkansas.—At intervals during the past four years, Prof. H. C. Cowles, of the University of Chicago, and Mr. E. W. Shaw, of the U. S. Geological Survey, have made an investigation of certain apparently mythical "lakes" which have been shown on maps of northeastern Arkansas for the past 75 years. Both geological and ecological evidence prove that no such lakes could have existed within the past century, at least. How they came to be charted on the early land survey maps is a mystery. Later cartographers have simply copied the old maps without verification.

The War Emergency Board of the American Phytopathological Society, which was organized at the Pittsburgh meeting during the holidays, held a meeting in Washington, February 9th-11th. The organization of this board is the result of a determination on the part of plant pathologists to do their part in winning the war. Certain problems of nation-wide importance are being handled. At the special meeting reports on these projects were made. A census of all persons able to do pathological work is being taken and encouraging progress was noted. Other projects on Fungicides and Machinery, Emergency Research, Plant Disease Survey, and Crop Loss Estimates were considered at some length. Plant pathologists have in the war conditions a great opportunity for service to the

A MESSAGE FROM SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS

THE first year of this war for America presents one of the most interesting pictures that the human mind has been permitted to dwell upon in any existence of man now recorded in history. Inclusive of the island population of the seas, America stood as a nation approximately of one hundred million people. The guiding spirit of such a nation was, of course, the states. For one hundred years these states had been educating its people to oppose all conflict in foreign lands, to withhold interference in foreign affairs, to resent any intrusion by foreign nations upon us, and to decline to make expenditures for army and navy or war preparation further than the bare skeleton of an army, the mere scouts of a navy, sufficient to serve as a nucleus of defense against invasion.

Suddenly and for the first time in our existance, the necessity to enter into foreign wars upon foreign soil, across the Atlantic Ocean, was forced upon the United States. Her people were compelled by events to revolutionize their ideals, reverse their policies, overthrow their resolutions, and start anew upon a course against which they had set their faces for a hundred years. Then the spirit of the people had to be changed from a spirit of indulgence to one of sacrifice; from an indulgence of excess to one of economy; from a lavish extravagance to a necessary parsimony; finally, from a disinterestedness, if not an indifference, in the affairs of the world to an active participation in the destinies of Europe and in the solutions of the problems of the world. With this she was compelled to instill a feeling of interest and a consciousness of responsibility for whatever transpired in Europe, and particularly as to the fate of those nations at war against Prussian autocratic princes.

When the nation was aroused, she gave to the world an exhibition of the most remarkable celerity, activity and accomplishment that any nations which have gone to war have shown in the last fifty years of modern civilization or in the last two hundred years of ordinary governmental experience. She put a million men in the field; she put two million reserves; she put two more million as a possibility; she put twenty-one billions of dollars at the service of the nation and seven billion as an advance to foreign nations, three billion as a reserve to them. She remodeled and reconstructed her navy, making it the second navy of the world from a standing that was fourth, and thus as the guarantor and the sustaining support of the governments fighting Prussia, America became the embodied symbol of success, the visible pledge of an ultimate and overwhelming victory.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

commonwealth, for there is no more vital feature in maintaining maximum crop production than that of the reduction of leakage due to crop diseases. The board is working with all existing agencies of state and nation.

The Need of a National Quarantine Service is set forth in the current report of the Public Health Service. At present there are only two important ports at which quarantine measures are not under Federal control; viz, New York and Baltimore. The legislature of New York State and the city authorities at Baltimore have both taken action to permit the transfer of the respective quarantine stations to the national government for a reasonable compensation, and their acquisition by the government now only awaits the necessary Congressional appropriations. A general law providing for transfers of this character was enacted by Congress in 1893. Quarantine procedure at American ports is, says the report of the Public Health Service, closely interwoven with other Federal activities, such as customs and immigration, and uniform quarantine methods are necessary in the interest of facilitating commerce, protecting the country as a whole from the introduction of disease, and adjusting international questions involving quarantine practice. It is a curious situation that, while the Government has been signatory to several international sanitary agreements, its representatives have not had control of quarantine procedure at some of our leading ports.

Aeronautical

Increasing the Size of the Gothas.—Recently the British brought down a large Gotha biplane at sea, which, upon examination, proved to be fitted with four 260-horse-power engines with two propellers in front and two behind. The span of this machine was about 130 feet, a crew of five being carried.

Color Screens and Aerial Photography.—Professor Pope stated recently at the Royal Institution of Great Britain that air photography for military purposes today is done with the aid of plates sensitive to the several colors of the spectrum. He said that during the past year or two important developments have taken place in that type of photography, which cannot be publicly discussed at present.

Pershing and the Big Plane.—Our Commander-in-Chief evidently believes in anticipating aerial developments and providing our fighting forces accordingly. In response to an inquiry, General Pershing has recommended at least two heavy and two light machine guns, adding: "We should anticipate the use of three Vickers synchronized guns and three Lewis unsynchronized guns on every airplane."

Airplane Ambulance in Actual Service.—We are reminded by the editor of *Flight* that the idea of an airplane ambulance is not altogether new. Attention is drawn to the work in this connection, during the Serbian

retreat in 1915, when a number of severely wounded officers and others were conveyed by Paulhan and other French pilots from Prizrend to Vallona or Skutari, thus saving the lives of valuable men who could not possibly have kept pace with the retreat.

German Aerial Traps.—Some details are given by the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf of a new method adopted for catching hostile airmen which the Germans are employing at Zeebrugge. Towards evening, it is said, they send up 20 captive balloons, without crews, and attached to electrified steel cables. The electric barrier thus created is claimed to constitute a great danger to all airmen coming into contact with it.

Parachute Lights to Betray Air Raiders.—One of the German pilots who participated in the recent air raid on Paris, in an account in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of his experiences during this trip says: "Suddenly the French put 'lanterns' in our way. Above and beneath us, ahead and astern, they hung quietly in the air and with their blinding glare lighted up our planes. They are rockets with parachutes provided with their brightly burning fuses. Some special mechanism enables them to remain steadily for a full minute in the air. Sometimes dozens together appeared near us to show our machines to the anti-aircraft guns."

Death of M. Louis Seguin.—There recently passed away the sponsor of the Gnome aviation engine which played so important a part in the early history of the heavier-than-air machine—M. Louis Seguin of Paris, France. It was in 1895 that M. Seguin founded the Gnome motor business, which eventually produced the Rhone rotary engine. Although he is best known because of his

contributions to aviation, his activities in engineering covered a much wider field. He was a grandson of Marc Seguin, the promotor of the tubular boiler and the suspension bridge; and with his brother, M. Laurent Sequin, during the passage of a peaceful life he carried out in fullest measure the engineering traditions of the family.

Binocular Vision of a Good Airman.—In speaking recently regarding the medical aspect of flying, Sir Watson Chevne, the famous English doctor, among other interesting things states: "An important thing is the necessity of having true binocular vision, especially when traveling at a great speed, and of having a very rapid connection between the sight and the action; in fact, in selecting pilots, one of the most important points to ascertain is whether the binocular vision is good, and also the time it takes between the aviator seeing and taking action. Very often it has been discovered that one eye is not used at all. Many people are going about with one eye and are not using the binocular vision; that is an extremely dangerous thing. You could not allow a man to enter the Air Service unless you found he had proper binocular vision; otherwise he would kill himself and smash his machine." This statement, it is held by some, is a fallacy. The possesion of nerve has more to do with the success of an aviator than mere physical strength or keen vision. Many first-class pilots have bad sight, and one at least has but one eye.

One Year

Some Details of Our Military By Hon. Newton D. Baker,

N 1914 France, with the help of a small body of brave later in the British professional soldiers, by a display of stern courage and an innate genius for war, had been able to meet the German pace of war and at the Marne conquered.

Then Russia dealt the Germans a staggering blow, invaded Prussia from the East and compelled the enemy to slacken his speed in the West.

Meanwhile England made ready for battle.

At the opening of the second Spring campaign, the pace of battle in the West again quickened. Germany was still the pace-maker and launched her fruitless assaults against Verdun.

Now it was the Allies' turn. England stepped forward and set the pace of war in the series of mighty drives known as the battle of the Somme. The enemy, though driven back, showed that he was capable of meeting this assault.

Through the winter months of 1916-1917, the French and British again speeded up their war preparations for another and even greater drive. Toward the middle of March of last year, the Germans gave way under the incessant pressure of the Allies and evacuated 1,300 square miles of French territory on a frontage of 100 miles from Arras to Soissons. The liberation of France had begun. It was at this juncture that

the United States declared war. Within three weeks after the declaration of war, the French and British High Commissions were in Washington conferring

with us regarding war plans.

Marshall Joffre laid before us proposals which from the French point of view it seemed most expedient and useful for us to follow. While the French were naturally eager to have us despatch immediately to the Western Front a small fighting detachment because of the stimulating effect it would have on all of the Allies, it was far from the idea of either the French or British Higher Command that we should hurry our preparations unduly and send over half-trained, half-equipped, halfprepared men. The French as well as the British knew that they could continue to hold the upper hand in the West throughout the ensuing 12 months or more, no matter what might happen in the East. Though the revolution in Russia already seemed to point to a military collapse which would enable the Germans to concentrate their entire strength in the West, it was

effectively demonstrated to us that if the United States could make ready for battle within one year, our assistance not only would not come too late, but, on the contrary, would arrive at the crucial moment to speed up

the pace of the war to victory. As proof of the fact that the initiative remained with the Allies, we have but to look over the list of great offensives launched by their armies.

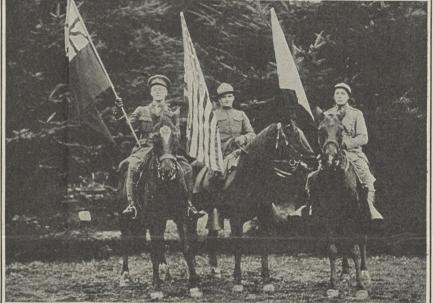
Ten days after the United States declared war, the French began the Battle of the Aisne. A month later the British won the victory of Messines and captured 7,500 German prisoners. On the last day of July the battle of Flanders opened, which culminated three months

Passchen-During this French hammering in the West as November occupied the sition of the

Dames and took A month later the was fought by the was the strategic situation as it confronted the War Department?

We did not choose our terrain; we could not choose our methods of making war. The principal theater of the war was France and Flanders. There the enemy stood deep in conquered territory. Ours was the duty to assist in driving out the invader.

Few among us knew anything of the real pace of war. We had a small number of efficient officers, a well-drilled body of Regulars, and a few National Guard units which had been recently mobilized on a war footing. We had had some experience in munition making. A nation of 110,000,000 people stood behind us. Every loyal



A triumvirate of standards that will lead the Allies to victory

American was eager to do his share and rallied enthusiastically to support his President, his Flag, his Country in the vital emergency confronting them.

Our task was clear to us from the first. We were faced with the problem of turning out with the least possible delay an efficient army, fully developed in all of its highly specialized branches of service, and at the same time preventing any one phase of our war plans, which might be more speedily carried through, from racing ahead and upsetting the equilibrium, without which the military machine cannot function.

In war we have two positive factors: Men and Munitions; and two negative factors: Time and Space. To

of War

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10,000 prisoners.

battle of Cambrai

British. What

Contribution to the Allied Cause

Secretary of War

unify and make interchangeable these factors, so that capture of daele. munitions and men will meet in space on time, was the period the end which we sought to attain. were also The course of the war had been charted. We had .

joined in the conflict mid-channel. It was only natural that we should follow the sound advice and useful counsel of our British and French colleagues.

They warned us against attempting to put through too hurriedly any program which might in the first instance seem successful, but which would break down under the severe strain of war.

It is patent that it would have been most wasteful to call for a great number of volunteers and not have the clothes with which to equip them nor the rifles and guns with which to drill them. It would have been equally improvident to rely upon any haphazard system in order to secure either munitions or men.

Thus while it may have appeared on the surface to the casual and inexperienced observer that confusion and turmoil prevailed at the War Department and that the Military Establishment was breaking down under the added burdens imposed upon us, as a matter of fact our war plans were being carried through in a quiet, careful and methodical manner, based upon the expert opinion and sound judgment of the men who have in hand the

building up of the Armies of the United

Some mistakes have been made during our first year of war, incident to the rapid achievement of the War Department program, but fortunately no error has been made of such importance as seriously to impede the progress of mobilizing, equiping and training the Army, and transporting it to France to the capacity of shipping facilities.

I will review very summarily what the War Department has accomplished during the first year of war.

Our task was to coördinate Man-Power with Munition-Power and adapt both to what we may call Tonnage-Power in order to arrive at our final result-War-Power.

To realize our Man-Power program without upsetting our Munition-Power program and at the same time not let either get too far ahead of our Tonnage-Power, was the problem which we set about to

The Selective Draft recommendations were submitted to Congress as representing

the fairest, most economical and speedy method of raising our armies. Congress without delay recognized the wisdom of the measure and on May 18th the President signed the Selective Service Act. On June 5th, nearly ten million men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, registered for service. We were thus assured of an inexhaustible supply of men.

Through the medium of the Provost Marshal General the Selective Draft was enforced. Our young male population was grouped and classified in such a manner as to distribute the war burden as equally as possible throughout the United States and to enroll our manpower without disturbing unduly the economic life of







Non-commissioned officers being taught the use of cold steel by a British officer Hurdling to victory. Training for a bayonet charge across "No Man's Land"

the country. Our National Army had been called into being. The first quota was to be 500,000 men. To find quarters for these forces was in itself a stupendous problem.

In three months, the Cantonment Division of the Cuartermaster General's Department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, each comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men. This achievement is considered one of the most remarkable accomplishments during the first year of the war.

In the construction of these 16 cantonments, over twenty-two thousand individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National Army while in training. The contractor's profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

The immensity of this project is shown to some extent, by the fact that about 650,000,000 feet of lumber was used, and that more than 80,000 carloads of meterials and furnishings have been shipped to the different localities. All the buildings are durably constructed and can be used continually for many more years than the war is likely to continue.

The largest cantonments are Camp Lewis and Camp Funston, the first near Tacoma, and the second at Fort Riley, Kans. The total number of men in all these camps is about 752,000.

To provide officers for our new National Army, 16 Officers' Training Camps were established. The first camp opened May 15th, 1917, and during three months 44,000 candidates for commissions underwent a gruelling training for the honor of being placed in immediate command of our new armies. At the end of the period, 27,341 men had qualified for officers' commissions. A second series of camps was immediately opened and approximately 23,000 men were admitted, of whom 17,237 were awarded commissions on November 27th. A third class began training on January 5th of this year and is to graduate during this month. These men were selected almost wholly from among the enlisted men, including those of the National Army.

As a result when the first increments of the National Army assembled at the cantonments in September last, they found the camps ready to receive them and officers to drill them.

While the work of creating our draft armies was being perfected, the Regular Army and National Guard units were being made ready for immediate service overseas. No time was lost. Within 10 weeks of the outbreak of the war, our first contingent landed safely in France. It was soon followed by other units drawn from the

Regular Army and National Guard which had been mobilized on a war footing. The Regular Army was rapidly increased from 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men to 10,698 officers and 503,142 enlisted men; the National Guard in Federal Service, from 3,733 officers and 76,713 enlisted men to 16,893 officers and 431,583 enlisted men; the Reserve Corps in active service, from 4,000 enlisted men to 96,210 officers and 77,360 enlisted men.



Sergeant illustrating the use of the bayonet at close quarters

In other words, the Army of the United States has increased in actual strength since April 6th, 1917, from 9,524 officers, and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

During the next few months fresh increments will take up their duties at the cantonments of the National Army.

Although the majority of the men are destined for the line, modern warfare requires large numbers of highly

skilled men for technical units and other branches of the service demanding special aptitude.

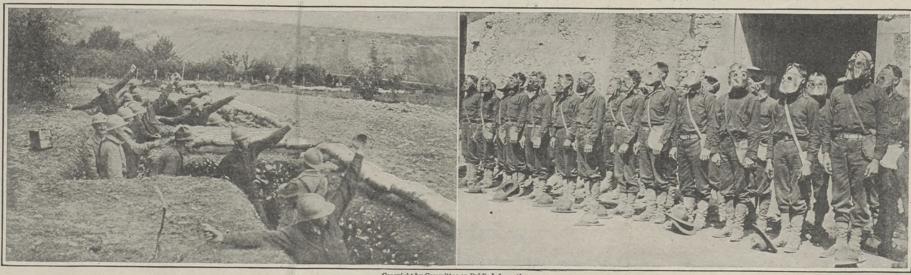
Therefore, a most comprehensive occupational census of our new armies has been taken. A personal organization has been established at each cantonment composed of men who have had experience in vocational service. The previous occupation, educational qualifications and preference for service of each enlisted man are recorded on individual cards. These records are classified, analyzed, filed, and the data collected is made available for the Divisional Commanders, thus insuring the best possible assignment of the men. This is a wholly new departure for us and illustrates the scientific methods which are practised in building up our war machine.

The driving power of an army depends directly on the health of the troops. This great responsibility has been placed in the hands of the Medial Department of the Army. This branch of the service now includes some 18,000 officers and 98,000 enlisted men. At the begin-posterior ning of the war there were 373 Army Nurses. The full was at complement calls for 24,126 and it is probable that 39,000 nurses will ultimately be required. The activities of the Medical Department of the Army are manifold. Their work is not confined merely to the organization of base and field hospitals, as well as general and highly specialized work in modern pathology, therapeutics and surgery, but above all they are by scientific prophylaxis keeping our troops in fighting trim, which is even more important than mending the wounded. The Medical Department is entrusted with the inspection of all food supplies, the study of the true nutritive value of rations under different climatic and working conditions, as well the stamping out of infectious and preventable disease,

The Division of Psychology supervises the examination of all enlisted men and company officers, assists in the selection of men mentally qualified for important duties and weeds out the unfit and mental defectives. This scientific supervision makes for war efficiency in the ranks and strengthens the morale of the fighting units by eliminating at the outset those not strong enough to stand the strain of battle conditions.

One of the most vital and difficult problems which the Army has to deal with, is the new gas warfare which the Germans inaugurated in April, 1915, when they delivered the first great gas attack near Ypres which resulted in the temporary demoralization of a section of the British line, and a large number of casualties. Since that time great advance has been made in this deadly

(Continued on page 320)



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The Fight for Public Opinion

Meeting the German Offensive on American Soil

By George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information



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THIS is, in a new sense, a war of democracy. Conscription has had the effect in Europe of calling a delegate from every home into the trenches. In all the fighting nations except Germany, it has broken down the barriers of caste among officers and men.

It has put a whole people on the firing line instead of merely a professional army. As a consequence of these things, morale at the front depends, more than ever before, upon the morale of the nation behind the front; and the fight for position on the field of battle is constantly accompanied and supported by a fight for position in the equally important field of public opinion.

The Germans are fighting in the latter field no less unscrupulously than in the former. In the field of arms they have made a campaign of frightfulness. filed of opinion they are making a campaign of lies. Both campaigns are based on a deliberate and cynical reliance upon the lowest elements in human nature. It has been proved that these calculations were fatally wrong in the case of the nations on the western front. In the case of the Russians, a people, weakened by ages of autocratic government, the German methods seem, at least for a time, to have been more successful. Frightfulness has terrified the Russians, and lies and false promises have divided them against themselves and broken down their power of self-defense.

But the only really shining success gained by either of

these German campaigns is that gained by the campaign of lies among the German people themselves. From the beginning of the war the Germans have allowed Berlin to decide what they should believe. And Berlin has always had a belief ready for them on every point, and has never shown any squeamish preference for a belief that happened to be in accordance with the facts.

There was once a famous prophet who had great honor in his own country. One night he was kept awake by a crowd that had gathered in the public square outside his house to watch an eclipse of the moon. He told his servant what to do about it. The servant went out and announced to the crowd that by order of his master the eclipse had been postponed for a week. And the crowd went home and went to bed without troubling to take another look at the moon.

In the same way, the Kaiser profits by the carefully fostered gullibility of his people. The Germans spent 43 years preparing for this war. They taught their young men the goose-step and the art of turning an occupied region into a desert. They stored up guns and ammunition and filled the celebrated war treasury at Spandau with

gold dedicated to the one purpose of waging war. But the most important of all their works of preparation was the preparation of the German mind. It had been a good mind, but always tractable. The militarists in Berlin grasped it in a mailed fist, and moulded it to the Imperial will. They devoted highly special attention to the faculty of credulousness. In July, 1914, the official news agency printed forged despatches showing that the Russians were invading East Prussia without any declaration of war; that the French were advancing through Belgium and that French aviators had dropped bombs on Nuremburg and South German cities. German readers did not for a moment question the truth of these official reports. Hence they could have no objection to invading Russia, Belgium and France—in self defense.

The Nuremburg story was so absurd that it was later repudiated. But that story, and other lies, equally complete, had done their work. They enabled the Berlin militarists to get their people off with a good start. And from that time to this Berlin has never ceased its daily propaganda of falsehood and deception among its own people.

Outside of Germany the German lies have been used in two ways. In neutral countries, they have been invented to misrepresent the issues of the war, to slander the foes of Germany and to canonize the Fatherland. In enemy countries, they have been coined and circu ated to weaken the confidence of the people in their government, and to create every possible dissension between classes, between religious sects, and between political factions. Here in America we had nearly three years of the first kind of lying, and we have now had a year of lying of the second

The Germans are trying out against us the same kind of propaganda that they used last year against the Italians with what came all too near to being complete success. They have not neglected to try out these lies also in France and England. But partly because the French and the English have been too busy to listen to lies, partly because they are naturally too shrewd to listen to them, and partly because measures have been systematically taken to hunt the lies down and root them out, the morale of France and the morale of England have never suffered much.

One of the most effective enterprises of the German propagandists in Italy and in Russia was to stir up religious dissensions. In America, religious differences have never caused any large amount of trouble, but the men in this country who are paid to lie for Germany, or who are making it their business to lie for Germany, propose to make the most even of sectarian animosities. Hence, they managed to put into circulation the report that the Masonic orders have protested to the Government against allowing the Knights of Columbus to build recreation huts for Catholic soldiers in the camps; that Catholic nuns have been refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they discard their conventional habits for the regular Red Cross uniform; and even that the President's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, had been convicted of treason, because he was a Catholic, and taken out to Fort Leavenworth, and stood up against a wall and shot. All these stories, and many others like them, have been very promptly marked as lies, and the public warned against them. They are designed to encourage the wholly unfounded and disruptive notion that the Gov-

Translations of President Wilson's message being attached to Montgolfier balloons and sent over the lines to the Germans

ernment of the United States is practising religious

Another division in our population which the Germans are still more intent on widening is the division between capital and labor. So far nothing is clearer than that this war is everywhere placing in grave jeopardy the privileges of the capitalist-unless it is that the young men of the capitalist class are losing their lives at the front in considerably greater proportion to their total numbers than the proportion that obtains for the less well to do. Yet the old lie goes merrily on, under the influence of continual spurring, that this is a rich man's war, and that the poor do all the fighting in order to secure fresh markets and increased profits for the rich

It has been necessary continually to point out that the record of the President is absolutely clear and clean on this point; and behind the President stand Congress and the American people, rich and poor. Mr. Wilson proved in the Mexican affair that America would not fight for trade advantage. In the management of war business, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels and the other department administrators are proving every day that they are far from permitting any encroachments on the rights of labor. Such obvious facts as these have thus far prevented the Kaiser's agents from starting a class war in America as they started one in Russia.

Another great class of lies is intended to hamper the work of the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration. There are people abroad in the land who profess to know on authority that Mr. Hoover is the gluttonous head of a family of gluttons, that interned Germans have five meals a day, that damaged food is

being given our soldiers in the cantonments, and that the Allies are selling American wheat to Germany. There are rumor mongers inspired from Berlin, and others who merely like to appear worldly wise, who whisper of vast profits reaped by district fuel administrators in the days of the closing orders. The interest of Germany in such stories is clear. Such control as these agencies are exercising, though especially irksome to a people normally so easy going as the Americans, is absolutely necessary now to the success of the nations arrayed against Germany. Undermine food control, undermine the supply of fuel to ships and munition factories, and you undermine democracy itself.

A type of falsehood very dear to the heart of the German agent is the story of a whole convoy of American transports sunk far out at sea by submarines; the story of a naval engagement in which nine American battleships were lost, the story of American divisions sent to the western front only to be abandoned there by our allies. The lie with which the German himself has been most thoroughly inoculated by Berlin is the absurd theory of German invincibility, the superstition that measures taken against her are doomed to disaster from the start. There is a sensational and morbid interest about these disaster stories that makes them irresistibly attractive to some of the least sensible classes of American citizen. This kind of propaganda, searching out all the weaklings at the front and behind the lines, had much to do with the Italian retreat. It fostered the spell of "defeatism" from which France suffered at the beginning of last summer. Here in America it will be a danger that loyal citizens will be constantly ready to oppose, in whatever form, and in whatever quarter.

There are falsehoods to deceive the simple and falsehoods to confuse the wise. Of the first class are stories that Uncle Sam is about to confiscate all money on deposit in our banks; that the grain sent to Europe is all made into whiskey; that American soldiers are instructed to put out the eyes of all captives; that every American soldier is given a bottle of poison to drink in case he is taken prisoner; that there are 10,000 Englishmen in Colorado waiting, heavily armed, until all the American forces have gone to France, at which time they will issue from the mountain fastnesses and annex this fair land to the British throne; that in the military camps in Texas our drafted and enlisted men are being choked to death by the terrific dust at the rate of forty a day. And these are but samples of the sort of thing the confiding public is asked to believewhich it serves Germany's interest that the public accept as truth.

Of lies to entrap the wise, perhaps the most insiduous are those which profess secret information from the highest sources that our war measures are all only a bluff, and that President Wilson wants to gain his

ends by that bluff if he can, but that he will under no circumstances consent to any real fighting. The danger of these stories lies in the fact that they seem to derive a certain plausibility from the dual nature of the President's efforts-his attempts to influence public opinion in the Central Empires at the same time that he is carrying on warlike operations against them. There are those persons who can see a forceful course of action only in a blind plunging forward, in reckless disregard of every consideration except that of bringing a maximum of violent effort to bear on obtaining one single object in one particular way. The diplomatic and the military offensives, for the present, must be carried along together. As long as this situation holds, there will be those who will insist that one side of the policy must be the real policy and the The fewer these people are the more successful the American policy is likely to be.

In barber shops, in smoking rooms, in sewing circles, and in all other places where people get together, the campaign of lies goes forward. He is a good citizen who is slow to believe all that he hears and very much slower to repeat anything that he hears. The government is pledged to a policy of frankness in giving out promptly all news from the front, all official reports of conditions in the training camps at home and all departmental investigations that show irregularities or mistakes or failures in administrative offices, so that complete frankness may win the complete confidence that is necessary if the country's war measures are to have an effective popular support. Against this policy the campaign of Geaman lies and German deception has been thus far a failure. In the fight for public opinion the Govern-

One Year of War

(Continued from page 297)

weapon and the toxic effect of each new gas has to be neutralized by new chemical combinations in the gas mask carried by both men and animals at the front. Gas defense has become an important branch of our work. A large chemical manufacturing plant has been established by the Government and is now producing chemicals which possess the preventive powers required. A highly efficient type of gas mask has been invented and as large numbers of these masks are required, a daily output of many thousand masks will be attained in the near future.

When a man enters the Armies of the United States, the War Department not only assumes full responsibility for his physical welfare, but also for his spiritual and cultural well-being. The discipline of the military training sets men up and broadens their vision as to their responsibility toward the State, yet at the same time has a tendency to break down the ties of normal social relationship, and above all, individual responsibility toward the civilian community. To deal with this problem and watch over the welfare of the men, during the first days of the war, a Commission on Training Camp Activities was created to "supply the normal ties of life to nearly a million and a half young men in training camps, to keep the environs of these camps clean and wholesome and to rationalize as far as it can be done, the bewildering environment of a war camp."

The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus have taken a large share in the work. In each National Army cantonment, from nine to fourteen recreational and social buildings have been erected. fully equipped modern theatre seating 3,000 people is provided for in each camp and a series of professional entertainments is booked through a committee of

leading theatrical managers.

Recreative athletic work, camp singing, coöperative stores, and library facilities are supplied. Educational work in matters relating to sex hygiene, suppression of vice

Win the

e when all industries MUST aid t in every way possible TO WIN when the ranks of labor have the drafting of man power into OW when the freight terminals thousands of freight cars standwaiting to be unloaded so their ken away and delivered.

ongested freight away from the blem that confronts us to-day.

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ess labor employed in your busior trucks to do the same work o move your freight away from t as it arrives and to make your me—with greater satisfaction to a lower cost and, therefore, with u.

Buy a SELDEN— SELDEN TRUCK SA

ROCHESTER, N.



and alcoholism in the vicinity of the camps is being carried on.

The Man-Power of our armies is thus being cared for.

Munition-Power is an even more com-plex problem. Munitions in the present war include every conceivable article of war include every conceivable article of forage, equipment and armament which goes to make up the offensive or defensive strength of a fighting unit, from a reel of barbed wire to a locomotive, from a hand grenade to a 12-inch howitzer, from a bale of hay to an emergency ration. In a narrower sense it means rifles, guns, am-In a munition, aircraft. These are technical problems which have been entrusted to the best experts which our country affords.

Big guns require a long time to manufacture. Owing to the admirable industrial organization of France and Great Britain, in December last we were officially informed that their production of field, medium and heavy artillery had been established on so vast a scale that all American divisions which would arrive in France during 1918 could readily be equipped with the best type of British and French guns and howitzers.

It was proposed to us that in order to expedite and facilitate the equipment of the American Armies in France and secure the maximum development of the munition supply with a minimum strain upon available tonnage, French and British gun factories should supply our needs, and this was done without placing any undue burden on the French and British war

industry. However, we did not lag behind in bringing up to maximum production our own munition plants in this country. As an illustration, it may be cited that from the middle of August, 1914, to the middle of July, 1917, the British Government placed orders in this country for ammunition and ordnance of all kinds costing approximately \$1,308,000,000. During the seven months ending December last we let contracts for 63,000,000 shells valued at nearly \$1,000,-000,000 and orders valued at nearly \$1,500,000,000, for guns and munitions were placed.

Since our entrance into the war, the Ordnance Department has averaged 20 contracts a day with a daily expenditure

of \$6,000,000.

The achievements of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps have been remarkable Last April the United States had prac-

tically no aviation resources, a negligible personnel and less than three hundred very second rate airplanes. During the nine years since the first Wright machine had been successful (1908) up to 1917, less than \$1,500,000 had been appropriated by the Government for Military Aviation. Then on July 24th last, Congress voted \$640,000,000 for the Air Service; a total of \$744,000,000 has been provided for the present fiscal year and \$1,032,000,000 is being requested for

next year.

When war came, our flying corps found hundreds of eager recruits from among the best type of our younger men. The training of aviators for our army was immediately undertaken. The production of suitable aircraft and airplane motors

was intensively stimulated. The Liberty motor was created. ardization of construction was introduced and, whereas a year ago not a single good battle plane was being turned out in America, now we are producing battle types of the very latest design. By July we expect to have a goodly number in

France.

It is regrettable that our air program should have been repeatedly so grossly exaggerated. In the press we have seen reports that 20,000 or even 100,000 American airplanes are soon to be at the front. As a matter of sober fact, on no single day since the outbreak of the war have either the Allies or the enemy been she to place more than 2,500 planes in France. able to place more than 2,500 planes in the air. For each plane in the air there must be at least two replacement and two training planes, with two engines for each plane and according to the standard now



NOW is the time the government THE WAR—NOW been thinned by the military service—Now are congested with ing on the tracks to cargoes may be tagging.

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One Year of War

(Continued from page 320)

adopted in the West, 47 men on the ground. Consequently, if America adds 2,500 aviators and planes to the effective Allied Consequently, strength in the air, we will have doubled their forces within the year.

I have given but a few salient features of our Munition-Power. Countless other activities could usefully be enumerated. Such an enumeration to be complete would have to include the entire economic sources of the country which have been placed unreservedly at the disposal of the War Department.

This hasty summary makes no pretense to completeness, there being, for example, no reference to the accomplishments of the Engineer Department, which, in them-selves, would make an article of great interest; nor of specific Ordnance achieve-ments, such as the Browning guns, the issue of rifles, and the like. Nor has space been given to the internal reorganization of the Department designed to bring about the Department designed to bring about the most efficient workings of its ma-chinery, ensuring independence of in-itiative to the American Expeditionary Force, and the effectice coördination of the work in this country; as, for example, the establishment of a War Council, or the more recent changes in the General Staff which provide for five assistant Staff, which provide for five assistant chiefs, each responsible for the proper conduct of some part of the work of the military establishment.

During the past year our Man-Power and Munition-Power have been mobilized for war. Their full utilization on the field of battle depends on Tonnage-Power.

Our lines of communication are among the longest in the annals of war. The haul to the points of embarkation along the Atlantic seaboard over our congested railways is in itself a stupendous task. From here to our nearest base in France is well over three thousand sea miles. Our transports, arriving there, unload their cargoes. Then comes another journey of nearly six hundred miles over American rebuilt, American equipped railroads, operated by Army engineer troops, which brings our men, our munitions, our supplies to the battle field. How heavily can we tax our lines of communications? What tonnage will we have available? What percentage may fail to reach port because of hostile submarines? These are the uncertain factors of the situation. The best brains of the country have been called upon to find a way out.

In the meantime our transports are sailing. The number of our divisions in action is rising steadily. Supplies, munitions, men, are reaching the battle front in accordance with the plans outlined. The problems of Man-Power, Munition-Power, Tonnage-Power, are being vigorously attacked and, we hope, are in process of successful solution.

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Naval Growth of a Year

SULING TRIC MOTORS

ere Safety Dep

The supreme requirements of all ry and dependability.

Every safeguard must be thrown a lays the foundation of all our na ting from the earth the raw mater ucts and the coal whose latent ene

Even the little motor that drives a on its job—for the safety of the

It is a great confirmation of the Vestinghouse Electric Motors that used in mines for pumping, hoist nine locomotives) and in scores of other controls of the control of the

This is due also to the great extendand the engineering ability which acteristics and controllers to fit evolution.

Whatever the industry in which y be undeveloped possibilities for will reduce operating costs, saver or in other ways contribute to ter volume and a larger profit.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFA East Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR A STRONGER GENERAL STAFF.

If the Senator from Georgia, Hoke Smith, can procure it by action of the War Department and Congress, there will be a General Staff large enough and strong enough to breet the military affairs of the Army. He has expressed himself in no doubtful way in regard to the conduct of affairs, and speaking from his experience as an organizer, which he is, and not as a military man, which he says he is not, he holds that it is good business that every undertaking should be conducted by a man familiar with that particular line of business. It is in accord with plain common sense. Senator Smith believes. accord with plain common sense, Senator Smith believes, that the business of the first importance in the world to-day, soldiering, should be conducted by soldiers and not symmetry, however talented and well-trained in other respects. He does not mean to exclude business men from the business side of military operations; but he would place at the head of the General Staff the most capable military commander in the Army, with the exception of the onicer to command our armies in France. Under the Chief of Staff Senator Smith would place a sufficient number of officers of the first order of ability to work out the military problems that must be solved to create an army of 5,000,000 men to be sent abroad, and with an increase of authority would have him held to the utmost responsibility.

If the General Staff had been properly organized, Senator Smith holds, even if it had had no more authority to say: "This is what we need; this is what we must no Secretary of War could have declined to provide immediately for the clearly presented requirements of the Army. Congress by the act of 1903 created the General Staff of the Army, which, as was said by Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, was to obviate conflict between civil authority as represented by the Secretary of War and military authority as represented by a commanding general. Under the Secretary of War the General Staff was to plan and direct the military affairs' of the Army, although Congress never delegated to it the enormous powers bestowed upon such an organization as the German General Staff. Congress has also by degrees been reducing the powers of the General Staff until in 1915, and in the following year by the National Defense Act (1916), it deprived it of all authority. Although it increased the number of officers allowed to the staff, it provided that not more than one-half of them should be assigned to duty within the District of Columbia, and that no officer should be assigned to any duty that would in any way give him authority over any bureau of the War Department. The act of May, 1917. Section 11, removed these latter restrictions, but in no way increased the powers of the General Staff.

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ALTHOUGH Secretary of War Baker has occasionally laid himself open to criticism in the past, yet he has been all the time growing up to his job, if not physically, at any rate in character and experience. He has been willing to learn, and is free from self-sufficiency, which is a great thing in his favor. His visit to the battlefront in France has been of advantage to him and to us. It has vastly added to his stock of experience, it has broadened his views, and has created a stronger bond of personal sympathy between himself and our forces in the field. Moreover, he seems to have created an excellent impression, both in England and in France, by his energy, his good will and his transparent sincerity.

THE CENSORSHIP.

From many sources there is a demand for a modification of the censorship as enforced in the United States The impression is broadcast that there is a lack of sys tem as well as absence of any definite or clear policy in the present methods. During the past few weeks there has been a noticeable tendency on the part of officials at Washington to censor articles submitted to them for approval which contain matter not of material information to the enemy, but of general interest to the American people. No one pretends that censorship is not necessary in a great many matters, but it is a function that should be judiciously exercised. There are great many things that are being accomplished by the various departments of the Government at Washington which if they could be disclosed to the people of the United States would inspire them with a sense of intense confidence and satisfaction with the manner in which this war is being conducted. These matters are probably better known in the Foreign Office at Berlin than they are in the United States, and the knowledge there has brought neither aid nor comfort to the enemy

That a modification of the rules controlling the censorship is probable in the near future is the belief of many who have studied the workings of the system. The rules controlling the censorship of news regarding the activities of the Expeditionary Forces have been greatly changed within a few weeks and the change has had a fine effect on the public mind. If the censorship at Washington is given as complete and as satisfactory readjustment the benefits will soon be apparent.

Will.

BAKER'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

(By Colonel George Harvey in the North American Review War Weekly.)

We regret that the Secretary of War is not more explicit. His announcement that he has created "a War Council within the War Department" is illusive. "The purpose of the War Council," the public has been told, "is to oversee and coordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the War

been told, "is to oversee and coordinate all matters of supply of our field armies and the military relations between the armies in the field and the Warlows between the armies in the field and the Warlows expecially as "all details as to the council are at the pleasure of the Secretary of War."

We are unable to see the utility of "a War Council within the War Department," unless it is the intention of the Secretary of War to destroyv the General Staff, which we do not believe. The purpose for which the War Council has been created, that is, to oversee and coordinate all matters of supply of the armies in the field and the military relations between the armies and the War Department, is the very purpose for which the General Staff was créated and is the recognized function of the general staff of every military establishment. The act of Congress creating the general staff requires that it shall render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War, general officers and other superior commanders, and it shall act as their agents in informing and coordinating the action of officers who are subject to the supervision of the chief of staff. Furthermore, the chief of staff has supervision over all troops of the line, and of all matters pertaining to the command, discipline and administration of the various bureaus, and he performs such other military duties as may be assigned to him by the President. The chief of staff is, or properly ought to be, the organizer of the grand plans of strategy to be executed by the Army commanders in the field, but he also oversees and coordinates all matters of supply to the armies in the field and is the channel of communication between the Army commanders and the War Department, Yet with this existing organization Mr. Baker has created another, his War Council, whose amnounced purpose is to duplicate the work of the General Staff.

It is bad in conception and vicious in execution. It is certain to create friction with the General Staff, lead to a conflict of authority, br

with certain legal responsibilities.

Obviously there cannot be two quartermasters general any more than there can be two secretaries of war. Mr. Baker, with the agility of the resourceful lawyer, meets this trifling objection by recalling General Goethals to active duty as acting quartermaster general and promotes General Sharpe, in fact as well as in law, quartermaster general, to be a member of his privy council. We are not over-concerned about the miceties of subtle technical legalism for in an emergency such as this common sense may well be allowed to brush aside the clogging letter of the law while observing its spirit; but what we do see is that Mr. Baker has put another spoke in the wheel of action. of action.

of action.

The Council of National Defense has been less useful than it ought to have been, because, while it could advise it had no legal power to execute, therefore its recommendations, to be carried into effect, must be referred to the particular department concerned, and the head of that department was the only person who could legally translate the recommendation into the form of a contract or other binding authority. No man responsible for the expenditure of millions, and the even greater responsibility of efficient service, competent to be entrusted with such heavy duties, would affix his signature to a contract without investigation on his own part, with the inevitable result of delay, and often conflet of opinion. sult of delay, and often conflct of opinion.

army and navy Rejuter

EW YORK TIMES,

NEGROES NOT MISTREATED.

Assistant to Secretary of War Denies Stories Widely Circulated.

nies Stories Widely Circulated.

Emery J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, issued a statement last night setting at rest various rumors regarding the use of negro troops and the treatment accorded them. Mr. Scott characterizes as "untrue and ridiculous" rumors that in France only negro troops will be used as shock troops, that negro troops abroad are abused by their officers, that the Germans have threatened to torture to death any negro captured in battle, and that in Columbia Base Hospital there that in Columbia Base Hospital there now are 200 negro soldiers with their eyes gouged out and their arms cut off

eyes gouged out and their arms cut off by Germans, the story going that after the Germans got through with them they were sent back to the American lines and then shipped home.

Mr. Scott says there are no soldiers at the Base Hospital wh ohave been mutilated by Germans, and calls attention to the frequently manifested policy of Secretary Baker of permitting no discrimination in the army because of race or color, cites the fact that negro troops are ngaged in all branches of the service the same as white men, and that there are more than 1,000 commissioned negro officers in the line. Mr. Scott adds that in every reported case of abuse of negroes an investigation has been held and every guilty person has been punished. He also says where local draft boards have shown discrimination against negroes the War Department has ordered the discharge of such boards and, in some instances, has referred the cases to the Department of Justice for prosecution. prosecution

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San Francisco Bulletin, 3/28/18.

Criticising Baker.

ECRETARY BAKER'S alleged shortcomings are getting to be almost as profitable an article of journalistic merchandise as Daniels' used to be. One well known journalist, in a leading article in a popular weekly, makes assertions about Baker which boil down to something like this: (1) Baker hasn't mobilized the industries of the country in such a way as to turn out an adequate supply of munitions; (2) Baker has succeeded in manufacturing munitions five times as fast as they can be carried away in ships.

With such a method of attack Baker would be fair game whichever way the balance had gone. The weakness of this method of criticism is clear enough. Its conscious or unconscious moral obliquity is also clear on second thought. The effect of such criticism, whatever the object, is to discredit Baker. An attempt to discredit Baker's character or Baker's principles would fail, because the public believes in Baker. An attempt to make the public believe that he is inefficient may succeed, because the public doesn't know exactly of what efficiency in his job ought to consist. But if his influence is diminished on the ground that he is inefficient the influence of his ideas will also be diminished. And that is what some people in this country desire.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON.

April 3, 1918.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War:

This story was the result of a suggestion on the part of Mr. Pew of the Committee on Public Information, and he asked me to bring it to your attention upon your return.

BAKER IS ABSOLVED IN AIRCRAFT "YARN"

High Army Officer Blamed for Misleading Tale **About Planes**

CLEARED MYSTERY IS

Secretary Merely Assumed Responsibility, Signal Officers Explain

> Public Ledger Bureau) Washington, April 1

Washington, April 1

The mystery surrounding the misleading aircraft statement issued under the authority of Secretary of War Baker a day or so before he left Washington for France, which has been the subject of Senatorial attack for more than a week, is no longer a mystery to the Senate Military Affairs Committee or to a number of officials in the War Department. To the latter the facts have been known right along, but they have chosen to remain silent so far, even while Mr. Baker was subjected in the Senate to the accusation of doling out false statements to the American people.

Within a day or so several War Department officials are expected to be called before the committee and then, if the body is anxious for the whole story, as are several of its members, it is believed Secretary Baker will be shown to have merely assumed responsibility for statements supported by the word of at least one army officer of high position.

According to facts laid before members of the Military Affairs Committee today, the circraft statement of February 20, published in the newspapers on the next day, which was issued "under the authority of the Secretary of War," was prepared at the instance of officers of the signal corps.

It asserted a shipment of aircraft to France already had been made, and that future shipments would be regular and frequent. The statement created the very definite impression that all the difficulties of aircraft production had been overcome and that it was now only a qustion of ships to transport the planes to the other side. The newspapers of the country eagerly published the statement.

This statement was not only "perilously misleading," as it was described by Senator New, of Indiana, but it was also false. Aircraft shipments had not begun on February 20, and, save for one plane that now may be in France or still on the water, the signal corps has not yet begun to send airplanes to France.

These facts were exposed in several hearings last week, particularly when the committee investigated the false photograph captions announcing that "hundreds of planes have already gone across," which were disseminated to the press by the committee on public information.

It was learned today an officer of the signal corps dictated the February 20.

press by the committee on public information.

It was learned today an officer of the signal corps dictated the February 20 statement to an attache of the committee on public information, who, after writing it, returned it to the officer for correction. Such corrections as he chose to make were made and he attached his initials to it. Then it was placed before the Secretary of War, who ordered it to be issued.

Forwarded by Baker. Sr.

The Evening Zun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Mr. Baker's Day of Glory.

Secretary of War Baker has done a fine thing in going down into the front line trenches and spending a day under fire with the men of the American army. His courage is an inspiration to the soldiers and a lesson to Americans generally.

Nobody can doubt as to the wave of enthusiasm that will be aroused among the fighting men by the simple courage and intimate sympathy with them shown by the high representative of the Government of their country in the field of war. Soldiers will go through fire for leaders who share their trials and perils. They will go to the limit of human possibility for chiefs who are as brave as themselves. Mr. BAKER, we are convinced, by risking his life with the other Americans whose duty brought them within range of 105-millimetre guns has sent a thrill of devotion through the army which will vibrate to the end of the

As for citizens in general, this day of peril and sacrifice should suggest to every one the degree of his duty in helping to win the war. All have not the opportunity to risk life and limb for the country's sake, but all have the means of making some great effort, some generous surrender of ease, or comfort, or profit, for the advancement of the sacred cause of victory. When any one hesitates, let him think of NEWTON DIEHL BAKER, civilian, taking his baptism of fire from the German artillery and machine guns in order to encourage American soldiers and to show how completely the United States Government and people are one with them in soul.

PANNING SECRETARY BAKER

At a movie we attended the other evening Secretary Baker's picture was applauded long and vigorously.

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It ought to have been.

There is no better place to test public sentiment than at the silent drama. There, all classes congregate. This particular audience unanimously endorsed Secretary Baker's administration.

The miserable attempt to belittle, disgrace and humble that worthy official is beneath the sanction of any right thinking person. The present administration was called upon to perform the greatest feat ever accomplished in the history of the world and it was accomplished. We have done within eight months what the other allies never have accomplished, despite the fact that war-

the other allies never have accomplished, despite the fact that warfare was one of their principal occupations. In eight months we saved the world for Democracy. That's enough and its a sufficient defense of the government's war policy.

Mistakes have been made. Secretary Baker is not infallible and more so than the head of any of our great business organizations, and they make mistakes and admit it.

The anvil chorus hit a rubber anvil. The hammer rebounded and knocked them cold.

The great hollar, however, disclosed one well grounded fact, and that is that the American people want to know what's going on and do not regard any one man as Lord God Almighty. The only criticism we could possibly advance against the War Department was too much secrecy relating to matters that did not require secrecy and of which the Kaiser could take no unfair advantage. Secretary Baker's fair, frank and conversational explanations of various matters under discussion could just as well have been divulged a few months ago and thus possibly prevented the honest misconception of others.

We, as a people, however, like to discuss matters and now that Secretary Baker has discussed everything so that we all know the facts, we ralize that he is a real Secretary of War and a man of wonderful ability.

Discussions of the administration of war affairs during the Spanish-American war will not win this war. Let us spend all our knocking energy on the Kaiser and believe in, and uphold our President, who seems to be inspired.

If Secretary Baker is good enough for Woodrow Wilson he is good enough for us and the writer of this editorial is a Republican. Knocking the administration is only playing into the Kaiser's hand and we are not playing that game, by several damsights.

Chicago monning telegra

AMERICAN FORCES BEATING SCHEDULE IN GETTING ABROAD

Far More Men in France Than Joffre or Balfour Hoped For When Here-Flow of Troops to Front Is Doubled Now.

SPEECH BY LLOYD GEORGE WAS MISLEADING IN PART.

Washington Regards Reference to "Corious Disappointment" in than as Putting Unfair Burden on United States.

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Among the impressions produced upon official Washington by Lloyd George's remarkably frank speech before the House of Commons yesterday there is one reaction not altogether pleasant. Regarding the military phases of the address, it is considered to have been well timed and effective. since candor is the surest cure for doubt, and the German advance had created widespread misgiving. The political exigencies the Prime Minister faced in connection with Irish conscription is a domestic problem which must be solved sooner or later, and it is assumed that he chose a time that framed itself as a patriotic emergency in which to put the issue

More Men Than Ever Expectd.

But when he tried to explain away the success of the drive as being, in part, due to the failure of more American troops to be on the ground and added that this fact "had been one of the most serious disappointments from which the Allies had suffered" it is felt that America is being burdened with a responsibility in America has in France a far greater number of men, both combatants and non-combatants, than either the French or British military commissions which came here with Joffre and Balfour last year had planned. This country is well ahead of the programme laid out at that time and each day is continuing to outspeed the schedule. Nor is the absence of certain supplies of any real importance, for the shortages are easily filled by the excess stores from French and British sources, which was the plan the Paris War Council requested we should follow.

To-day we are more than doubling

requested we should follow.

To-day we are more than doubling the flow of troops to France. This is one of the resultants of the direction of the President, after the appeal made by the British Ambassador. And we have made the great sacrifice of abandoning all form of military organization "over there" by accepting the dictum of necessity and brigading our troops with those of France and Britain.

The President's readiness to take this step (one which is extraordinarily delicate and which, if mismanaged, might prove a setback to the strength

ily delicate and which, if mismanaged, might prove a setback to the strength and support of the country's public opinion), was quickened by British acceptance of our plan of a single command. The acquiescence of the London Government to that course was no light matter. Never in her history is a parallel to be found. Her troops have been under the command of foreigners in other ventures, but never when her welfare as a nation was threatened. And in the present instace it is felt by high officials in Washington that she practised a real self-abnegation. self-abnegation.

self-abnegation.

British Mad Sacrifice.

Throughout England to-day the first desire is to protect the French chalmel ports. That was certain to be the consideratum of British command. With the French the desire is equally strong to protect Paris. Obviously, the relinquishment of the supreme control to France indicated a willingness on the part of Britain to work for the best, as Foch conceived that best to be. She made the choice, although it was not lightly choice, although it was not lightly done, for strong nationalistic and military forces were aligned against

done, for strong nationalistic and military forces were aligned against it.

With such a spirit displayed by Britain, with such a display of her willingness to spend all and be all spent for the cause, the President has no hesitancy in accepting the sacrifice that devolved upon America. Although we were just completing the final touches of a corps organization, which was ready to take the field as a unit and to which in a short time it would have been possible to add strength to form a full army, he directed that our men be turned over to the Allied forces as individuals. Now they are being used almost in company strength. Divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions are being disposed among the defending armies and used where they are most needed, losing practically all their identity as a separate military force. In fact, so far is this move being carried that the War Department would not be surprised if soon our men will be often compelled to wear British and French uniforms. Not that this will be a set rule, but where American supplies are lacking the men will be forced to draw on such as are handy, and being parts of the French and British armies they will, it is probable, find it most expedient to be reuniformed in the clothing of their companions, at least until such time as their own reserve stores become available.

Man-Power Daily Growing.

This possibility is admitted new, so that there shall be no loud outery from super-patriots who will insist that the fighting strength of an American soldier is impaired unless he wears an American uniform. The sole thought at this time is to hold and beat back the Germans. If that

can be done in French and British uniforms, in the underdrawers of Lungtungpen that Mr. Kipling wrote about, or in no clothes at all, Washington will be well pleased.

The facts, as Washington views them, are that to-day we are giving in generous measure the one thing that the Allies most want and need—man power. And that measures is being daily increased. The portions of the Prime Minister's speech bearing upon the question of our participaton followed, and were followed by complments to President Wilson on his "dramatic assistance in the emergency." The implication under question was contained in these passages: "In America there is a very considerable number of men in the course of training, and the Allies looked forward to having a large American Army in France in the spring. It has taken longer than was anticipated to turn these soldiers into the necessary divisional organizations. If America waited to complete these divisional organizations it would not be possible for these fine troops in any large numbers to take part in this battle in this campaign, although it migt be very well the decisive battle of the war. it migt be very well the decisive bat-tle of the war.

"Serious Disappointment."

This was, of course, one of the most serious disappointments from which the Allies had suffered. It is no use pretending it was not one of our chief causes of anxiety. We depend upon it largely to make up the defection of Bussia.

tion of Russia.

"For many reasons—reasons perhaps of transport, reasons connected with the time it takes, not merely to train troops and their officers, but to train troops and their officers, but to complete the necessary organization—
it was quite impossible to put into France the number of divisions every one had confidently expected would be there. Under the circumstances we therefore submitted to the President of the United States a definite proposal. We had he advantage of having the Secretary of War in this country within two or three days after the battle had commenced. Mr Balfour and I had a long conversation with him upon the whole situation, and we submitted to him sertain recommendations which we had been advised to make to Mr. Baker and the American Government."

THE ARMY HUSTLERS IN FRANCE.

Since war was declared there has been no busier man in Washington than Secretary BAKER. Even his critics admit that he had no time to look at the clock. His working day included most of the night. But his powers of industry have been taxed more than ever on his inspection tour in France. He has never been so busy. He is all eyes and ears while he reviews the achievements of the American engineers, contractors, and workmen in khaki: At "a port in France" two miles and more of dock front built where was only marsh last October; slips for many steamships already constructed: concrete warehouses completed or going up; railroad tracks spreading in all directions, with a "yard" for thousands of freight cars: all this work of a permanent nature, costing many millions of dollars. Mr. BAKER, guided through the maze and the din, understands the Colonel of Engineers when he says: "I like to come out here once a week, "and see how different things look "from what they did the week be-"fore. I almost lose my way."

After a fourteen-hour day of sightseeing the Secretary of War was still
"absorbing." He must have thought
of the Scriptural mustard seed, and
perhaps the transformations occurring
in the "Arabian Nights" flitted
through his mind. Language could
hardly do justice to what Mr. BAKER
saw. For once he himself was spellbound.

Going into the interior, the Secretary beheld new wonders, wrought by American brains and hands. Immense supply depots, building after building; an icemaking plant, the third largest in the world; a storage warehouse a fifth of a mile long; great aerodromes taking form, with hundreds of hangars; artillery quadrangles and base training camps for troops; a hospital that will have 20,000 beds: and everywhere more railway tracks and sheds, also locomotive assembling and repair shops. These works not all finished, but far along, a race against time. Mr. BAKER says that he " ceased to be an official " in the presence of the American accomplishment, and "thrilled as a citizen with pride and satisfaction ":

These days have been worth my trip across the Atlantic in the information and encouragement which they have given me.

The New York Times

What a spur to patriotic endeavor it would be if every American might see what greeted Mr. BAKER's astonished gaze! He devoutly wishes his countrymen could have his good fortune. He is coming back-it is no reflection upon him to say so-a better Secretary of War. We wonder whether our shipbuilders, our airplane manufacturers, our munition and equipment makers, all the employers, bosses, artisans, and laborers engaged on the great war contracts, would be inspired, stimulated, and speeded up" by such an experience as Secretary BAKER had? On second thought, we know that they would. But this conviction implies that their accomplishments up to this time are not of a character to amaze and impress. In the spectacle of things done there is nothing that suggests magic of achievement. The actual results have provoked the criticism that the work tallied is behind the schedule. Admiral Bowles doesn't hesitate to say so when he frees his mind about shipyard inertia. President Wilson is so concerned about the drag on aircraft production that he has ordered H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and a committee to investigate and report. There has been a vast deal more optimism than performance.

Are we all working as hard, or half as hard, to win the war as the army behind the lines in France? What is the matter? Is it lack of organization, or lack of the true fighting spirit, which can be just as much in evidence in the shipyards and factories at home

as in the base camps or in the trenches in France? Is there proportionately as much patriotism of brain and muscle back in the States as "over there "? It may be objected that the hustlers in France are units in uniform and work at high pressure under the orders of Generals and Colonels and Captains, because they have to. That may explain why they accomplish so much, but it is also true that their hearts are in the work; , they realize the compelling necessity of it, also the symbol of the flag inspires them. They do not count the blows of a hammer or the rasps of a saw, and they actually take little note of the passing of time.

It may be too much to expect that employers and workmen not wearing the army uniform shall do just as much work in so many hours, for there is not the same organization and discipline in civilian industry, even in wartime, as in an army toiling on war bases not many miles behind the battle front. Nevertheless, the workers on war contracts at home should feel the stimulus of the example of their herole comrades who are absorbed in their duty in France; and by workers on war contracts is meant the capitalist as well as the wage earner, the boss as well as the workman. there are faults of organization, they can be remedied; if there is not enough fighting spirit, it is high time there was. Profits are adequate, wages are high, (with liberal pay for overtime,) but the will to win the war is not what it is in France. There is 100 per cent. of patriotism "over there." Why not over here?



DEMS PUT OFF DINNER UN BAKER RETURNS

Party Leaders Await Secretary to Sound Bugle Blast for State Election Drive.

By John T. Bourke.

Due to the fact that War Secretary Baker is "somewhere in France" and is not expected to return to the United States before April 13, the Democratic dollar dinner set for that date will be postponed that he may be present. The tentative date now fixed for the banquet, at which it is anticipated Baker, Governor Cox, Democratic National Chairman McCormick and Senator Pomerene will make the keynote speeches for the Ohio Democracy's state campaign, is April 27. The Cleveland Democratic organization desires that its chairman, the secretary of war, shall sound the bugle call to wake up the workers of the local party machine, who have been sleeping on their oars since they took their trip up Salt river

since they took their trip up Saiv I...

Inst November.

The 1,000 tickets for the dinner to be held at the Hotel Statler have been sold and the committee has under consideration the holding of an overflow banquet at the Hotel Winton the same evening, the speakers going from one hotel to the other to deliver their postprandial orations.

WHY BAKER WAS "JUMPED ON"

It is an interesting circumstance that there was no severe criticism of the Secretary of War Antil Mr. Baker in his annual report opposed the adoption of the bill for universal military training. That is Senator Chamberlain's pet measure and it is ardently supported by Colonel Roosevelt. The moment the Secretary raised doubts as to the expediency of this legislation during the war, the batteries were opened upon him. Senator Chamberlain went to New York and declared that the military establishment of the United States had broken down, that it had "almost stopped functioning." Colonel Roosevelt went to Washington to demand that Secretary Baker must go and that "four-fifths of his subordinates should go." Secretary Baker has gone-to France. Chamberlain will "go"-out of the Senate-and Rooseapril 1918 velt cannot "come back."

> Secretary Baker's admission that the United States has more troops in France than was planned to have there at this time is further evidence of "outrageous inefficiency." We should have a War Cabinet in order to stop this sort of thing at once.

Lan Francisco Stor

Baker's Confidential Clerk Speaks at City Club

Dr. Frederick Paul Keppel, confidential clerk to the secretary of war, told a Boston City Club audience last night that the war department wanted good, vigorous, hard criticism wherever such criticism was needed, saying that when chapter and verse were furnished the department would see what could be done in the way of remedy. At the same time he wondered "whether we as a people cannot by taking thought develop a feeling of fairness and justice in our generalities," adding, "Let us as fair-minded men, when we read discouraging items, see them in the light of the whole of the facts."

Introduced by State Treasurer Burrill' Dr. Keppel began his address with a survey of the relations which had been set up between the community and the army and an account of the work done in the training camps. vigorous, hard criticism wherever such

THE COMMONWEALTH

Agencies Contributing To The Change.

Among the potent agencies contributing to the change in the sentiment and character of the race in the development of the present war, we note:

1. The selective draft which democratized the citizenry of the country, reducing every male citizen, eligible for draft, to the same level, making merit the condition for preferment rather than race or color.

2. The Officers' Training Camp at Des Moines, from which after the most rigid, scientific, military test, more than 600 young colored men, representing the flower of the race, were commissioned as officers in the National Army.

3. The appointment of Prof. Emmett J. Scott, of Tus-kegee, and a worthy representative of the race, as Special Assistant Secretary to the War Department, a position which practically puts a Negro in the War Cabinet of the nation and which acted as a wholesale stimulus to the patriotism of the race.

4. The opening of the doors of the Red Cross Association to Negro memberships and the establishment of independent Negro chapters and units in this hitherto exclusive organization.

5. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the Segregation Law of St. Louis and other offensive measures to be unconstitutional, brought hope and cheer where depression formerly prevailed.

6. The attitude of the War Department under the conduct of that broad-minded Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, towards the enlisted men—the spirit of fair play as exhibited in departmental orders condemning acts discriminating against Negro soldiers.

7. Last, but not least, the loyal and patriotic conduct of the leaders of the race, ably supported by the editors of race journals during the trying periods prior to these noted changes.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW'S WAR WEEKLY

Rifles Galore—And the Best

HEN our best beloved Colonel-for whose quick recovery and good right ear Allah be praisedscolded the Ordnance Department because a certain number of recruits were training with broomsticks, he spoke in haste and, we doubt not, will make right at leisure. And when he comes to do so, with characteristic frankness and generosity, he will be privileged to acclaim the most remarkable achievement in small-arms design and manufacture the world has ever known. The Army and Navy Journal summarizes the results in these words:

During the week ending February 2, 1918, the daily produc-

tion of rifles was as follows:
U. S. rifle, caliber .30, model of 1917, so-called "modified Enfield" U. S. rifle, model of 1903, so-called "Springfield" . . . 1,442

Total production for that week of such rifles was 50,872, or

Total production for that week of such rifles was 50,872, or nearly enough for three army divisions.

In addition, during that week, there were procured daily, either by manufacture or acceptance of rifles already made, 3,868 Russian rifles, making a total daily production of 13,115. The weekly procurement for models of 1903 and 1917 and for Russian rifles was 72,152, which Ordnance Department officials believe was a greater number of rifles than any nation ever produced in equal time. Our weekly production of rifles, ten months after war was declared, was four times as great as the weekly production of rifles in Great Britain after ten months of war (itself an excellent achievement), and twice as large as the production in Great Britain after two and a half years of war.

Daily rifle production by the Ordnance Department for the week ending February 9, 1918, was:

Model of 1917..... Russian rifles 4,435

Production for that week was 46,792 of the models of 1917 and 1903 and 24,400 of Russian rifles, or a total of 71,192.

Since April 6, 1917, the Ordnance Department has manufactured and procured more than 700,000 of the service rifles, model of 1903 and model of 1917. This is 100,000 more rifles than were available at the time of our declaration of war. We have to-day a total of 1,300,000 service rifles. We have in addition 160,000 Krags, 100,000 Russian rifles and some 20,000 Ross rifles, or a total of about 280,000 training rifles.

During January the production of ball cartridges, caliber .30, model of 1906, and of eight millimeter cartridges averaged 7,300,-000 a day.

model of 1906, and of eight millimeter cartridges averaged 7,300,000 a day.

Production has been administered by the Small Arms Division of the Ordnance Department, Col. John T. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, chief. Those associated with him were: Major L. P. Johnson, assistant to the chief; Major J. T. Kenyon, Chief Inspector of Small Arms; Lieut. Col. J. E. Munroe, Chief Inspector of Small Arms Ammunition; Lieut. Col. Charles Elliott Warren, Procurements Section; Major E. A. Shepard, Finance Section; Major Hayden Eames, Production Section; Major M. G. Baker, Purchase Section, and Major L. O. Wright, Engineering Section.

Complaint was made before the Senate Military Affairs Committee that a greater number of British Enfield rifles, then being manufactured in this country, could have been produced during the Summer months. General Crozier and Colonel Thompson frankly admitted this, but insisted that the type was unsatisfactory even to the British and that re-chambering for the superior rimless cartridge and the making of parts to be interchangeable were absolutely essential if American soldiers were to be supplied with the most efficient weapons. The only question had been whether the changes could be made in time, and, having satisfied themselves upon this point, they adopted the course which they knew to be right, without heed to the criticism to which they were bound to be subjected temporarily. That the results fully warrant this judgment, based upon Colonel Thompson's intimate knowledge of the capacity of the two great plants at Eddystone and Bridgeport which had been constructed under his personal supervision, is now ap-

The potential effects are far-reaching. Not only is the American soldier armed with a weapon, superior in range, adaptability and immunity from "jamming," but capable of from 30 to 50 per cent greater quickness in action. That is to say, two men can fire approximately as many bullets

in a given space of time as three men using inferior rifles. This means that equal execution can be done by two-thirds the number of soldiers, requiring only two-thirds as much supplies and, in consequence, only two-thirds as much shipping capacity. When one calculates what this advantage will involve when our soldiers shall be numbered by the million, its magnitude may be comprehended.

Probably the greatest service yet rendered to Mr. Hoover, Mr. Hurley and Mr. McAdoo in their respective spheres is that of General Crozier and Colonel Thompson, pluckily backed up by Secretary Baker; but even more signal and gratifying is the advantage accorded the lads behind the guns. We have not the slightest doubt that our Colonel will rejoice with us in applauding a performance which not only invites but demands hearty commendation.

The "Idealists" and Faith

HERE is a world of illumination in one remark made by Dr. Robert E. Speer in the course of his reply to the indignant censure provoked by his address to a mass-meeting of students at the Columbia University gymnasium. The meeting was held a pursuance of a nation-wide scheme instituted by the Young Men's Christion Association, and was the first of the series in New York. The announced object of the movement is to enlist the students of our universities and colleges in an intensive study of "the issues and spiritual lessons of the war." What kind of effect Dr. Speer's address had upon his audience may be judged from a few expressions made use of by those who felt moved to protest against it. Pro-fessor H. B. Mitchell, of Columbia, says that while the address was marked by much eloquence and power, was insidiously corrupting, both to the will and the intelli-gence, because it breathed throughout the spirit of pacifism and minimized the infamies that Germany has perpetrat the speaker having "one by one matched the accusate against Germany with accusations against our countryor its allies." Another Columbia professor was so disturbed over the mischief such addresses might do that he felt constrained to send this telegram to the man who was to be the speaker at a subsequent meeting: "Dr. Speer devoted half of address before a great Columbia audience to muckraking America. Grievously unfortunate impression. Hope you will counter strongly.' A college president who was present speaks of the "withering and blighting effect of such a speech upon the patriotism of students." And other testimony equally striking might be quoted from the stream of letters sent to the New York Times on the subject.

Dr. Speer was amazed at all this, for it was not at all his intention to do anything calculated to weaken the determination of the country to carry the war to a victorious conclusion. Into the details of his defence however, this is no occasion to interfere; the core of the trouble with him is sufficiently discovered in a single sentence in his statement to the Times:

. requires of the man who would be loyal that he must deny facts or tolerate in America what he is warring against elsewhere comes perilously near to the "insidious disloyalty" of which one of your correspondents speaks.

It is not pleasant to use language of disrespect in reference to a man of unquestionable high qualities and undisputed good intentions; but it is impossible to put this sort of thing in its place without calling it by its right name. It is not merely harmful, or "insidiously disloyal," or otherwise objectionable as to its practical effects in the ways that have been so well pointed out by Dr. Speer's critics. To put it where it belongs, we must plainly recognize that it is muddle-headed. Nobody is asking Dr. Speer to "deny" anything; nobody asks him to say that our courts of justice are famous for their swift and sure efficiency, that our politicians are animated solely by desire for the public good,

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKEK MILE

We welcome back Secretary of War Baker and congratulate him on his safe return. No suppose the safe when he

He went abroad at a time when he could ill be spared, but if his trip bears fruit, that can be forgotten.

The interviews with Mr. Baker are redolent of polite conversational camouflage.

That he returns, as he says, with a sense of pride and confidence at the achievements of the American and allied troops abroad and was much interested in the ruins in Venice from the Hun air raids, and saw King Albert of Belgium and other distinguished personages is not new nor important.

What is needed is that Secretary of War Baker return with all the pacifism he ever entertained out of his system; with a realization of the needs of our allies; with a determination to speed up; with a firm resolve to brush aside commercialism and politics to meet the imperative needs of the hour.

Given these things, the Secretary's trip will not have been in vain.

N.Y. Tribune Editorial

It is not, we believe, a disparagement of Secretary Baker's evident and admirable qualities to say that the events in his absence have demonstrated that his is not the type of mind fitted for the most important post in the Administration.

The officing generally thet you have about as much fight in fact Rabit

"Level,"

Clippy & Carlow

The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

Section

SIXTEEN PAGES

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1918 (Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.)

SYSTEM IN OUR WAR

An Interview with Acting Secretary Benedict Crowell, Who Tells of a Year's Changes in Baker's Department

HE War Department of the United States is no longer a military group. It is a business concern. A year ago we were all emphasizing the fact that the country had undertaken something for which there was no precedent, that everything was different. So it was. But there is as much difference between the methods of the War Department today and those of last Spring as there was between those of last Spring and the activities of 1898. With the ending of the first year of the enterprise, the Government has done what the Congress and the public have insisted all along would have to be done before the country could get its business of armymaking and fighting on a sound basis.

All of which is not a declaration that blunders have ceased and that the War Department has reached 100 per cent. efficiency, for that would be boasting and predicting-two things which went out of fashion in Washington about the middle of the Winter, when the Senate began to reveal to the country that much

> national defense

of the boasting had been hollow and that predictions had not been made good. It is, on the contrary, merely a declaration that the War Department, after a year of struggle and experimentation, has had its great metamorphosis and caught up with the familiar phrase that this is a war of industries and production.

According to supporters of the Administration, the credit for the change belongs to Newton D. Baker, the idealist, because, when he realized as Secretary of War that the whole business could not be put through as a piece of idealism, he called in business experts. He did that from the outset, it is true, but the experts were badly handicapped for a long time by the methods that were not thrown overboard at the start. Now that has been changed, too. Mr. Baker is in France, but before leaving he had things adjusted so that the machinery would run on in his absence. That in itself may be cited as a bit of evidence that things have changed and improved greatly. A year ago practically nothing could be done, no matter

how trivial, without the personal attention and consideration of the Secretary of War. So a good many things did not get done on time, even with Mr. Baker working till midnight seven days a week.

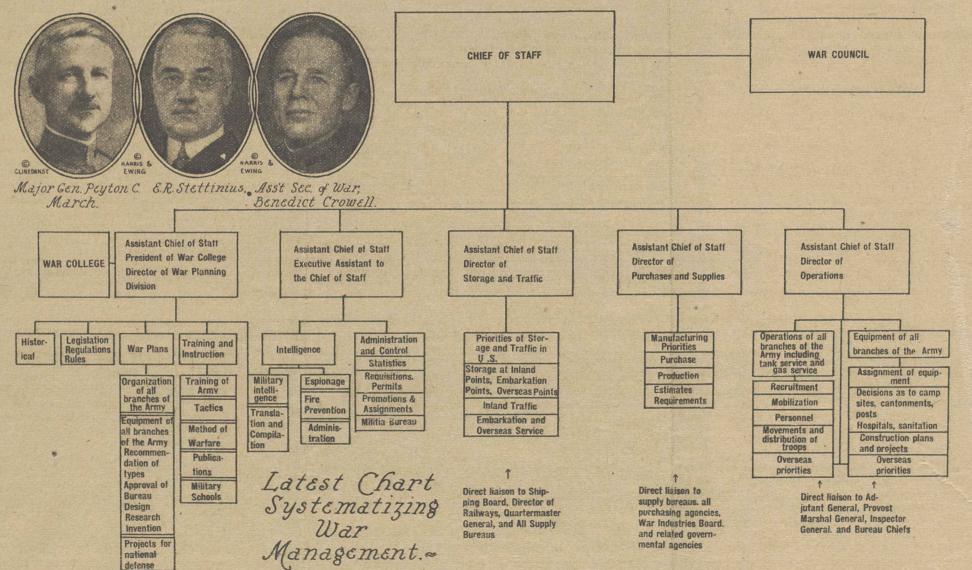
But now it is asserted by those on the inside that the little things and the big things are getting done, even with Mr. Baker abroad and with the Assistant Secretary of War, Benedict Crowell, acting as head of the department. Furthermore, there is more harmony nowadays between the War Department and Congress than heretofore, as is evidenced by the recent arrangement for weekly conferences between the department chiefs and the Military Affairs Committees of the Senate and House.

Mr. Crowell was one of the business and industrial experts called into the department last Fall to help reorganize. It was he who said two or three days ago in an interview that the War Department had become a business affair. He cited the aircraft work of the army as an example.

"A year ago," said Mr. Crowell,

"there were eleven officers, all strictly military men, and about 1,000 privates in the aircraft work. Now in that branch of the war business we have thousands of officers and 100,000 men. But 96 per cent. of those officers are trained business men and engineers from big civil enterprises. Most of them are in military uniform, but that is merely. a matter of form that does not go to the substance of the business. .

" And this change that has come over the aircraft division in its personnel is illustrative of what is being done or has been done by Mr. Baker throughout the department. There is very little about it today that is military, on this side of the Atlantic, except the outward form, the dress and the assumed military ceremonial. Under all that is the same sort of spirit and energy and organization that is indispensable to the successful business enterprise. The great military work of America, the work of the soldiers, is being done in France. In this country we have settled down to the purely business undertaking of produc-



the months of investigation and criticism

not a word of fault was uttered by

anybody with reference to the quality

or quantity of the food supplied to the

soldiers in the camps and cantonments.

Credit for that belongs to General

Sharpe. It was because of the recogni-

tion of that fact that he was made a

member of the War Council, not because

it was desired to find a shelving place

for him. Similar reasons prevailed in

"The War Council was created be-

cause it was necessary to have a group

of experts in the War Department who

would have time to study. Up to the

time of its organization there had been

little time to think about big problems

and do nothing else. Everybody was

rushed with some form of executive or

administrative work. Everybody had

too much detail to look after to be able

the case of General Crozier.

ing men and material out of which to form the armies. We recognize that the operations here and those abroad call for different methods and different types of men."

As a further illustration of what had been done in reorganizing, Mr. Crowell showed the latest charting of the work of the General Staff of the army, a copy of which is here reproduced.

"We have been going through a process of constant change," he said, "and the organization charts of today are very different from those of several months ago. They are growing simpler and the lines are becoming more direct.

"This chart here shows the latest readjustment of General Staff functions and activities. No doubt, improvements will be found for it later on, but it is in effect today as you see it. A very significant change from what used to be is indicated in that line of rectangles under the Chief of Staff, each one representing an Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of a major division of the war work. These divisions, indicated on the chart by the words 'storage and traffic,' 'purchases and supplies,' &c., used to be committees, in which every vital question had to be settled by a vote, with lesser officers having as much power in the matter as their chiefs. Now the Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of one of those divisions, which is no longer a committee, has power to act on his own initiative. His subordinates in the division are his expert advisers on the various problems which he must decide, thus eliminating criticisms in the earlier period of the war that too much time was lost in getting decisions.

"On the other hand, we have not gone to the other extreme of depositing so much absolute power at any one point that we endanger co-ordination or make it possible for any one man to get work or material for his particular part of the task at the expense of some other part. Take the case of smokeless powder as one of many illustrations. Neither the army nor the navy can go ahead and oversupply itself with that necessity regardless of the needs of the other, and both must be regulated and controlled with reference to the needs of the Allies. Such matters are co-ordinated and the supplies for all kept in step with reference to the needs of all by the War In-

dustries Board.

"So, while conferring authority in all places where it is needed to prevent delay and confusion, we have not jeopardized the welfare of the whole for the progress of a part. There is no room for star performers. There can be nothing but team work all along the line. Even when you have gone on up through the Secretary of War to the President of the United States you still find the necessity for team work at the very top, because the President himself must decide every problem of the American Army which is presented to him with reference to the needs of the Allies.

One of the modifications that may be made in this chart of the General Staff in the near future will have to do with that division now in charge of General Pierce, the Assistant Chief of Staff, who is director of purchases and supplies and has authority over manufacturing priorities, purchases, and production based on estimates and requirements. That division, which now leads direct into the office of the Chief of Staff, may later on be short-circuited around the Chief of Staff direct to the office of a new Assistant Secretary of War in so far as its problems have to do with purchases or industrial facilities.

"A bill creating two additional Secretaries of War has been passed by Congress. One of these assistants will have to do with social and welfare activities for the benefit of the troops. The other will deal exclusively with purchases and supplies, and the division of the General Staff now under General Pierce will be made a part of it.

"The direct lines of liaison, or connection, on this chart are as interesting and as promising as anything else about it. They indicate smooth-working co-ordination and perfected team work. For ex-

YEAR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

Less red tape and simpler procedure. More systematic organization in each branch. Adequate power for the division chiefs. Team work among the various offices.

Creation of the War Council as an effective board, which holds sessions

Co-operation with Congress through weekly conferences with Military

Affairs Committees of the Sena'e and House. Proposal to have two more Assistant Secretaries, one for social and welfare work in the army, the other for directing purchases and supplies.

ample, the line of liaison from the division of purchases and supplies is to all supply bureaus and purchasing agencies of the army, to the War Industries Board, and all related Government agen-

"Further co-operation of the War Department, reorganized on a business basis, with those organizations vital to the movement of all equipment to troops here and abroad, is shown by the liaison line from the Director of Storage and Traffic. That line connects the storage and traffic business of the War Department directly with the Shipping Board, the Director General of Railways, and the Quartermaster General.

"Major Gen. Goethals is the Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of storage and traffic, and, as such, has full control over all priority of both storage and traffic at and to inland, embarkation, and overseas points. General Goethals is also still acting as Quartermaster General, a place now not so vital under the reorganization as his office of Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of storage and traffic.

"The other divisions on the chart

thousands of men so well as General Sharpe understands them.

pending from the long horizontal line are practically self-explanatory. But I would like to say a word about the War Council placed to the right of the Chief of Staff. It has been called a graveyard, a place in which to get rid of officers who have failed. Nothing could be further from the truth. That is an unfortunate impression that grew out of the fact that the council was created about the time that General Crozier, as Chief of Ordnance, and General Sharpe, as Quartermaster General, were under examination by the Senate Military Committee, and that both of those officers were then relieved of their administrative work and transferred to the council. They were transferred because they were especially qualified to serve as expert advisers on their specialties. There is no man in the country with better or more scientific and expert knowledge on the matter of ordnance than General Crozier. There is no man in the country who understands the principles underlying the big task of feeding hundreds of

to stand off and get a perspective on the situation as a whole and make a careful, thoughtful study of it. So the need of the War Council became imperative, and Mr. Baker organized it solely because of that need and not to provide a graveyard. "This council is in session every day and is one of the most effective war agencies that the Government has. There is no man on it who does not bring to its deliberations and conclusions some vital contribution to the welfare of the country and the army. It consists of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, General March, Acting Chief of the General Staff; General Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provest Marshal General of the Army, one of the great lawyers who is devoting his life to the military welfare of "It is interesting to recall that in all his country; Generals Crozier, Sharpe, Weaver, and Pierce, and Charles Day, an able engineer drafted from the Shipping Board to render expert counsel to

> War Council. "Of course, I can anticipate your question about red tape-poor, old, and muchabused red tape-without which the army and every other big organization would utterly fail. Complaints of red tape which are always with us come for the most part from men who have just entered the service in subordinate capacities after having been at the head of big industrial and business concerns, where they were more or less independent of the red tape which prevailed in those very concerns, if they were successfully and systematically managed.

the War Department as a member of its

"The only man who is entirely free of red tape that I know of is the man in a business of his own so small that he needs no assistance. The instant he hires his first clerk his red tape begins, whether he, is conscious of it or not. The rule that requires that clerk to be at work at a certain hour or that requires that he make a record of his sales is red tape. And, of course, it is a necessary thing. It grows with the business, and the business of the American War Department has become a gigantic thing, requiring many rules and regulations to save it from far worse confusion and delay than was ever charged against red tape. We have simplified these rules wherever that could be done without destroying their usefulness, and we have cut out much that was outgrown and reduced the requirements for duplicated and overlapping paper work to a minimum.

"All of which, I think, gives ample assurance that we are in better shape to enter on our second year of war than we were at the beginning of the first year. Every process has been improved. Last September the country was loud with its praises of the manner in which General Crowder managed the first draft. He has worked every minute since then to improve on that method, and his plans for the second draft will carry none of the defects of the first. If it develops defects of its own they will be eliminated in their turn, for the War Department is accepting nothing as final or as the last word of perfection in any of its operations. It cannot stand still at any moment during the progress of the war."



By Edward S. Van Zile

EACE? There is no sweeter word man ever spake! It brings us dreams and visions of a time When love shall rule, and all the world shall make Submission to a sovereign sublime; Shall worship God, the Father and the King, Who teacheth us the spirit of this word That Christ proclaimed, and still the angels sing, The whispered hope that warring ages heard.

But, hark, today it falls from traitor lips! The dream it brings is born to blind our eyes; 'Tis as the flag that's flaunted by the ships Where black should wave, or else the pirate lies. Yes, peace we crave, but, in Jehovah's name, 'Tis not for us who would be true to God; 'Tis as the kiss that made Iscariot's shame-The coward's kiss that weaklings give the rod.

NEW BAKER AIDS SLASH RED TAPE HAMPERING WAR

Stettinius and Keppel to Be Assistants in Charge of Vital Department Activity.

EXPECT MORE CHANGES

By CHARLES MICHELSON.

Washington, April 4. - Edward R. Stettinius and Frederick Paul Keppel are to be assistant secretaries of war, the Senate bill providing the two new and important places having been accepted by the House of Representatives this afternoon, with only a modification in salary as a result of conferences.

This marks the beginning of the reorganization of the War Department that was determined on by the Presi-dent and Secretary Baker when the disclosures before the Senate military affairs committee exposed the tangle into which the old red tape system had gotten the establishment under the strain of war preparation.

GETS REAL AUTHORITY.

The selection of Stettinius was a foregone conclusion from his advent into the department as "surveyor general of purchases." That was merely an advisory job, for the man who held it was technically subordinate to the quartermaster general, General Pierce, the purchasing member of the general staff, the war in-dustries board and practically everybody else with real authority over supplies.

was not nearly a big enough job for Stettinius, who, through his membership in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., had become the supplier of England, France and Italy and who was brought into the War Department to keep track of the capacity and production of contractors and to insure that the American army in France got everything it needed from shells to shoelaces.

HOUSE CUTS SALARY.

Actually Stettinius has been assistant secretary of war from the be-ginning of his service. What he surveyed went through as he directed despite his many imposing official superiors. As second assistant secretary of war he will have charge of all tary of war he will have charge of all industrial and commercial aspects of department work. The cut in the salary from \$5,000, as carried in the bill suggested by the President, to \$4,500 will hardly cause him much disappointment. pointment.

Benedict Crowell is still to be first assistant secretary of war. He gets the full five thousand and will have the executive end of the office and will be, as he is now, acting secretary while Baker is away.

while Baker is away.

This leads to the speculation that Baker's trip abroad, which is not to be for long, is only his first journey to the field of war, for the careful division of duties would seem to indicate that frequent and extensive absences would be the rule for the head of the department in the future.

Baker will still determine the questions of broader policy, but the installation of three big assistants will relieve him of all the details. It was the comment in Congress that the

the comment in Congress that the difficulties were the result of one man trying to take care of so many varying problems.

DEAN KEPPEL'S JOB.

In many respects the coming of Dr. Keppel to high government office is Keppel to high government office is the most interesting development of the change. He is dean of Columbia University, secretary and editor of the American Association for Inter-national Conciliation, a Republican and a chevalier of the French Legion at Manney Stating in politics is d'Honneur. Stettinius in politics is a business man.

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MAKE THE SOLDIER HAPPY.

In his new position he is to have charge of all the nonmilitary activity of the soldier. That may not sound like a stupendous task, but under our new system of warmaking it is perhaps as big a job as any of them. The soldiers' recreations, the Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus contributions to his well-being, the Red. C. A. and Knights of Columbus contributions to his well-being, the Red Cross relationship, the army canteens, the development of latent talent and other forms of education for the enlisted man, the morality of the camps will all be in his keeping.

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Raymond Fosdick, chairman of the training camp activities committee, was slated for the place originally, but it was decided that he could not be taken out of his present work.

GOVERNMENT'S MISTAKES NOT MADE TWICE

Baker's Secretary Defends Administration at the City Club

WAR PREPARATIONS ADVANCING RAPIDLY

Troop Shipments Not So Heavy as Desired, But "Continuous"

Frederick P. Keppel, private secretary to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in addressing an audience at the Boston City Club last night, declared that the government at Washington is not making the same mistakes twice, and that, in spite of many obstacles, work is going on with a rapidity which few realize. He said:

'The War Department today has rifles enough for an army of 3,200,000 men, and every two days there are being turned out enough more to suply two divisions.

The men are going across not so fast as we might wish, but the movement of troops to France is steady and continuous, and will continue without interruption

I am glad to say the men today are well fed and well clothed, and considering the large numbers in the cantonments, there is very little sickness. The government is holding nothing back, and reports of deaths and sickness are given to the public regularly. I am sorry to say a report of one cantonment about to be published is far from satisfactory, but we are working to better conditions there.

There has been much sympathy for the thirty odd boys who have lost their lives while training for the aviation service, but when it is understood that the distance flown by these beginners has already been equal to four trips around the world at the equator, the loss of life does not seem so

Much has been said about waste, especially in connection with the building of cantonments, but I know for a fact that the average percentage of profit for contrac-tors was 3 per cent.

There have been three stages down at Washington since we entered the war. At first all was enthusiasm and boundless optimism. Castles in Spain grew rapidly. It was the day of the dollar a year men, and all looked

Then came a period of doubt when we began to wonder whethwhen we began to wonder whether some of the dollar men were worth their salaries (laughter). There came confusion, and weakness began to creep in because of favoritism. It was a period when many "over night majors," as they are termed, appeared, and general pessimism was prevalent. We are an impatient people, and work was not progressing fast enough.

Then arrived the third stage in which we are now.

It is a time of determination to see this war through, and to get together every ounce of our strength for a struggle which may be prolonged.

When it is realized that the government is spending every ninety days three times as much as it did in any one year on the Panama Canal, the stupendous task before us may be appreciated.

More men are already enlisted than the combined armies of '61 and of the Spanish-American war.

When Sherman marched to the sea through Georgia he took sixty eannon with 200 rounds of am-munition for each. Today a well behaved gun will shoot 200 rounds in ten minutes.'

Following Keppel's address latest moving pictures of the Unite States army in training were throw on the screen.

NEW BAKER AIDS SLASH RED TAPE HAMPERING WAR

Stettinius and Keppel to Be Assistants in Charge of Vital Department Activity.

EXPECT MORE CHANGES

By CHARLES MICHELSON.

Washington, April 4. - Edward R. Stettinius and Frederick Paul Keppel are to be assistant secretaries of war, the Senate bill providing the two new and important places having been accepted by the House of Representatives this afternoon, with only a modification in salary as a result of

This marks the beginning of the re-organization of the War Department that was determined on by the President and Secretary Baker when the disclosures before the Senate military affairs committee exposed the tangle into which the old red tape system had gotten the establishment under the strain of war preparation.

GETS REAL AUTHORITY.

The selection of Stettinius was a foregone conclusion from his advent into the department as "surveyor general of purchases." That was merely an advisory job, for the man who held it was technically subordinate to the quartermaster general, General Pierce, the purchasing member of the general staff, the war in-dustries board and practically every-body else with real authority over

It was not nearly a big enough job for Stettinius, who, through his membership in the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., had become the sup-plier of England, France and Italy and who was brought into the War Department to keep track of the capacity and production of contractors and to insure that the American army in France got everything it needed from shells to shoelaces.

HOUSE CUTS SALARY.

Actually Stettinius has been assistant secretary of war from the be-ginning of his service. What he sur-veyed went through as he directed despite his many imposing official superiors. As second assistant secretary of war he will have charge of all industrial and commercial aspects of department work. The cut in the salary from \$5,000, as carried in the bill suggested by the President, to \$4,500 will hardly cause him much disappointment.

Benedict Crowell is still to be first assistant secretary of war. He gets the full five thousand and will have the executive end of the office and will be, as he is now, acting secretary

will be, as he is now, acting secretary while Baker is away.

This leads to the speculation that Baker's trip abroad, which is not to be for long, is only his first journey to the field of war, for the careful division of duties would seem to indicate that frequent and extensive abronces would be the rule for the absences would be the rule for the head of the department in the future.

Baker will still determine the questions of broader policy, but the installation of three big assistants will relieve him of all the details. It was the comment in Congress that the difficulties were the result of one man trying to take core of so many years. trying to take care of so many varying problems.

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EXCHANGE COMMENT

Plenty of Rifles for Army

Dr. Frederick P. Kepple, the able and courteous secretary to Newton D. Baker, the head of the War Department, told an audience at the Boston City Club Thursday night some things that the people of this community, especially those who are reading the Republican and cooperhead newspapers, ought to know about what their government is doing in the war work.

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Among other things Mr. Keppel told

The War Department today has rifles enough for an army of 3,200,000 men, and every two days there are being turned out enough more to supply two divisions.

Now the point in the War Department's position that its opponents have considered most vulnerable and at which they have directed their fiercest attacks was the handling of this rifle situation. Our army was pictured by these pestiferous partisans, more anxious to gain political advantage than to win the war, as about to be thrown against the splendidly equipped enemy armed only with clubs and pitchforks and abandoned old-fashioned rifles. Of course, there is some excuse for the Republican party when it assumes that this is likely to happen, for this is just about what did happen in the Spanish War, conducted by the Republican party, when our soldiers, armed with old-fashioned, black powder, short range Civil War rilles, the curling smoke from which at every shot revealed the whereabouts of the men, were sent against the Spanish troops armed with the latest model, high power, long range, smokeless German Mauser rifles.

The War Department was criticised by these Republicans from their glasshouse because the War Department took a little time to perfect our rifle. The eevnt justifies the time that was. taken, for now our troops are armed with the best and latest type of rifle and there are enough rifles of that pattern to supply more than three million men, or six times as many as. we have trained, and many more rifles are being manufactured than can used by the number of men we are likely to have in the field for a long time.-Boston American.

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY April 16, 1918

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY BAKER

BACK FROM EUROPE

Arrives at Atlantic Port After Six-Week Visit to War Fronts.

TO MAKE BROAD REVIEW

AN ATLANTC PORT, April 16 .- Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, returned to America today, after a journey to Europe impelled by his desire to confer with British, French and Italian military and political leaders regarding his own country's co-operation in the war against Germany, and by his wish also to become intimately acquainted with the American troops under arms in France. On this unprecedented mission the Secretary was out of the country about six weeks.

"I return with a sense of pride and confidence at the achievements of the United States and allied troops abroad that would justify many trips across the water," the Secretary said, as he stepped aboard a train which will take him to Washington.

Promises Review Later.

This was the only statement the Secretary said he cared to make until his return to Washington, where he promised a broad review of his voyage and its results. Those who returned with

its results. Those who returned with the Secretary said they did not doubt that they reflected Mr. Baker's feeling when they said that there was complete optimism and confidence among the peoples of the entente nations that the war would be won.

Apparently in perfect physical trim, with color in his cheeks and eager to plunge into his duties at Washington, the Secretary stepped ashore, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, from the deck of a ship which once sailed the seas as a German merchantman. His trip from Europe had been undisturbed by any submarine which might have lurked in ocean lanes. The weather had been ideal, the voyage a beautiful one, Mr. Baker said.

Members of Secretary's Party.

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Accompanying the Secretary were Maj. Gen. W. M. Black, chief of engineers, U. S. A.; Col. M. L. Brett, ordnance department, U. S. A., and Ralph Hayes, Mr. Baker's private secretary. Questions asked of the Secretary by newspaper men remained unanswered. "Not a word," he said, in reply to queries as to his opinion regarding the Irish situation, aircraft production and the appeal of Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary for the United States, to hurry troops to France. "All I can say is what I have given you," the Secretary added.

Mr. Baker first learned today of the death of Senator Stone of Missouri. "I must express my deep regret," he said.

Left U. S. Six Weeks Ago.

The Secretary left American shores about six weeks ago, arriving at a French port March 10. At Paris he conferred with Arthur J. Balfour, British foreign secretary, and Gen. Foch of the French army. The great engineering feats which Americans have accomplished to accommodate the accumulating arrival of American soldiers in France were inspected by the Secretary.

He toured the American lines of communication, at one point narrowly escaping injury from a German shell. He visited the Belgiam front and met King Albert of Belgium, went to London and was received by King George and visited Premier Lloyd George and visited Premier Lloyd George and American Ambassador Page.

Returning to France, Mr. Baker conferred with Gen. Pershing at American headquarters, approving the American commander's action in placing his troops at the unqualified disposal of Gen. Foch.

Saw Air Raid Ruins in Venice

Saw Air Raid Ruins in Venice.

Saw Air Raid Ruins in Venice.

Early this month Mr. Baker went to Venice, inspecting the ruins caused by Teuton air raids; visited Italian army headquarters and was welcomed at Rome by the American ambassador and the Italian officials. He conferred with Premier Orlando and the foreign and war ministers. Returning to Paris on April 4, he attended the ceremony held in celebration of the anniversary of America's entering the war. He was received by Premier Clemenceau.

The Secretary's departure for America was shrouded in the same secrecy as that which attended his embarkation when he left for Europe and until his arrival here today nothing had been published regarding his voyage.

Secretary Baker's Return. Secretary Baker's safe return to the United States is today announced, with the same lack of announcement of his departure from Europe as marked his start on the voyage abroad. It is highly reassuring to know that he has gone and come in perfect safety. The wondrous German spy system has not availed to mark his movements sufficiently to permit an attack upon him while in transit.

That Mr. Baker brings back with him a broadened and a better view of conditions in the fighting zone is assured. He cannot fail to be more adequately equipped for his heavy task in consequence of his venture into the area of the war. He knows how our men are situated, how they are equipped, what they need, and the part they are playing in the war.

In one respect Mr. Baker's return journey was premature. It would have been more satisfactory if he could have been on the ground during the German offensive. Just where he was when that occurred is not known, for mystery has enveloped his movements for some weeks. He was last definitely reported as in Italy. Possibly he did, in fact, catch a glimpse of the gigantic fight on his way to take ship for home.

Safe as has been this round trip of the Secretary of War, it is not to be recommended for our administrative officials unless duty calls them overseas. The hazards of the voyage are unmistakable. German submarines are still operating, though less successfully against merchantmen than for many weeks. It is not necessary that many of our executive officers cross the Atlantic in order to understand the situation. But Mr. Baker's trip is to be reckoned as a most valuable one, and the American war program cannot fail to be speeded and stiffened in consequence of his experience.



THE EVENING STAR, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.



MR. BAKER INVOKES FORCE FROM NATION AS FIGHTERS STRIKE

War Secretary Says Soldiers Have Made Good; Should Inspire Confidence.

RIGHT ARM IN FRANCE: INVIGORATE BODY HERE

Finds That Only Sad Americans at Front Are Those Who Fear Return Before Job Is Done.

Says U. S. Soldier Has Made Good in France

"The American soldier has made good in France. The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The right arm of America is in France. It is bared, ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States and it must support that arm."

must support that arm."

"Physically our soldiers are robust, strong and healthy. They are well in every other way. Their spfrits are high and their behavior 'most admirable."

"The only sad Americans in France are those who fear they may have to come home for any reason before the job is done."

"The information I went to France to get I got. Undoubtedly the visit will lead to better coperation between the department and the troops in France."

"American engineers ceased being engineers and became fighting men (in the first German drive) in the twinkling of an eye. They hastily chose a commander and fought for several days."

"When one regiment of Amer-

mander and long."

"When one regiment of American boys was ordered to the front their response was a cheer so loud you could hear it over the telephone."

Newton D. Baker returned to the Wai Department today, back from a "great adventure" in war observation like none ever before vouchsafed an American Secretary of War.

He told newspaper men that "the American soldier has made good in France," and said that French and British are high in their praise of the "courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The only sad Americans in France," he said, "are those who fear that they may have to come home a while before the job is done."

Silent on Future Steps.

The Secretary declined any comment upon the present drive or upon further plans for sending American troops, supplies or artillery across the water. Later in the day he was to go to the

supplies or artillery across the water. Later in the day he was to go to the White House to lay before President Wilson detailed information about both the military and political situation he gathered while abroad. He summed up his trip to the newspaper men by saying he had got the information he went abroad to get; had realized more fully the problems of American participation in the war, and said the result would be a closer co-operation between the department and the Army in France.

A score or more newspaper men waited in the picture and relic bedecked anteroom of the Secretary's office for the interview with the returning Secretary. When his secretary, Ralph Hayes, who accompanied him abroad, announced, 'All set when you boys are ready," they filed into Secretary Baker's office, where he shook hands with them and, without waiting for questions, stated: "I just want to say first I am delighted to see the fullness and completeness with which American newspapers are carrying the daily news of what is going on at the front. The completeness of the reports is amazing."

Department Censor Present.

Gen. McIntyre, censor of the War Department, was at the interview, in addition to a few visitors, including Commissioner Louis Brownlow.

When Secretary Baker was asked what was the one outstanding thing Americans at home could do to help win the war he thought quite a while, then answered, slowly:

thought quite a while, then answered, slowly:

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war. The right arm of America is in France. It is bare and is ready to strike hard. The rest of the body is here in the United States, and it must support and invigorate that arm. This means support by subscribing to the liberty loans and by adopting an attitude of confidence in its Army in France, which that Army so richly deserves."

The Secretary looks tired, but alert, His face is bronzed, evidence of the rough and exposed outdoor tours behind the lines he has made. He was attired in a blue serge suit. He talked readily and fluently about all subjects except those connected with military developments and plans, stating that he could not discuss these at present. The story of his trip will be made public from time to time. The present system of giving out casualty lists without addresses will be continued, and he intimated that information he had gained abroad had convinced him that solution of that problem was comparatively simple.

Compares France to Beehive.

Compares France to Beehive.

The Secretary said he was impressed particularly with the extent of transportation facilities, warehouses for supplies and the schools for training our men in special tasks. He compared France to "a beehive full of energetic people." Among the fighting forces, he said, "there are no hours and no limitations upon labor."

He said the condition of our soldiers in France was good. They are well, strong and robust physically; their spirits high and their behavior admirable. Their relations with the French and British are cordial and sympathetic.

Everywhere one meets an American soldier in France, he said, the visitor is met with a smile and perhaps a wave of the hat. He said there is a "health, fitness and wholesomeness" about the American soldier which has been especially impressive.

"The American soldier has made good (Continued on Twelfth Page.)

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

MR. BAKER INVOKES FORCE FROM NATION AS FIGHTERS STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

in France," he continued. "French and British uniformly praise his courage, endurance and soldierly qualities."

One regiment ordered to the front cheered so heartily at the news that the sound of their voices was heard over telephones.

Brigading With Allies.

Speaking of the mooted question of the brigading of American troops with those of England and France, the Secretary said that the practice followed all tary said that the practice followed all along was being followed more generally now—that is, that the Americans now are placed with combatant British and French troops, for training, and if those troops are called into action the Americans go with them. Later the trained Americans may be formed into separate units.

He told how a group of Americans

separate units.

He told how a group of American engineers, during the drive against Amiens, had "ceased being engineers in the twinkling of an eye" and "chese a commanding officer on the spur of the moment and fought for several days."

Busy as the Secretary has been in observations of war making, he had time for gathering information of a political character, and this he will impart to President Wilson alone.

As souvenirs of his trip he did not

impart to President Wilson alone. As souvenirs of his trip he did not display war-making devices, but passed around picture post cards which are sent by Italians to their men at the front, and also samples of loan posters used in Italy. He called attention to one especially.

"That is the most artistic loan poster I have yet seen," he said. "Note the pose of that Italian, ready to exert every force in defense of his country."

Form of Casualty Lists.

The question of the form American casualty lists should take was one of the few on which Mr. Baker exercised his official authority as head of the War Department during his absence. Despite the fact that he went abroad believing the publication of casualities in the detailed form originally used was harmless, he was quickly won over by military men to the view that the method might furnish information to the enemy, and cabled instructions that lists should be limited to names, as desired by Gen. Pershing.

Secretary Baker came back to Washington prepared to bend every effort toward expediting the movement of American fighting men to France. He is not inclined to underestimate the peril of more German successes in the present fighting on the western front, but there is no doubt that he believes the combining of all the allied forces under the command of Gen. Foch will checkmate the German efforts.

The prompt action of Gen. Pershing in placing his men at Gen. Foch's disposal met with Mr. Baker's hearty approval. The French general made a deep impression on the Secretary, who shares fully President Wilson's belief that victory can spring only from a unified command under such a leader.

Visited Battle Fronts.

Visited Battle Fronts.

During his trip Mr. Baker visited England, France and Italy, and saw the battle fronts all along the line. He has been in the American front line nas been in the American front line trenches under fire; once a German shell exploded close to his automobile, and on another occasion he stood in the window of a battered building behind the allied line to watch high-power missiles come howling to tear great craters in a field less than a hundred vards gway.

craters in a field less than a number yards away.

No doubt was left in the visitor's minds of the stimulus given French spirit by the arrival of American fighting forces in France. Mr. Baker was given repeated proof of the amazing degree of comradeship that has sprung up between the American and French soldiers and the Americans and the civil population among whom they move daily.

Differences of language have not hindered this friendship in the least. In trains or street cars, in barracks, in rest rooms, Mr. Baker saw for himself the cheery greetings and the complete understanding between them. Where the tongue fails, sign language is quickly devised. France has taken the Americans to her heart and they are responding in kind.

The whole vast project of American operations was mapped out before the Secretary. It represents one of the greatest undertakings any nation has ever engaged in, and even to the man under whose hands have passed all the plans it was amazing because of its bigness and the thorough, workmanlike way in which Gen. Pershing and his officers are doing their great job.

Task's Magnitude Astounding.

The figures of the task are astound-ag. Those who went with Mr. Baker

over the whole complicated system that is being set up say that its size cannot be grasped except when it is actually seen. In the single item of warehouses for American supplies in storage behind the lines an almost unbelievable project is being rapidly completed. If all the warehouses were strung together they would stretch from Washington to New York as one vast vault of war materials in reserve.

reserve.

Hundreds of miles of railway have been laid, docks and jettles constructed, until today transports have made the round trip to France in sixteen days, against sixty or seventy it took so often during the winter.

Mr. Baker returned more than ever confident of the capacity and ludgment of Gen. Pershing for the great burden of responsibility he is bearing. The American commander is said to be developing and broadening even as the army he is building is expanding.

Big Bavarian Officer Held Prisoner by Col. Douglas MacArthur; French Honors

Members of Secretary Baker's party on the trip to Europe brought to Washington new details about the exploit of Col. Douglas MacArthur, the former War Department censor, who recently joined a French company in storming a trench and coming back with a prisoner. Going with the French by special permission, the colonel was missing when the action was over. He missing when the action was over. He soon reappeared, leading a big Bavarian officer by the ear with one hand and swinging a riding whip with the other. Col. MacArthur, who is chief of staff of one of the American divisions, was decorated with the French cross of war for the part he played.

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS ABOUT U. S. TROOPS

Problem Baker Will Now Have to Solve

NEED OF A DAILY STATEMENT

Pershing Probably Not Aware of Conditions on This Side — Damaging Effect of Fragmentary Reports Through Correspondents — Germany Getting Location of Troops.

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

[Copyright, 1918, by New York Evening Post Co.] Washington, April 16.—Secretary Baker will be back at his desk in a day or two, and one of the things he must strighten out at the very beginning is what news the American people shall have about the American troops in France. In the last few days, especially, the United States has learned more about the number and location of American troops through the German official statements than through the dispatches from France. Furthermore, there has been no official refutation of the extravagant declarations from Berlin concerning the alleged repulses to American forces.

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The correspondents at the American headquarters have been permitted to send dispatches showing that the American troops have been giving a splendid account of themselves, but the necessity for an official communiqué issued either from Washington or American headquarters abroad every day is beginning to grow apparent. Many of the military men here would like to see such a statement issued, especially as an offset to German claims, which, when published without refutation, constitute a menacing pro-German propaganda, but thus far the War Department has adhered strictly to the wish of Gen, Pershing that all news about the American forces be given out through the censorship abroad.

But there is accumulating evidence that Gen. Pershing is not aware of conditions on this side of the Atlantic and the damaging effect of fragmentary reports issued through a variety of correspondents. While the latter can be depended upon for details an official statement of the military value of the enemy's activity and that of our own troops it is felt by experts should come from American headquarters under the signature of Gen. Pershing or an officer assigned to that task.

Indeed the censorship at Gen. Pershing's headquarters is hard to understand. While zealous to protect the information as to the location of certain American divisions, the censors nevertheless permit story after story to refer to the exploits of "a private from Boston," or a "Massachusetts regiment" or "a Connecticut soldier" showing conclusively that a New England division is engaged. Yet it is forbidden to announce that such a division is at the front line.

GERMANY GETTING THE FACTS.

Germany is learning the location of American divisions through the capture of American prisoners and a close study of the German official statements in the last few days will disclose to the American observer exactly where some of the American divisions are placed on the fighting line.

Apparently the Germans are only guessing at the size of the American forces that have been put into the fighting since the German drive began or are basing their statements on estimates of prisoners, but it is worthy of note that every German dispatch puts the number of American troops in the fray at more than 220,000. This would indicate that the published stories of 100,000 Americans in the fighting line given out a week ago were very conservative.

One fact stands out clearly: The American troops are more of a factor in the reserve army and more of a factor in the resistance to the German army than has been revealed in the dispatches from Gen. Pershing's headquarters. As the situation on the western front grows more critical, it is confidently believed here that more American troops will be brigaded with the British and French. American fliers are using machines of foreign make, and while American battleplanes would have been an immense help at this time, the best information available here is that the American forces are well protected in the air.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS AWAIT BAKER'S RETURN.

Secretary Baker's return undoubtedly will mean a number of important military decisions. Many things had to be left to his consideration. Particularly is it hoped that he can smooth out the difficulties that have arisen over the casualty lists. The latest plan suggested is that the War Department give out the names

and addresses, but omit the dates on which American losses occur. As several divisions of American troops will have been engaged, and since they come from various parts of the country, it will be impossible for Germany to check up on her advantages or disadvantages in a particular day's fighting, as might have been the case under the system in vogue before Gen. Pershing insisted on the publication of names only.

The military experts here believe that the importance of news from the American front is underestimated at Gen. Pershing's headquarters. The battle of Jutland was a newspaper victory for Germany, but actually a triumph for the British navy. With that incident vividly in mind, the demand is growing here for a revision of the censorship at Gen. Pershing's headquarters, so that the American people may know exactly what is happening in their ranks abroad.

The Evening Post

New York, Wednesday, April 17, 1918.

It is intimated that one of the subjects which Secretary Baker will at once take up is reports from the army in France. We get press dispatches, and we have official returns of casualties, but we have nothing like a headquarters communiqué on operations. Has not the time come when our army chiefs in France should do as the French and English do, and make regular reports on what is going on in the sectors held by American troops? The German attack on our line near the Meuse was reported by the correspondents to have been repulsed with heavy losses. Yet a German news agency, referring to the same encounter, declares that the Americans lost many in killed, wounded, and prisoners. We remain skeptical about this, but why have we no authorized official report? In the matter of reverses, as well as of successes, the American public desires to know the truth, and is entitled to have it. The number of our soldiers now in France, and the part they may soon have in the fighting, furnish a sufficient reason, it seems to us, for beginning official reports from Gen. Pershing's staff.

"Our Soldiers in France Have Made Good; Working Like Bees, Eager for Battle, Physically, Morally Fit," Says Baker

The following quotations are from a stenographic report of an interview granted by the Secretary of War to the newspaper men yesterday and are issued with his consent:

Discussing impressions he had gathered

in France, Mr. Baker said:
"So far as our own forces are concerned, any man who goes to France will have an increasing sense of admiration for the magnitude, the thoroughness, and the speed with which the American Army has done its work; and by that, of course, I refer chiefly to its organization of means of communications, lines of supply, its warehouses and distributing facilities, the schools organized for the training of the special arms and the special officers. You get the impression of the American Army in France as a beehive of the most energetic people, and everybody is doing his job with enthusiasm and success. They know no hours and no-limitations on labor; the question is to get the most done possible and the amount done is an amazing story.

Men Physically and Morally Well.

The condition of our soldiers in France is a thing that I am very happy to have an opportunity to tell in the widest possible way. Our boys are well physically—big, strong, robust, and healthy—and they are well in every other way. Their spirits are high; their behavior is most admirable; their relations with the French people and the French soldiers and the British soldiers, to the extent I saw of them, were cordial and sympathetic. The healthfulness and wholesomeness about the American Army over there is perfectly splendid."

Praised by French and British.

"The enthusiastic expression of all those who have been on the battle line is that they 'want more.'"

"The American soldier has made good in France, and French and British mili-tary authorities and critics uniformly praise the courage, endurance, and soldierly qualities of the Americans.

"The only sad Americans in France

are those who, for any reason, fear they may have to come home before the job is done—officers and men alike. They of course want to come home when the job is done, but just suggest to anyone that he might be sent home because he possesses some information that might be useful, and it almost breaks his heart.

Eager to Go to Front Lines.

"The boys receive the information that they should prepare for duty at the front with the greatest enthusiasm; one regiment of engineers ordered out cheered so loudly that you could hear them over the

"The information I went to France to get I got, and the picture of the actual application of all this effort, and I am appreciation of all time enort, and Fram now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of cooperation that the War Department in America can give to that Army that would not have been possible without the visit to the actual field of battle. It will understally lead to a yeary much better undoubtedly lead to a very much better cooperation between the department and the Army in France.

The Big Thing to Do at Home.

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war—support it financially, support it in sentiment, belief, confidence, and courage. The right arm of America is in France, and it is bared ready for action and striking hard. The rest of the body is over here and we must sup-port and invigorate that arm, and that means subscriptions to the Liberty loan, and it means the adoption of the sort of confidence in our Army in France which its own activities justify and deserve.

Keeping a True Perspective.

Between a nation trained to the ways of peace and one trained to the ways of war there is a vas difference, a fact which the people of the United States are in position to realize more fully than those of any other first class nation. Viewed in the light of our unpreparedness a year ago what we have done in the intervening months is enough to make the world marvel. When history completes its record critics of our war program will be answered for all time.

It is not denied that there has been lost motion and we have made minor failures, but they are utterly insignificant when compared with what we have accomplished. The average person canont comprehend the extent of our preparation. The hundreds of thousands of men we have trained for the army, the millions we have listed for service, the billions of dollars we have raised and the difficulties we have overcome in nationalizing the railroads, in building ships and in other directions have called for a wealth of resources and an abundance of energy that no other nation on earth could supply.

The changes wrought during the year have been so vast and so radical that it has been difficult to maintain a correct perspective. We have not appreciated the significance of the things we have done. We have not realized the tremendous demands upon our leaders. Without doubt we have been tempted to place too low an estimate upon their capacity, being deceived by the criticisms of persons with narrow views or with political ends to serve. Among those who have been attacked none is more certain of ultimate vindication than Secretary of War Baker, who has just returned from Europe where he went to familiarize himself with actual conditions in the entire western battle front.

Next to the president, he bears a greater responsibility than any other in this country, and he is measuring up to his job. He will live to confound the last of his critics and posterity will know him as one of the big men this country has produced,

hugal bords

Baker Under Fire. Headline. He got used to it before going over.

U.S.M

By Barney Oldfield

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VERY hour of every day in the year

the cry for good roads in America continues to gain in volume. Ninety per cent is due to the motorists. Many states have responded magnificently, while others have shown a woeful neglect. Baker while others have shown a world hegister the demand on the railroads has been so heavy that many industries are suffering severely. Farmers are likewise suf-

have trouble with the sparking system. trouble is mostly in No. 1 cylinder others never give trouble. No. 1, how will fire for a minute or longer, but then begin missing and continue until it caltogether. No improvement has been by garage men. I have had valves greaned and cleaned spark plug, changed removed carbon and put in new piston without improvement. Will you advise respectively.

I think your troubles with No. 1 cylinder are due either to over-feeding of oil. which shorts the plug, or to No. 1 coil and commutator segment, Why not try interchanging the cils to see if the coll



interchanging the cils to see it the last of the last of the last fault, or get a known good coil and last of the last of the

supply of France.

It takes one of our transports over 100 days to make the round trip between America and this country. French soldiers were lent to help build the cantonments that are now constructed, and lack of labor, Mr. Whitney declares, has prevented the other cantonments' completion. He adds that there is "no labor with which permanently to establish the line of communication between the sea and the American sector." He should have continued that, in November, the ship carrying most of the rainbow division's equipment had to put back when not far from her home port; that the equipment has, so far as anybody seems to know, not even yet arrived; that the men possess only thirty-six rounds of ammunition each, and that, as an example of our land transport facilities, when, in December, this division made its first change of base, it had to do so in a snowstorm, with only thirty-six motortrucks.

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All authorities agree that artillery is the vital essential in trench warfare, and that to send infantry into action without adequate artillery support is to send it to fruitless slaughter. Yet the Pershing expedition landed in France last summer without a single piece of artillery of any sort; what artillery we now possess we got from the British and French, and, according to Congressman Miller, many of our "batteries," as late as December, had not even a gun to train with.

The Lewis machine gun having been rejected, after England had proved its worth and its owner offered it to us for nothing, we have almost no others; and a United States major general told the head of our ordnance departement that if he put any of the Benet-Mercier machine guns on that major general's ship, they would be thrown overboard, because they belonged not on a battlefield, but in a jewelry shop. We have, as Mr. Whitney points out, no reserve of rifles; some of our men are still armed with Springfielda, Most of our ammunition is drawn from our allies, and the war department has rejected an officer's invention of a celluloid cartridge case that disappears in the charge's explosion. Until Italy could sell us no more, we, who have bragged thru Baker so loudly of our aeroplanes-to-be, were buying aeroplanes from Italy, and now, at one of our chief aeroplane schools, there are so few aeroplanes that each pupil's every lesson in practical flying lasts only ten minutes. Finally, I am informed on good authority that, when our troops aero four chief aeroplane schools, there are so few aeroplanes that each pupil's every lesson in practical flying lasts only ten minutes. Finally, I am informed on good authority that, when our troops took over their first permanent trenches, their hospital equipment was so Inadequate that 100,000,000 francs' worth had to be bought from the French; and that, at l

And it's up to you, Mr. Citizen, to make Mr. Baker make good.

Quickly.

Unless, as is devoutly to be wished, central European economic conditions are binding the wrists of Teutonic military activity, then, in my opinion, the military situation is bound soon to be more serious than it has been since the eve of the Marne; more serious than since that moment when, in 1914, the German advance guard paused in full view of the towers of Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur, rising from the highest hill in Paris.

Belgium, Montenegro and Servia are lost. Greece has been mismanaged and Rumania betrayed. We have tried to cajole Japan—and falled. Russia is in collapse; Italy is still invaded. The English, excellently organized as an analysis and unsurpassed as fighters, will not be likely still further to lengthen trackline or to serve under a supreme commander of other than English birth. France, heroically fighting to the ultimate ditch, strains her man-power to the breaking point. The central empires, their western armies encouraged by eastern victories and reinforced by eastern troops, are anxious to press to its last effort their supreme western drive.

It is at such a time that American troops have been assigned to do battle; and the American troops—brave tho they prove themselves, eager and determined—are not yet, as a whole, properly prepared for the job.

For that, your thanks—and theirs—is due to the American secretary of war, Well—

There is stiff a chance to win. A good chance—better, I believe, than the

There is stiff a chance to win. A good chance—better, I believe, than the Germans'. But one only. That chance lies within America's grasp.

Will America accept it?

Or will America continue fondly to trust to a war administration that began with bragging promises of the impossible, and is ending by deserting its army—your army—in the hour of need?

AKER TRIES TO COVER BLUNDERS N. A. MAN SHOWS

Censors News to Hide Facts U.S. Lack of Equipment in France

By Reginald Wright Kauffman

Special Correspondent of The North American Accredited Correspondent with the United States Army in France

IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, France, March 16 .- In so far as is proper, I want to try to get to the American people the truth about the present state of the American military effort in France.

Not what Secretary Baker says.

Not what is said by the apologists of Baker.

But the truth

Last spring Secretary Baker gave our people and our allies to understand that we should have troops in France, and presumably fighting, "before the

In due time, the snow flew; but no American troops were fighting.

Our allies grew restless, and "in continuation of their training, as a nucleus for the instruction of later contingents"-I quote the official communique-'some battalions of our first contingent" went into "the first-line trenches of a quiet sector.'

You heard about that-at last. And you heard about the German raid.

Then, for well-nigh two weeks, you heard, in effect, nothing more.

Our allies again began to ask, quite naturally, when Secretary Baker was going to make good. You began to ask it, too-the American public as represented in congress.

Thereupon Secretary Baker said we had "a fighting army in France."

After a French general had told his troops of our troops' activity, and even mentioned the scene of it-after the Boches had raided our trenches and demonstrated their knowledge of our presence there, about two weeks after we had gone in-a second lieutenant, Guy T. Viskniskki, of the military censorship, informed newspaper correspondents, who are the only means you've got here to tell you about your boys, that no official announcement of this historic date would be made and no unofficial announcement permitted.

The correspondents charged that this policy of silence was intended to cover Baker's bluff, and to make the already deluded believe that the November communique was a lie-that we had a "fighting army in France" at the time Baker said we had-that, in short, our troops that had gone into the trenches "in continuation of their training" had remained there ever since as a fullfledged warring force.

That accusation was not denied.

Whereat, the correspondents renewed their protests; and, about three days later, on February 5, this official statement issued:

"American officers have been authorized to state that the sector of the

"American officers have been authorized to state that the sector of the western front taken over by the United States army is in Lorraine, to the northwest of Toul."

That released some of our news stories, but any correspondent that then gave dates did so in defiance of the censor's orders.

Now, concerning affairs in the American army in France:

What did Mr. Baker promise? Wriggle as he may, he intended to convey the impression—and once it was conveyed, never denied it—that we should have a self-supplied army fighting this winter.

In how far has he made good?

In the first place, what we have fighting is not an army. As armies go, nowadays, it isn't even an appreciable fraction of an army.

In the second place, neither the fighting units nor those still in training are being supported as Mr. Baker promised they should be.

Mr. Baker said that we were to clothe our own men.

General Pershing has arranged to buy 200,000 uniforms—from England!

Mr. Baker said that we were to feed ourselves and not eat the scant food of war-worn France.

U. S. MEN OUTCLASS HUN VETERANS, SAYS BELL

Baker Camouflages to Hide Errors Now Kevealed on U.S. Front

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Our army is eating French vegetables—and the French people know it.

According to Mr. Whitney, our troops have but five days' advance rations.

Mr. Baker implied that we were to have adequate transport, by sea and land, and to supply our own labor, instead of depending on the depleted labor

supply of France.

It takes one of our transports over 100 days to make the round trip between America and this country. French soldiers were lent to help build the cantonments that are now constructed, and lack of labor, Mr. Whitney declares, has prevented the other cantonments' completion. He adds that there is "no labor with which permanently to establish the line of communication between the sea and the American sector." He should have continued that, in November, the ship carrying most of the rainbow division's equipment had to put back when not far from her home port; that the equipment has, so far as anybody seems to know, not even yet arrived; that the men possess only thirty-six rounds of ammunition each, and that, as an example of our land transport facilities, when, in December, this division made its first change of base, it had to do so in a snowstorm, with only thirty-six motortrucks.

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Thanks to this sort of thing, what is the state of the training?

"Many of our troops are not yet trained," said Mr. Miller; and he was right. They have been dumped into what the French of all the rest of the country have long called the dirtiest department of France, and they have been shackled by the sort of treatment we have just been talking about. Training and morale have both suffered; the one thing that has not suffered is the splendid and inherent national fighting qualities of the American man. There is a small force in the field, sent there, as we have seen, to save Baker's face. Perhaps an authority best put the case when he told me:

"We shall be lucky if we have an effective

And it's up to you, Mr. Citizen, to make Mr. Baker make good.

Quickly.

Unless, as is devoutly to be wished, central European economic conditions are binding the wrists of Teutonic military activity, then, in my opinion, the military situation is bound soon to be more serious than it has been since the eve of the Marne; more serious than since that moment when, in 1914, the German advance guard paused in full view of the towers of Notre Dame de Sacre Coeur, rising from the highest hill in Paris.

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WAR SACRIFICES URGED BY WEEKS

Twelve Hundred Hear United States Senator on "Speeding Up the War."

Faces Strong Question Barrage and Emerges Victorious at Olympia Theatre.

"Speeding Up the War," a lecture by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts was heard by fully 1,200 people in Olympia Theatre last evening. It proved one of the most interesting lectures held under the auspices of the New Bedford Forum. The senator was warmly welcomed and then subjected to a question barrage, from which he emerged smiling, unshakened and victorious.

Rev. F. A. Wilmot, the chairman, presided.

"How long will it take the United States to be in position to fight the enemy?" was the opening question.

"We are fighting the enemy today," replied Senator Weeks; "but not with a million men. We are fighting with our navy, and are providing the allies with many things which they could not get otherwise."

"If the government can conscript our young men, why can't it conscript the wealth of the nation?"

"It can," replied the senator, "if it is considered wise. But it must be dere in mediantion enthurises we de-

is considered wise. But it must be done in moderation, otherwise we do not have money to go into new enterprises and to provide employment for the population, and there will be no money with which to contribute to Red Cross, Liberty Loans and war savings. If you go beyond a certain point, you do great harm. When we raised, for the first year of the war one and one-half billions more than any other country has raised, it was the opinion of the majority in congress that we had gone as far as we opinion of the majority in con-ss that we had gone as far as we

gress that we had gone as far as we should."

"Couldn't the government go to conscripting the idlers, the men who never work? I am sure that in this town alone there are 2000 men who never work," said a man in the gallery.

"I am in entire agreemnt with my friend in the gallery," responded Senator Weeks. "A great many men are leeches upon the country, and if there is any way to make them earn their living, I'll vote for it."

The next questioner asked if the government would not be better prepared, if all men holding government positions had honorable discharges from the army or navy. The senator replied that he thought such a requirement would have some effect. He reminded the questioner that veterans were given preference under the civil service law.

"How can men work on shipbuild-

the railroads. His remarks in full on the railroads was any better; and also what was the most efficient weapon in fighting its your opinion about a combination of the Allies, working as one?" asked Julius Berkowitz.

Senator Weeks replied that they couldn't, in New Bedford; that it would be necessary to send them where ships were being built.

Gideon H. Allen asked if the speaker thought the government should demand more than 31 per cent. of excess profits.

"There is a great difference of opinion upon that point," replied Senator Weeks. "I am not sure that the English method is not the desirable one. The effect of that is to enable individuals to earn all the profit they incompatency."

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The railroads. His remarks in full on the railroad bill are given elsewhere on this page.

"What is your opinion about a combination of the Allies, working as one?" asked Julius Berkowitz.

"With a capable superior at the head, that would be the way to handle it." replied the senator. "As far as we are concerned, General Pershing has unlimited powers."

The lecture was preceded by the usual half hour song service, under the leadership of Rodolphe Godreau.

Rev. F. A. Wilmot read a notice issued by the Building Trades council, calling upon mechanics to volunteer for work in the submarine.

Senator Weeks replied that the situation only of official was any better; and also what was the most efficient weapon in fighting the most officient weapon as to know if the submarine.

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dustries have become adjusted to the new conditions, the income tax may be raised somewhat."

Baker's Efficiency.

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"I would like to ask whether you consider Secretary Baker efficient," said the next speaker.

"Mr. Baker is a very able man in many respects," replied Senator Weeks. "He is one of the finest public speakers I ever heard. He is prompt in many actions that he takes. I do not consider him wonderfully efficient, however. I engaged in a discussion a few days ago, and if my friend gets a copy of my speech, it gives my estimate of Mr. Baker."

"We read," said Dr. Garry den. Hough, "that many of the best citizens in the country are giving their services to the government; and we also read that many of the alleged best citizens are grafters. Which is true?"

true?"

"The first statement is true," said Senator Weeks, promptly. "The services of those men were much needed by the government. It brought about a condition which under ordinary circumstances would not have been wise, because some of the men who were making purchases for the government were actively interested in those products. But in those cases, they withdraw from having a part in the purchase. In my opinion, the grafting that has been done is negligible." The statement was greeted with applause.

Health in War Camps.

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"What is the condition of health in our army camps throughout the United States?" was the next query.

"The question cannot be answered generally," replied Senator Weeks.

"One of the greatest mistakes made was in not providing for hospitals for the National uard camps at the beginning of the war. They were not provided until the men were in camp—400,000 men in 16 camps. In some camps, they got along pretty well; but in others, the situation was alarming. At Fort Worth, Texas, where the National Guardsmen of Texas and Oklahoma were encamped, a total of 25,000 men, there were 8000 in the hospital last November. The hospital was made for 800 men, but it had 1800 men there at one time. It had dno hot water, or steam heat. Somebody ought to suffer for that neglect, because the commanding officer notified the war department in September, that there would be a great deal of sickness. It was the 13th of November before any action was taken to rectify the situation. Gradually those conditions are being rectified, and at present there is no alarming amount of sickness."

The Railroad Bill.

Clifton W. Bartlett asked the sneak-

The Railroad Bill.

The Railroad Bill.

Clifton W. Bartlett asked the speaker's opinion of the railroad bill.

Senator Weeks replied that the railroad bill which had been passed since he left Washington was the most important legislation with which congress ever had to deal. He said he noticed that the senate had voted against turning the railroads over to the government without a time limit, which indicated that the railroads would be turned back to the corporations eventually. He believed the government would continue to control the operation of the roads, but that it would maintain a difference between rates and operating charges sufficient to induce capital to go into the railroads. His remarks in full on the railroad bill are given elsewhere on this page.

A Pen Sketch of Senator Weeks When in Action



From The North American Review's War Weekly.

values?" asked a man in the gallery. "The impression of those who own lands is that they are pretty well taxed now," replied the senator. "A national tax upon real estate would be a doubtful experiment."

The Post Office Problem.

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"Are we to expect the same coal situation next winter that we have this winter?" asked Asa Auger.

"Unless plans are made this spring to get additional coal into New England," replied Senator Weeks, "conditions will be worse; because ordinarily the coal dealers have a considerable reserve supply in the spring, and this has been practically all used up this year."

The next and last questioner who was allowed a chance at the lecturer improved the opportunity with a double-barreled question. He wanted to know if the submarine situation was any better; and also what was the most efficient weapon in fighting the submarine.

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A Nation Unprepared.

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"Having put the men where they could be trained," continued the speaker, "congress turned to providing the financial resources. It costs about as much to build a battleship today as it did to fight a war a hundred years ago. Every weapon used is an extravagance. We fought the Civil war for less than \$4,000,000,000; whereas for this war, including loans to the Allies, congress has appropriated \$21,000,000,000. The \$4,000,000,000, which congress decided to levy in taxes is one and one-half billions more than was ever raised by any country in the world. Then we proceeded to issue bonds, and provided for treasury certificates, and for war savings, the latter a new method, which has my entire approval. I besides the man who owns a governwar savings, the latter a new method, which has my entire approval. I believe the man who owns a government security is going to be a more thoughtful citizen. There is \$2,000,000,000 to be raised in these war savings certificates; and you ought to urge your friends and neighbors to make their small savings in this way."

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Speaking of the money that is being spent upon ships Senator Weeks said:
"When I was young and innocent, I used to urge the development of a merchant marine, but it was like a voice crying in the wilderness. Now we see the navy taking ships that ard needed for other purposes. The merchant marine is the crux of the whole situation, as far as we are concerned. We have to get our men overseas and provide for them. I was glad to heav that statement read about the necessity for workmen in the shipyards. We ought to have 500,000 men building ships, whereas we have only about one-third of that number. We will be enormously delayed, unless we can built ships faster than at the present time. It is as important to get men to go into the shipyards for the next six months as to get them to go to the firing line. It is shocking to find ourselves in the situation we are in as far as ships are concerned.

After speaking of congress' insurance provisions for the men in service, Senator Weeks took up the question of food. "I wish to say," he declared, "that even if making a price upon any article of food is a mistake, the activities of Mr. Hoover have been a good thing for this country. We have been self-indulgent, and we have not commenced to make any sacrifices yet, as a people. If we can bring ourselves to a realization of our extravagance, and save the excess for the government, we will have done a good thing for the government in this time, and for ourselves in the future.

"We put a price of \$2.20 a bushed upon wheat. Rye and barley are worth 25 per cent more, so they are feeding wheat to the stock in the Dakotas, and selling their rye and barley. If you fix prices upon one thing, you ought to fix it upon the others. Hoover told me five months ago that he was going to take the job, but that he expected that in six months he would be a ruined man, as far as his reputation was concerned; and I think he is feeling pretty blue now

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WAR SACRIFICES **URGED BY WEEKS**

Twelve Hundred Hear United States Senator on "Speeding Up the War."

Faces Strong Question Barrage and Emerges Victorious at Olympia Theatre.

"Speeding Up the War," a lecture by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts was heard by fully 1,200 people in Olympia Theatre last evening. It proved one of the most interesting lectures held under the auspices of the New Bedford Forum. The senator was warmly welcomed and then subjected to a question barrage, from which he emerged smiling, unshakened and victorious.

Rev. F. A. Wilmot, the chairman, presided.

"How long will it take the United States to be in position to fight the enemy?" was the opening question.

"We are fighting the enemy today," replied Senator Weeks; "but not with a million men. We are fighting with our navy, and are providing the allies with many things which they could not get otherwise."
"If the government can conscript

with many things which they could not get otherwise."

"If the government can conscript our young men, why can't it conscript the wealth of the nation?"

"It can," replied the senator, "if it is considered wise. But it must be done in moderation, otherwise we do not have money to go into new enterprises and to provide employment for the population, and there will be no money with which to contribute to Red Cross, Liberty Loans and war savings. If you go beyond a certain point, you do great harm. When we raised, for the first year of the war one and one-half billions more than any other country has raised, it was the opinion of the majority in congress that we had gone as far as we should."

dustries have become adjusted to the new conditions, the income tax may be raised somewhat."

Baker's Efficiency.

"I would like to ask whether you consider Secretary Baker efficient," said the next speaker.

"Mr. Baker is a very able man in many respects," replied Senator Weeks. "He is one of the finest public speakers I ever heard. He is prompt in many actions that he takes. I do not consider him wonderfully efficient, however. I engaged in a discussion a few days ago, and if my friend gets a copy of my speech, it gives my estimate of Mr. Baker."

"We read," said Dr. Garry den. Hough, "that many of the best citizens in the country are giving their services to the government; and we also read that many of the alleged best citizens are grafters. Which is true?"

"The first statement is true," said Senator Weeks, promptly. "The services of those men were much needed by the government. It brought about a condition which under ordinary circumstances would not have been wise, because some of the men who were making purchases for the government were actively interested in those products. But in those cases, they withdraw from having a part in the purchase. In my opinion, the grafting that has been done is negligible." The statement was greeted with applause.

Health in War Camps. "The first statement is true," said

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Health in War Camps.

"What is the condition of health in our army camps throughout the United States?" was the next query.

"The question cannot be answered generally," replied Senator Weeks.

"One of the greatest mistakes made was in not providing for hospitals for the National uard camps at the beginning of the war. They were not provided until the men were in camp—400,000 men in 16 camps. In some camps, they got along pretty well; but in others, the situation was alarming. At Fort Worth, Texas, where the National Guardsmen of Texas and Oklahoma were encamped, a total of 25,000 men, there were 8000 in the hospital last November. The hospital was made for 800 men, but it had 1800 men there at one time. It ha dno hot water, or steam heat. Somebody ought to suffer for that neglect, because the commanding officer notified the war department in September, that there would be a great deal of sickness. It was the 13th of November before any action was taken to rectify the situation. Gradually those conditions are being rectified, and at present there is no alarming amount of sickness."

The Railroad Bill.

Clifton W. Bartlett asked the speaks.

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A Pen Sketch of Senator Weeks When in Action



From The North American Review's War Weekly.

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WAR SACRIFICES URGED BY WEEKS

(Continued from Page Six.)

tail them to other men, and the other men may make mistakes. They have made some serious mistakes; and one of them is in relation to coal. That there would be a shortage was patent last July. The industries were running at a much higher rate, and a shortage of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 tons was certain; yet steamers were taken from the coal-carrying service and sent to Europe. It was Secretary Daniels's business to do it, but it did decrease the New Englahd coal supply. I went to the shipping board and to the advisory commission, and tried to persuade them that somebody must provide ocal, or the plants in New England would have to close down. It indicates a situation that will develop where there isn't a planning board. This closing order was very ill-timed. I am confident that it was done without serious consideration, and it has done ten times as much harm as good.

"You have been closed down on Mondays. We have been depending upon laboring men to subscribe to war loans; but if his pay is cut by the reduction in working time and his expenses go on just the same, how is he going to provide money to purchase war savings stamps? It is going to materially effect the subscriptions to war savings certificates, and possibly the next issue of Liberty bonds."

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Senator Weeks said with regard to housing conditions, that men had gone to some of the big shipbuilding plants, and returned home as soon as they had earned their transportation back, because there were no decent housing facilities. "That," commented the senator, "is a good illustration of the value of a planning board that is going to look ahead six or eight months and get ready.

Wanted: More Powder.

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"On the question of powder. Our capacity is not more than one-half our needs, if we have a million men; and half of what we have is mortgaged to the Allies. We did not commence to build until December or

gaged to the Allies. We did not commence to build until December or January.

"If we are in eror on thes things, it is due to organization rather than personal work, as some of the best men in the United States have given their experience and time in government service. Hoover had 8000 people working without salary, and only about 1000 with salary.

"The committee on military affairs, of which I am a member, has been investigating the war department. I want it understood that it was not for the purpose of crucifying anybody, but to find out where we were not doing our best and to try to jack the service up. Some of the things the department has done are commendable, and others are not. One of the things to commend is that there is not a reason for criticising the food anywhere, either here or in France. That is something we have never had before in war.

"I want to impress upon you that we are in the greatest conflict the world was ever in; and that we do not appreciate the difficulties before us, and the sacrifices we have got to make. If the war continues, we have got to make sacrifices beyond anything we have contemplated. Doing our bit isn't enough; we must do our best!

"We have between 30,000 and 40,-

ing our bit isn't enough; we must do our best!

"We have between 30,000 and 40,-000 New England boys upon the battlefront tonight. They are ready to make their sacrifice, perhaps the final sacrifice. They are our friends and kinsmen. What kind of people are we, sitting back here in comfort, if we do not do everything possible to maintain them and uphold them? We would be neglectful of them, unjust to ourselves, ungrateful to our country. I hope that you will all take that home, and try to do a little more than you have in the past."

CDEARES ---

The Only Evening Paper in Cleveland With Associated Press Dispatches. CLEVELAND, O., MARCH 14, 1918.

BAKER'S "REVELATION"

Secretary of War Baker, in asking President Wilson's approval of his plan to visit France and England, wrote that it was impossible to secure "a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection"; that "the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves"; that "it will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps"; and that "it may be that I can suggest betterments as the result of our experience here, where great encampments have been built up and a most wholesome and helpful environment provided with the co-operation of all the helpful and sympathetic agencies which the people of our country have placed at our disposal."

Accordingly, the President sanctioned the secretary's absence from his post, expressing a belief "that it will add to the morale, not only of our forces there but of our forces here, to feel that you are personally conversant with all the conditions of their transportation and treatment on the other side," and likewise that "it will be serviceable to all of us to have the comprehensive view which you will bring back with you.

Immediately after Mr. Baker's arrival in Paris it happened that Hun bomb droppers made one of their raids over the city with unusual success in killing and maiming residents of all ages and both sexes. Whereupon Mr. Baker issued a statement to the French public, saying:

"It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by an enemy who wages the same war against women and children as against soldiers.

Evidently the secretary's trip abroad is bound to result in benefit to civilization's cause. It may not serve to induce himand through him his chief-to lay aside the beautiful thoughts of environments, betterments, sympathetic agencies, uplifts, vision and ideals in general long enough to give some practical attention to battalions, ships, airplanes, wharves, warehouses and other mundane matters. But it must, indeed, prove of value to an official apparently incapable of acquiring information otherwise than by personal experience and so unversed in the war's actualities, even at this late date, as to find any exhibition of Hunnish methods "a revelation."

BAKER BACK, PROUD OF U.S. WAR RECORD

Speedy Trip Home Made on Former German Ship.

HURRIES TO CAPITAL

AN ATLANTIC PORT, April 16 .- Supremely confident of the final outcome of the war, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, personal representative in Europe for the past six weeks of President Woodrow Wilson, returned to the United States today. Mr. Baker left immediately for Washington to make a personal report to his chief. He arrived on a former German liner which was taken over by the United States as a transport. The trip home was without incident.

"I return with a sense of pride and confidence at the achievements of the United States and allied troops abroad

that would justify many trips across the water," the secretary said as he stepped aboard a train which will take him to Washington.

The war secretary was admittedly impressed with the general seriousness of the situation now confronting the allied armies. But he was plainly optimistic over the inevitable result.

Must Hurry Airplanes.

Members of the secretary's staff who accompanied him declared that his investigations have been most thorough and that he will make a number of specific recommendations to the Presi-

It is understood that the secretary has been deeply impressed with the necessity of the United States hurrying up its aviation program.

The secretary also will make certain very important suggestions in connection with the American artillery arm of the service. More and more ma-chine guns of the Browning type are to be rushed across to arm the American soldiers who are to take their places on the battle front at once. In addition certain types of heavy artillery which have proven their worth on the battle front are to be constructed here and sent overseas.

Baker Praises Pershing.

The secretary and his staff had only The secretary and his stan had only the warmest praise for the work of General Pershing and his army. The action of General Pershing in tender-ing to the allies the entire American strength for use as the supreme war council saw fit was pointed to as the best evidence of the disinterested posiwhich the United States has assumed in the war.



WAR MINISTERS

Ohio, Both Faced Enormous Probutives Putting Behind Them Proth Organized Winning Armies.

the letters in rapid-fire sentences. During the same time he was answering the questions put to him by the news-

TWO GREAT SECRETARIES OF WAR.

EDWIN M. STANTON AND NEWTON D. BAKER, BOTH OF OHIO.

When Stanton was once convinced that a man was a good patriot and an efficient servant he stood by him with the firmness of the everlasting hills and neither popular clamor nor private entreaty could shake his resolution. Bayard himself was not more chivalrously faithful to the men who make good than is Baker.

He's Delievering the Goods.

So it is not likely that Newton D. Baker will consider himself ill-used beyond all his predecessors in the War Department by the personal attacks which have been and are now being made upon him by his partisan enemies. He is too well acquainted with history to make any such mistake. He knows that Stanton, who has been canonized as the great war minister, was subject to like fierce assaults.

Nothing is easier than to pick flaws in the gigaartic energies of the War Department. But the flaws are not the vital fact. The vital thing is that Baker has made the nation a war power of the first magnitude, eclipsing any other nation in the word in the variety, scope and effectiveness of its war machinery. It has gained such momentum in moving toward successful war that no earthly power can stop it short of victory over the enemy. the letters in rapid-fire sentences. During the same time he was answering the questions put to him by the newspaper men.

For all-round, two-fisted, roughand-ready, catch-as-catch-can wrestling with work, he daily performs the most astonishing exhibitions ever seen about the State, War and Navy building.

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One Who Had It. A Home Cure Given By

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HOW HE CUIT TOBACCO



TWO GREAT WAR MINISTERS

Stanton and Baker, Both From Ohio, Both Faced Enormous Problems, Both Tremendous Executives Putting Behind Them Prodigious Amounts of Work, Both Organized Winning Armies.

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By EVERETT SPRING.

HE State of Ohio has the distinction of furnishing the nation two of the greatest war ministers of modern times, Edwin M. Stanton and Newton D. Baker. Both were lawyers, and when they assumed the duties of Secretary of War had very little knowledge of mili-

It was upon Mr. Stanton that Abraham Lincoln leaned with the most absolute confidence, and President Wilson would not think of parting with the

services of Mr. Baker. These two Ohio men, Stanton and Baker, in their personal characteristics are as far asunder as the two poles. The former was blunt, bluff, rugged and ferocious, the latter suave, polished and persuasive. One used the bludgeon, the other the rapier, but both obtained results.

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When on January 20, 1862, Edwin M. Stanton accepted the position of Secretary of War, he set about, with untiring zeal, with energy unsurpassed, with executively ability hardly ever equalled, with a fearlessness that gained for him the respect even of his enemies to reorganize our armies, to infuse new spirit into commanders and to turn defeat into victory. While others despaired, he hoped and worked. He gave up his life to the labor he was called to perform. He recognized nothing as impossible, which might be done to help the cause of his country. In what he credered to be done he spared nobody; in what he did he certainly never spared himself. To him more than to any other one man we owe the downfall of the rebellion, and the new era of peace and prosperity that dawned upon us when treason was overthrown.

Great Army Organizers.

Great Army Organizers. Stanton gathered up in his strong hand the myriads of ignorant volunteers and still more ignorant generals, and molded them into the finest army the continent ever saw prior to that

Newton D. Baker started with next to nothing in the way of a military establishment. On the first day of April. 1. ... the Regular Army comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men, the National Guard, in Federal service, approximately 3,783 officers and 76,713 enlisted men, and the reserves 4,000 enlisted men.

There were also at that time approximately approximately 3,783 officers and 76,713 enlisted men.

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There were also at that time approximately 2,573 officers in the reserve, but as these were on inactive duty they cannot properly be considered in estimating the strength of the army of the United States at that time.

On the 31st day of December, 1917, the Regular Army consisted of 10,250 officers and 475,000 enlisted men; the National Guard of 16,031 officers and 400,900 enlisted men; the National Army of 480,000 men, and the reserve of 84,575 officers and 72,750 enlisted men. In other words, in nine months the increase has been from 9,524 officers to 100,558 officers, from 202,510 to 1,428,650 men.

men.
During the war with Spain, the army of the United States at its maximum strength aggregated 272,000 men and officers. The army now in the field and in training is, therefore, roughly six times as great as the maximum number under arms in the Spanish-American war

The total number already in the military service is one and a half times as large as any force ever mobilized by

large as any force ever mobilized by this ration.

No army of similar size in the history of the world, has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly.

In addition to this enormous task, the War Secretary has had to establish in France hundreds of miles of new railroads, large camps and base hospitals, docks and ports of disembarkation for hundreds of thousands of men, and make provisions for the comfort, health and general well being of the army.

A larger task than Stanton ever accomplished.

Baker a Human Dynamo.

Baker a Human Dynamo.

Baker a Human Dynamo.

Mr. Stanton was unceasing in his labors and turned out an immense amount of official business, while Mr. Baker is a human dynamo. As an illustration of his capacity for macerating routine work a single instance may be mentioned, which well shows the manner of man he is. On one occasion upon being interviewed by newspaper men, it was noticed that on a pile on his desk before him was several hundred unsigned commissions of newly appointed army officers. He was attaching his signature to these commissions as fast as he could write. Facing him across the desk was a messenger, who picked up the commissions as fast as the were signed and dropped them, unblotted on the floor.

At his left was his secretary, reading the day's accumulation of mail. At his right was a stenographer, to whom the secretary was dictating replies to

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There is a great deal yet to be done. There is a great deal to be learned about the best way of doing it. We are engaged in the war of wars. Nothing like it is recorded in history. In size, and in the variety of its requirements it stands alone.

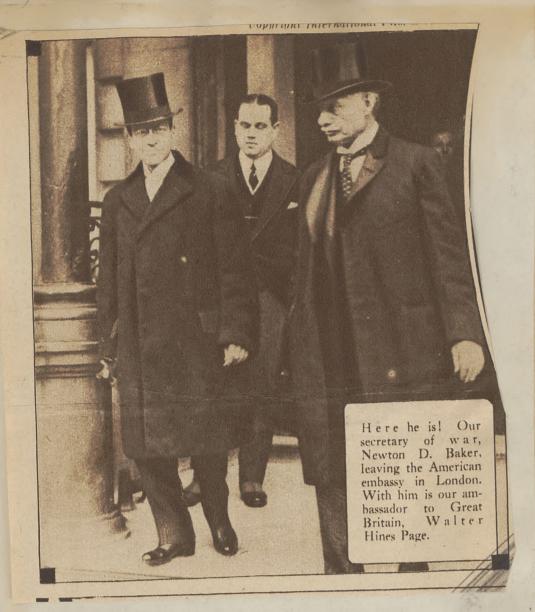
No wonder that such a man as Newton D. Baker has enemies; it will be one of his chief titles to historic renown that among those enemies were all the enemies of his country.

No single man, except President Wilson, deserves a larger share of the national gratitude or will fill in history a more honorable place in the story of this great war than Newton D. Baker. No man ever sacrificed more completely to the performance of patriotic duty every energy of his mind, every hour of his time and every instinct of personal ambition.

There are great works whose propor-

ambition.

There are great works whose proportion can only be judged from a distance, and it may be years yet before the part which Mr. Baker played in the history of the Wilson administration can be properly appreciated. But not many years will pass away before men recognize him as one of the greatest organizers in all history; as possibly the greatest of all war ministers; the tremendous impelling force that gave vigor to American arms.



apr. 127/18

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

Secretary Baker Reports to Congress.

Secretary Baker Reports to Congress.

Secretary Baker appeared before the House military affairs committee on Tuesday and gave his observations about our Army abroad.

He expressed the highest praise of the American Army, unstinted tribute to the excellence of the allied unity and military strategy, and supreme confidence that the allies will win the war. He reviewed in detail impressions and facts he gained from his visit to the European front, but refrained from disclosing whatever plans he may have under way for increasing the size of the Army. Secretary Baker impressed upon the committee the magnitude of the work being done by Americans abroad, dwelling especially upon their expansion of transportation facilities and the construction of enormous storage and ware houses.

Mr. Baker declined to touch on the subject of Army legislation and will appear before the committee later in this connection.

Secretary Baker praised General Foch, whom he described as a modest man, not given to hasty speech.

"You will find that I am not given to compli-

speech.

"You will find that I am not given to compliments," General Foch said in effect to the American Secretary of War, "but I want to say that every one of our officers speak in the highest terms of the Americans under arms here."

Secretary Baker also appeared before the Senate military committee and gave the members the results of his observations. His statements were along the general lines of his talk with the House committee.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

SECRETARY BAKER IN FRANCE

Secretary of War Baker arrived at a French port on March 10, according to a cable message from Paris on that date. The following statement was issued in Washington concerning Mr. Baker's visit abroad:

For some time Secretary Baker has desired to visit the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces. He sailed from an American port about Feb. 27. Secretary Baker has not determined the length of time he will remain in France but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the Ameri-

remain in France but his stay will be long enough to enable him to make a thorough inspection of the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military officers. It is expected that not only will Secretary Baker visit the Americans, but his inspection tour will cover construction projects, including docks, railroads and ordnance bases now under way back of the American lines. The Secretary's visit is military and not diplomatic. It is essentially for the purpose of inspection and personal conference with military officials. The Secretary of War is accompanied by Major Gen. W. M. Black and Lieut, Col. M. L. Brett, U.S.A., and Ralph Hayes, private secretary to Mr. Baker."

Mr. Baker's, visit was prompted by "reported cablegrams and letters from General Pershing urging that I visit our Expeditionary Forces in France" as Mr. Baker stated in a letter he wrote President Wilson on Feb. 12, the text of which was made public on March 12. Secretary Baker, in writing to ask the President's consent to his making "a hurried visit to France for an inspection trip, with a brief visit to Paris and London," stated: "As our plans have gone forward I have come more and more to realize the need of an actual inspection of ports, transportation and storage facilities and camps of our overseas Army. Of course, we are constantly having officers of the several Armies returning from France with information and recommendations; but they frequently serve only to illustrate the impossibility of securing a complete view of the situation by any other course than a personal inspection. In addition to this, the relatives and friends of our soldiers are deeply concerned to know the conditions under which these soldiers live and the environment in which they find themselves. It will be of importance if I can give comforting assurances as the result of an actual visit to the camps; and it may be that I can suggest betterments as the result of our experience here where great encampments have been built up, and a most w

Feb. 22.

Secretary Baker's voyage to France, on board a U.S.
Navy vessel that was part of a convoy, was enlivened by
a submarine scare and on the night of his first day in
Paris he endured the experience of a German air raid
over that city. He called on Marshal Joffre and in company with General Pershing visited Premier Clemenceau,
Ambassador Sharp and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Sergt. Patrick Walsh, U.S.A., one of the heroes of the
German raid on the Toul sector, to whom was awarded
the Cross of War with Palm, has been selected as orderly
to Secretary Baker.

to Secretary Baker.

Secretary of War Baker has a diplomatic way of explaining the Berlin bulletin in which a great victory over American troops is claimed in the St. Mihiel sector, where our forces are known to have gained a decided advantage. He attributes the contradiction to "a confusion of despatches," whereas Premier Clemenceau the other day remarked as to a similar case: "In France we call it lying."

24 Horlas

NEWS OF AMERICANS

SECRETARY BAKER is back in Washington after spending six weeks with the fighting armies in Europe.

What he learned abroad, matched to what he knows of conditions here, gives basis for hope:

That no time will be lost in adjusting the method of announcing casualty lists so that the home address will accompany the name of each American wounded or killed in France.

That official announcements will be made regularly and promptly of the actions in which Americans are engaged in France.

At the start it may have been necessary to omit addresses. That was when our men were located on one short sector only. Now they are at many points of the line. It is difficult to see what information addresses could give the enemy, particularly if the date on which the man was wounded is omitted.

The present system of announcing casualties gives anxiety to all who have relatives in the army. If that is of advantage to the men it will be borne cheerfully. But evidence piles up to indicate no good purpose is served by it. Correspondents are permitted to speak of actions by "a regiment from New York" and describe exploits of "a private from Kansas."

Washington should issue an official communique on the action of the American army in France. These communiques would serve as an official refutation of exaggerated reports of American reverses issued officially by Germany.

American soldiers have been able to give a splendid account of themselves, as is shown in the dispatches correspondents have been permitted to cable from France. These dispatches are reliable as a record of details. But in indicating the military significance of any action they cannot have the weight of an official government statement.

German government communiques, as a result, gain a credence here to which they are not entitled. Unrefuted, they constitute a menacing pro-German propaganda in America.

The United States should not make the error of the British who permitted their triumph in the naval battle of Jutland to be heralded abroad as a victory for Germany.

Many Americans who read that Pershing offered 100,000 men to be brigaded with French and British regiments under command of Foch imagined this was the number of fighting Americans now available in France. That number did not include those now on the American sectors. The number so engaged has not been announced at Washington or by General Pershing.

Germany, meanwhile, announces repeatedly that the number of Americans now at the front is 220,000.

Americans at home do not want any announcement either of actions or casualty addresses which would endanger lives or handicap the army. But they do want assurance that suppression of information is not a result of stupidity in censorship, or lack of understanding at Washington.

may 1918

The PULLMAN PORTERS REVIEW

SECRETARY SCOTT

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is one of the few men in the national administration who does not fear lack of precedents to do those things which make victory for the Allies over the Huns certain. As this is written Mr. Baker has just returned from the war zone getting first hand information as to the needs of our troops, and the desires of our Allies. The ruthless submarine campaign did not deter him from taking the trip overseas which other boys underwent to get "over there." This is an example of his personal courage.

It required personal courage of a far greater element for him to defy the prejudices of the South and enlist the service of a Negro in his administrative staff and appoint Hon. Emmett J. Scott as his Special Assistant Secretary to handle the many complex problems arising from the utilization of the blackman's forces in the mobilization of America's fighting strength

Mr. Scott is a most happy selection as a representative of the race. His intimate contact with the big men of the country, black and white, gives him an understanding of the problems to be faced, possessed by few men in this country. As secretary of the great Tuskegee school and the right hand man of the lamented Booker T. Washington, he has a clear grasp of the Negro's inner feeling.

of the Negro's inner feeling.

A native of the South, Mr. Scott understands the advanced thought of the representative Southern white people. He understands the North. Than him no man knows how the Northern white man desires to see the Negro given every opportunity to prove his patriotism. In a peculiar and trying position it is his duty to see that the counter opinions of the nation are neutralized and that no friction arises in protecting the rights of the blackman.

Since his appointment Mr. Scott has appeared as the representative of his chief and the administration, in all portions of the country. His utterances have been marked with the calmness and dignity that befit his position as a near cabinet officer and the entire lack of criticism from the press, white and black, is the best indication of the right man in the right place. Not only does he consider the black soldier, but as in a recent speech of his he indicates a unity of all the forces as necessary to win the war, when he says:

"And, finally, let me say a word or two concerning the civilian's duty to Our Country in time of war. These men who go out from among us to the battlefields abroad, with the pressure of a mother's kiss upon their lips-with fond good-byes ringing in their earsto make, if need be, the supreme sacrifice-they deserve from us, who are left in safety behind, the most loyal and practical support that it is possible for us to give. What can each one of us do, men and women alike, to lessen their hardships and to make certain Our Country's victory over an autocratic and defiant foe? These men and millions of others, serving in the unyielding and determined effort to make the world safe for democracy, shall need food to nourish and sustain their bodies, clothes to keep them warm, and an immense quantity of war materials and weapons with which to successfully fight Our Country's cause. This equipment must be furnished in a constant stream by the Government, of which we are an important part.

It should be regarded by each of us a rare privilege and as a sacred duty to give liberally of our substance, of our time, of our talents, of our energy, of our influence, and in every other way possible, to contribute toward the comfort and success of our fighting units and those of our allies across the seas."

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER AND GENERAL PERSHING INSPECT POST

BRIGADIER-GEN. FOULOIS AND LT-COL. KILNER MEET PARTY

Daring Maneuvers Performed in Air by Scores of Planes While U. S. War Chiefs Enjoy the Exhibition.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, accompanied by their respective staffs, today visited and inspected our post.

The party also included Major-General Black, Brigadier-General Atterbury, Colonel Boyd, Colonel Conner, Lieut.-Colonel Brett, Mr. Hayes, Secretary to Mr. Baker, Captain Baker, Major Palmer, war correspondent, Elmer Roberts, Associated Press, Wilbur Forrest, United Press, and E. P. Orr, International News Service.

Upon their arrival they were met by Beigadier-Gen'l Foulois, Chief of the American Air Service in France, Lieut-Col. Walter G. Kilner, Commanding Officer of the post, and their staffs. The visit of the notables was the most noteworthy event in the history of the post and one which teft impressions upon the members of the command that will ever be remembered.

It was an imposing array of authority that greeted the spectators as the two men, who are the guiding geniuses of the American army in France, entered the grounds of the post

The bright, expectant countenance of Secretary Baker as he passed through the post did not once betray the weight of the burden that has been thrust upon him, and only when he gave reply to questions or expressed opinions did it become evident that he was the power directing the gigantic enterprise of making war with the most powerful military machine the world has known. And in contrast with the happy, buoyant smile that lit up his face was the stern, soldierly countenance of General Pershing. One felt, after seeing that swiftly penetrating gaze from his all-seeing eyes, the gray cropped mustache over closely compressed lips, that there stood the personification of the glorious traditions of the American army, and one who would lead the soldiers of the United States to final victory

As a feature to the visit of the distinguished party, a great program of Aerial entertainments was provided by Colonel Kilner and Major Carl Spatz, officer in charge of training. Scores of air craft soared aloft, some at dizzy heights and others, like great swallows, just skimming the tops of barracks and hangars. And,

as a climax, Major Spatz and Lieuts. Post and Faunteleroy darted into the air and in the small, swift "chasse" machines presented an exhibition of aerial combat that was thrillingly

Before departing Sec'y Baker said he was exceedingly pleased and delighted with what he had seen in his short visit. From the moment he noticed the planes escorting his train, he has been impressed with the fact that things are being done here which will greatly encourage those in the States who are striving to make the Air Service effective.

"I want to warmly congratulate Gen. Foulois and Col. Kilner," Sec'y Baker added, "especially Col. Kilner, your commanding officer, on the high standard of efficiency at this post. It has been apparent on all sides and it is indeed highly gratifying and encouraging."

EDITORIAL

Ed. E. Leake, Editor. Entered in Woodland Postoffice as Second-class Matter

Collier's Efforts To Create Dissension, Suspicion and Distrust In Secretary Baker Would Be Funny If Not Treasonable

In a recent issue of Collier's Weekly it was announced that "Collier's Weekly is in this War!" Meaning, we presume, that all its energies would be devoted to a determined effort to win, the war.

Commenting on the editorial which carried this announcement, we declared that "SO FAR AS WE OB-SERVED, IT HAS NOT PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE OR AN EDITORIAL COMMENT WITHIN THE LAST YEAR, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH APPEAR-ED TO BE TO HELP WIN THIS WAR." That chal-

lenge still stands.

We have before us the issue of March 23rd. On its editorial pages the only reference to the war and its purposes is a defense of its correspondent, WYTHE WILLIAMS, WHO CONTRIBUTED TO A PRIOR ARTICLE ENTITLED NUMBER AN BATTLE OF 1917," A COMMUNICATION SO OF-FENSIVE TO FRANCE THAT IT PROVOKED A CABLED REPLY FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER, in which it was denounced in unmeasured terms. Surely Collier's does not expect to help win this war by abusing and misrepresenting France, one of our Allies.

In the same number we find another article from Williams under the caption, "We're in the Line," the only point of which is A SEVERE CRITICISM OF THE FRENCH OFFICIALS BECAUSE THEY REFUSED TO ALLOW HIM TO GO INTO THE TRENCHES, AND A KNOCK AT GENERAL PERSHING BE-CAUSE HE INSTRUCTED THE CENSORS NOT TO ALLOW ANY DISPATCHES FROM AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO PASS WHICH CON-TAINED ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE VALUABLE TO THE ENEMY. The Williams grouch and the editorial defense of him will be read with interest by pro-Germans but we are in desperate straits if we are

dependent upon such effusions to help the United States win the war.

But the climax of Collier's audacity is reached in a special article contributed by the editor, Mark Sullivan, entitled, "Was Baker Right?" This article is a post mortem lamentation giving the reasons why SECRE-TARY BAKER CONFUSED AND CONFOUNDED HIS CRITICS AND CAME THROUGH THE SEN-ATE INVESTIGATION WITH FLYING COLORS.

Sullivan is a man of considerable ability but it is to be regretted that he prostitutes it in a campaign calculated and seemingly intended to create dissension, suspicion and distrust, the only result of which can be to give aid and comfort to the enemy, dishearten Americans and prolong the war. He is proficient in the use of a virile vocabulary which he employs in calumniating, vilifying and misrepresenting those who have the temerity to disagree with him. When he gives his ritous imagination free run he rivals any editor in the United States in scurility and mendacity.

Sullivan admits that Secretary Baker has won a victory. He admits that "THE FEELING OF THE COUN-TRY IS THAT HE HAS REFUTED HIS CRITICS, AND HE HAS." But he insists that it was because the Secretary is smarter than the Senators, as this captious critics puts it, "For the present he has beaten his critics. It was rather agreeable, sitting in the committee room, to see him do it—to see a frail, small man, by sheer acuteness of mind, by the qualities of an able lawyer and logician, expert in the use of words, with perfect urbanity, with a gentle, almost feminine voice, beat half a dozen senators with facts in their favor."

Sullivan attributes the failure of the committee to convince the public that, through the fault of Secretary Baker, "the military establishment of America has fallen down," until "it has almost stopped functioning," was because "THE SENATORS DID NOT HAVE THE GENIUS TO MAKE CLEAR JUST WHAT THE DE-FECT OF OUR WAR MACHINS IS." He pictures them as a lot of dubs who did not know what they were talking about. "A MASSIVE SENATOR, HE SAYS, "WOULD COME AT HIM WITH A MASSIVE QUESTION, AND PRESENTLY THE MASSIVE SENATOR WOULD BE FLOPPING LIKE A TURTLE ON HIS BACK."

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LAICIDIES WILL do it justice



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That is rough on Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Weeks, et al, but we are not inclined to dispute Sullivan on this point.

The whole contention resolves itself to this: These senators can't make it clear what the defect is, the public doesn't know, Congress doesn't know, Secretary Baker doesn't know. SULLIVAN IS THE ONLY MAN WHO DOES KNOW and he can't tell, because he admits that "WHEN YOU TRY TO SET IT DOWN ON PAPER, YOU ARE BAFFLED." Of course Sullivan is baffled for the obvious reason that if it does exist Baker is not to blame.

Sullivan also grills the senate committee for abandoning the attempt to make it concrete and vivid to the public mind that there is lack of co-ordination and organization and falling back on "human interest." In his efforts to throw all the blame on the senators for the failure to get Secretary Baker's scalp, he is forced to make a significant admission.

It will be recalled that Senator Chamberlain read letters furnished by Senator Wadsworth tending to show that in the sickness and death of soldiers they had been neglected and treated improperly. Secretary Baker took the most important of these letters up in detail. The parents were shocked by receiving their son's body, not in his uniform, but merely wrapped in cloth.

SECRETARY BAKER SHOWED THAT THIS DEATH HAPPENED IN A CANADIAN CAMP, AND THE CUSTOM OF THE BRITISH ARMY HAD BEEN FOLLOWED—SENDING THE UNIFORM IN A SEPARATE PACKAGE, THE BODY BEING WRAPPED IN A WINDING SHEET. He showed that this had been remedied by putting an American officer in charge of the camp, after which bodies were prepared according to the American custom.

It will thus be seen that according to Sullivan's own admissions Secretary Baker made a perfectly good defense and that all the charges against him have been refuted. Nevertheless he stubbornly insists that the war department has fallen down and that the facts will some day catch up with the Secretary.

Sullivan may sneer at the lack of the people's knowledge of what efficiency is but they have faith in Secretary Baker and the malevolent and partisan efforts to discredit him will fail.

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sian forces. Secretary Baker left the War Department about 11:30.

partment about 11:30.

"I shall see the President tomorrow," he said. "Until I report to him I can make no statements."

Provost Marshal General Crowder was with Secretary Baker and Gen. March during most of the evening, and remained with the Secretary after the acting chief of staff had left the department.

It is understood that matters relating to future draft calls to meet the pressing demands of the allies for more American troops were discussed, but neither Secretary Baker nor Gen. Crowder would confirm this.

this.
"If there is any pessimism resulting from the situation," said Gen.
Crowder, after leaving the Secretary, "it certainly does not exist on tary, "it certain the other side."

RETURN OF BAKER TO MAKE CHANGES IN ARMY MEASURE

Members of Congress Prepared to Accede to Judgement Based Upon Actual Observations "Over There."

TO INCREASE MILITARY FORCE

Conference With President Wilson Today Expected to Result in Definite Program For Capitol Solons.

An enormously increased military force is expected in Congress as the chief recommendation of Secretary Baker, who arrived in Washington last night after an inspection of the fighting front,

He will be asked to appear as soon as convenient before the House Military Affairs Committee to outline his wishes.

They will be put into enactment through the military appropriations bill, which the Military Affairs Committee has been holding up until the Secretary's return.

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will Follow Baker.

Chairman Dent, of this committee, heretofore lukewarm or hostile to some administration military measures, declared that he will support proposals for the increase. Figures most frequently discussed among members of the committee as to the total size of American land fighting forces, range from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 with the majority thinking that Baker, fresh from the scene of the German offensive, will urge the larger number. As Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the structure of the second of the information which he will lay before the President, was begun by Secretary Baker last night. Within three hours after his arrival in Washington from his six weeks tour of inspection in Europe, Secretary Baker was closeted with Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, acting the force of the German offensive, will urge the larger number. As Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the

most frequently discussed among members of the committee as to the total size of American land fighting forces, range from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 with the majority thinking that Baker, fresh from the scene of the German offensive, will urge the larger number. As Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican on the committee, favors even a larger force than this, Baker's wishes apparently will be carried into speedy execution. The military appropriation bill, if a program such as is expected is carried out, will run into hitherto undreamedof figures.

A program of 5,000,000 men, with the

A program of 5,000,000 men, with the necessary vast amount of new supplies, would call for \$100,000,000, members of the Military Affairs Committee estimate.

In preparation for Second

tee estimate.

In preparation for Secretary Baker, the House Military Affairs Committee has practically cleared its calendar.

Secretary Baker will be particularly questioned on how to raise the great increase of men he is expected to ask. There are 2,000,000 men in Class I. Informal conversations at military committee meetings have favored raising the eligible ages rather than calling men with dependents.

A complete report on the situation in France and recommendations for legislation to meet new demands for American aid at the front will be laid before the House Military ffairs Committee by Secretary Taker.

To See President.

To See President.

The Secretary will see President Wilson today.
During the brief time that the Secretary was with his wife and children at his home this evening, the President called him on the telephone and warmly welcomed him back.
Secretary Baker was warmly greeted at the railroad station by a number of his friends and by his family, He appeared in the best of health and although he indicated that his visit abroad had been of absorbing interest he was anxious to get back to his desk in the War Department.

Kids Are There.

Kids Are There.

As Mr. Baker stepped from the train he was greeted by his wife and two little children, who were wildly excited by his return, yet remembered to ask him if he had "brought them anything." The Secretary laughed and promised them that he had "brought back something."

Mr. Baker, it is understood, will give to the President a detailed account of the strength of the forces now waging the great battle of the war. Many facts relative to the part which the navy must be ready to take will also be laid before the President and Secretary Daniels.

The World 13

BAKER SAYS MEN HAVE MADE GOOD

Allied Critics, Secretary Declares, Praise Courage and Endurance of U. S. Troops Abroad.

Special to The World. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Baker declared with emphasis to-day that the American troops "have made good" across the Atlantic and called upon the people at home to support them with their money, confidence and courage.

The War Secretary plungd into his work a new inspiration and confidence absorbed in the European fighting zone. He conferred with high officials of the War Department, Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff, and others. Speaking of the work of the department in his absence, he said:

"I am most gratified with the real

sence, he said:
"I am most gratified with the real progress made in my absence."
Discussing impressions he had gathered in France, Secretary Baker

gathered in France, Secretary Baker said:

"So far as our own forces are concerned, any man who goes to France will have an increasing sense of admiration for the magnitude, the thoroughness and the speed with which the American Army has done its work; and by that, of course, I refer chiefly to its organization of means of communications, lines of supply, its warehouses and distributing facilities, the schools organized for the training of the special arms and the special officers. Yuo get the impression of the American Army in France as a beehive of the most energetic people, and everybody is doing his job with enthusiasm and success. They know no hours and no limitations on labor; the question is to get the most done possible and the amount done is an amazing story.

"Our boys are well physically—big."

no limitations on labor; the question is to get the most done possible and the amount done is an amazing story.

"Our boys are well physically—big, strong, robust and healthy—and they are well in every other way. Their spirits are high, their behavior is admirable, their relations with the French people and the French soldiers and the British soldiers to the extent I saw of them, were cordial and symapthetic.

"The enthusiastic expression of all those who have been on the battle line is that they 'want more.'

"The American soldier has made good in France, and French and British military authorities and critics unifomly praise the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of the Americans.

"The information I went to France to get I got, it will undoubtedly lead to better co-operation between the Department and the army in France.

"The right arm of America is in France, and it is bared ready for action and striking hard. The rest of the body is over here and we must support and invigorate that arm. That means subscriptions to the Liberty Loan and it means the adoption of the sort of confidence in our army in France which its own activities justify and deserve."

A request was made that newspapers do not play up the preparations for rushing troops across the Atlantic in rapidly increasing numbers. While much already has been published on this subject since President Wilson gave orders to concentrate on getting men across, the feeling is that it would be better not to discuss the matter further at this time.

Wy Herold apr 18/18

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AS 'INEFFICIEN BY SENATOR FAL

Says He Wants to Give President Autocratic Power, as Advisers Are Incompetent.

Herald Bureau, No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Wednesday.

Bitterly arraigning democratic Senators for their "subserviency," Senator Fall, republican, of New Mexico, announced this afternoon in the Senate that he nevertheless would vote for the Overman bill giving the President autocratic powers to reorganize the war government.

"I am going to vote for the Overman bill," he said, "because I have no confidence in the President's Cabinet members or in their ability. In my judgment they have proven themselves absolutely inefficient."

At the same time he characterized the \$60,000,000 housing bill in charge of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, "as the most obnoxious piece of legislation in the history of the country." "The Senator," he said, referring to Mr. Swanson, "is simply blindly following the voice of the master, and I am not going to blindly follow such a voice."

"It is mighty easy for the Senator to talk that way," Senator Swanson retorted, heatedly. "I think the Senator will do mighty well to have some master at some time, and a great deal better than he

"The people of New Mexico," Senator Fall shot back, "do not elect, and never will elect to represent them, any man who will come here and abjectly wear the collar of any man in the White House or out of

Senator Fall declared he would not vote o clothe any member of the Cabinet with further powers.

further powers.

"I will vote to clothe the President in absolute autocratic powers," he declared.

"The President stands responsible to the people of the United States for the conduct of this war. He shall not hide behind the skirts of Hoover or of Garfield or of William B. Wilson or Baker, or any one else in so far as my voice and my vote are concerned.

'If the President conducts us through

"If the President conducts us through this great crisis successfully, let his be the praise; let him be perpetuated in power if the people choose. Let him have, as he will deserve, all the credit. Let him have the vote of every man in the United States for re-election, if they choose to give it to him. "But if he fails, let the people of the United States understand where the responsibility rests for the death of the boys in the trenches, for the failure to place men behind Haig's weakened line. Let them understand that this responsibility does not rest upon Baker, not upon Daniels, not upon the Shipping Board."

The Evening Aems and Evening Mail

Editorial Telephone Holborn. 6000.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1918.

AMERICA'S SECRETARY FOR "An Eloquent Listener." WAR.

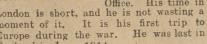
MR. NEWTON D. BAKER IN LONDON.

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

One of the most remarkable Americans of the hour—the Hon. Newton Diehl Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet—is paying a fleeting visit to England. He is fresh

from France, where he inspected the vast he inspected the vast military organisation which the United States is establishing in that country, and for the supreme direction of which, as American War Minister, he is directly and primarily responsible.

To-day Mr. Baker is seeing the Prime Minister and other members of the British Government. Yesterday he conferred with Lord Derby at the War Office. His time in Moment of it, It is his first trip to Europe during the war. He was last in England in June, 1914.



Europe during the war. He was last in England in June, 1914.

Like so many Americans of political preminence, Mr. Baker is "youngish" to a degree which completely belies the fact that he is forty-six years old. He does not look thirty-six. Slightly under medium height, but of the sturdy physique which Americans can "stocky," he is dark-haired, smooth-shaven, and virility personified in every movement and gesture. The chieftain of one of the mightiest war-machines ever assembled could easily be mistaken for an Oxford don, or a college undergraduate indeed; for his mien and manner are those of the scholar, tinged with the positiveness and energy of the modern man of affairs. Mr. Baker, in fact, is a combination of just those types, for he holds a degree from Johns Hopkins, the most "intellectual" of American universities, and is a successful practising lawyer by profession.

Fighter Against

"Graft."

A Virginian like President Wilson (though Mr. Baker hails from West-Virginia State), the United States War Minister achieved national fame in his country during his two terms of office as "reform" Mayor of Cleveland, the great industrial metropolis on Lake Erie, in the Middle Western State of Ohio. Mr. Baker was Mayor of Cleveland, while his friend Mr. Brand Whitlock (the American Minister to Belgium) was Mayor of Toledo, another Ohio city Baker and Whitlock are politicians of the same mould—clean, dynamic, warriors to the core against "graft," and restless and fearless seekers of methods and coadjutors capable of producing better government.

rement.

Mr. Baker became Mr. Wilson's War Minister long before the United States "came in." But it was evidence of the President's prophetic vision that he should have had ready at hand, when the crisis came, a man of Baker's type to administer a department which, in all wars and in all countries, bristles with notorious and limitless possibilities for corruption. Mr. Baker, like all Ministers in a democracy at war, has been under heavy fire in connection with various phases of his administration. But not even his most relentless political critics ever dream of suggesting that "graft" flourishes in the War Department which Cleveland's "reform" Mayor is superintending.

"An Eloquent
Listener."

I had the pleasure of chatting with Mr.
Baker at the home of his London hosts, the
American Ambassador and Mrs. Page, in
Grosvenor-square. My interview reminded me forcibly of the kind I have
occasionally had to conduct in London
with another eminent member of President
Wilson's official family—Colonel Edward
M. House I had to do most of the talking Baker, like House, is an eloquent
and loquacious listener. I begged him to
tell The Evening News, and through its
columns England, something about American preparations in France that would
cheer British hearts at this crucial hour.

The American War Minister has it in
his power to do that very thing. I take
the liberty of giving that assurance. But
he explained to me that he had arrived in
London at a time when British thoughts are
absorbed in far more engrossing things than
"my views or prognostications." Mr.
Baker does not feel that the moment is meet
for him to intrude anything of that sort on
public attention in this country. He is
doing more important things. He has
come to Europe for a first-hand look at the
colessal weavon which America is forging
across the Channel for the common purpose
of mankind and liberty. He will return to
Washington better fortified than before to
direct the Republic's vast energies, and to
see that they are bent in ever-rising volume
to the end for which Americans are pledged
to sacrifice "all we have and everything we
are."

Ocala Barner Florida apr. 19, 1918.

The young secretary of war was not a national figure. He was an unknown quantity and it would be well to jump on him and overwhelm him with charges of inefficiency.

Here, indeed, was an opportunity for the enemies of the administration to make an attack at a point of the least resistance and the enemies of the administration would appear in flying colors before the country.

The terrific onslaught was made from the heaviest gun in the armory, one similar to the one that is now bombarding Paris at a 90-mile range.

But could this untrained stripling cope with the chairman of the military affairs committee who had long been in office and was a trained adept in statescraft with his colleagues on the committee urging him on and holding up his hands?

But the country knows how his accusers stood aghast when confronted with the actual state of preparedness and when the facts were laid bare before the country the scandal mongers prayed for the very solitudes to throw its pall of oblivion over them.

Their olfactory ogans were next turned in the direction of Hog Island. There they seemed to have seented a smell that seemed really to have something rotten behind it.

But when the searchlight is turned on what de we find?

There was so little to the scandal that upon the recommendation of Admiral Bowles a contract for sixty more ships were given to the Hog Island corporation.

BAKER REPORTS VICTORY AHEAD; ARMY SUPERB

Secretary Is Surprised That Any Pessimism Should Exist Here.

OUR TROOPS MAKE GOOD

Want to Get Into Fight and Remain Abroad Until Job Is Done.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

Washington, April 17 .- Secretary Baker, who resumed his duties to-day at the War Department after his trip abroad, niformed President Wilson and the War Council this afternoon of the results of his first hand observations in Europe. It is understood that he is full of confidence in the ultimate success of the allied and American plan

cess of the allied and American plan to crush German militarism and that he expressed considerable surprise that any pessimism should have permeated certain circles here.

He fully appreciates the magnitude of the task confronting the nation, and the need for far greater participation of this country in the military operations than was expected, but Mr. Baker is said to feel that the role which America is now called upon to play is by no means impossible of fulfilment.

The meeting of the War Council was held in the White House and was attended by the President, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board; Fuel Administrator Garfield, Food Administrator Hoover and John Skelton Williams representing the railroad administration.

Baker Outlines Situation.

No statement was made following the meeting, but it became known that Mr. Baker had given the various heads of important war agencies an outline of the salient features of his observations and that some time was taken up in discussion of a threatened coal shortage. Secretary Baker had a talk this morning with the newspaper correspondents, and the following transcript of the Secretary's comment was later made public:

lie:

"So far as our own forces are concerned, any man who goes to France will have an increasing sense of admiration for the magnitude, the thoroughness and the speed with which the American army has done its work; and by that, of course, I refer chiefly to its organization of lines of communications, lines of supply, its warehouse and distributing facilities, the schools organized for the training of the special arms and the special officers.

You get the impression of the Aemri-"You get the impression of the Aemrican army, in France as a beepive of the most energetic people, and everybody is doing his job with enthusiasm and success. They know no hours and no limitations on labor; the question is to get the most done possible, and the amount done is an amazing story.

Soldiers' Morale High.

Soldiers' Morale High.

"The condition of our soldiers in France is a thing that I am very happy to have an opportunity to tell in the widest possible way. Our boys are well physically—big, strong, robust and healthy—and they are well in every other way. Their spirits are high, their behavior is most admirable, their relations with the French people and the French solders and the British soldiers to the extent I saw of them were cordial and sympathetic. The healthfulness and wholesomeness about the American army over there is perfectly splendid.

"The enthusiastic expression of all those who have been on the battle line is that they 'want more.'

"The American soldier has made good in France and French and British military authorities and critics uniformly praise the courage endurance and soldierly qualities of the Americans.

"The only sad Americans in France are those who for any reason fear they may have to come home before the job is done—officers and men alike. They of course want to come home when the job is done, but just suggest to any one that he might be sent home because he possesses some information that might be useful and it almost breaks his heart.

be useful and it almost breaks

Eager to Get to Front.

"The boys receive the information that they should prepare for duty at the front with the greatest enthusiasm; one regiment of engineers ordered out cheered so loudly that you could hear them over the telephone.

"The information I went to France to get I got and the picture of the actual application of all this effort and I am now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of cooperation

and appreciating the kind of cooperation that the War Department in America can give to the army that would not have been possible without the visit to the actual field of battle. It will undoubtedly lead to a very much better cooperation between the Department and the army in France.

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war—support it financially, support it in sentiment, belief, confidence and courage. The right arm of America is in France and it is bared ready for action and striking hard. The rest of the body is over here and we must support and invigorate that arm, and that means subscriptions to the Liberty Loan and it means the adoption of the sort of confidence in our army in France which its own activities justify France which its own activities justify

Baker Tells Wilson Army Makes Good

Secretary Reports to President and Cabinet on Observations in France

Finds Big Progress Here in His Absence

Says Allies Are Full of "Determination, Confidence and Enthusiasm"

WASHINGTON. April 17.—President Wilson and his War Cabinet heard from Secretary Baker to-day that the American soldier has made good in France, and that the men of the expeditionary forces are well physically and in high spirits.

Although he reported his arrival by telephone last night, the War Secretary saw the President for the first time since his return from Europe when they met at the Cabinet table. He did not attempt to give a full report on what he saw and heard abroad, and much of the time during the meeting he listened to discussion of things done in his absence by the heads of other government was agencies.

Later Mr. Baker said even casual observation made it evident tremendous progress had been made on the war programme since he sailed for France.

Americans Make Good

"The America nsoldier has made good in France," Secretary Baker as-

good in France," Secretary Baker assured newspaper men who met him at the War Department. "The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war," the Secretary continued, "to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France. It is bared and ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States, and it must support the arm. This support should include subscriptions to Liberty loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

The condition of the American troops, the Secretary said, is excellent. They are all well physically, and "well in every other way"; their spirits are high, their behavior admirable, and their relations with the French and British cordial and sympathetic, he said.

"One rarely meets an American Sol-

said.
"One rarely meets an American soldier in France who does not smile and wave his hat," Mr. Baker added. "The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the jcb is done.
"The information I went to get, I get."

His trip, he said, would bring a closer and more understanding cooperation between the War Department and the

The Secretary feels he is "now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of coöperation needed."

Magnitude of Our Work

Magnitude of Our Work

The impression one gets in France is one of determination, confidence and enthusiasm, said Mr. Baker.

"The American, British, French and Italian armies are fielled with this tremendous spirit and the civilian population show the same feeling," he said. "Every one is quite determined to see the job through and quite confident of the outcome. I would say that the general sentiment is one of inspired determination.

"So far as the work of our own forces is concerned it gives one the impression of magnitude, thoroughness and speedy accomplishment. No hours of work are being observed and there are no limitations on labor. A glimpse of the tremendous extent of the Americah supply facilities, lines of communication, warehouses and numerous schools for men and officers reminds one of a gigantic beehive filled with energetic men."

Secretary Baker said he had been interested to note the extraordinary extent to which American newspapers, he said, were 'immeasurably behind those of this country in that respect. Mr. Baker declined to discuss the drive on the West front. He said the situation had been aptly covered by Premier Lloyd George when he stated that alternate periods of cheerfulness and anxiety must be endured for some time to come.

EL PASO COUNTY DEMOCRAT FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918

LEST WE FORGET

Those who now stand by holding the coat of "Col." Harvey, editor of the North American Review, while that prince of scoffers satirizes Secretary of War Baker; those papers that are quoting from his intemperate abuse should remember how "Col." Harvey lampooned Secretary Daniels, by pen and brush, referring to him contemptuously as "Josephus Daniels N. C. B. (North Carolina Boy.")

When, after Admiral Dewey's death

When, after Admiral Dewey's death his wife gave out a letter written by her illustrious husband, in which Daniels was referred to an experience of the iels was referred to as one of the ablest secretaries of the navy whom the Admiral, in his long career, had ever known; when investigation dis-

the Admiral, in his long career, had ever known; when investigation disclosed that Dewey's estimate and Wilson's fidelity to Daniels were justified by the splendid conditions in Secretary Daniel's department, Harvey, and his band of sand-baggers, called off their baying hounds from the Daniels trail and put them, hungry, disappointed and desperate, upon the trail of the secretary of war.

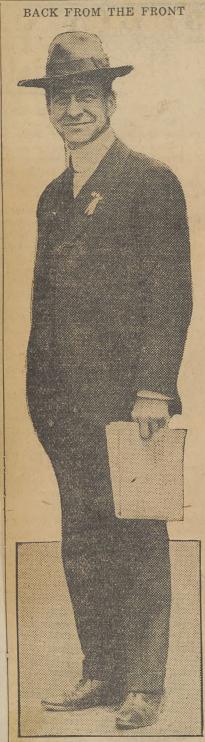
Harvey's one ambition is to destroy Wilson, the man who declined his support. Harvey had high ambition. He expected to go down in history as a president-maker. Whether he desired the post of minister to England or that of secretary of state, we do not know. But that he stands ready to ruin Wilson, even at the risk of losing in this war, is only too obvious. That he is failing in his contemptible purpose is also becoming so apparent that now but few of the anti-administration papers have the courage to reprint his vile satire.

In striking at Daniels "Col" Harvile satire.

vile satire.

In striking at Daniels "Col." Harvey was striking at Wilson. His assaults upon Baker are inspired by the same base motive, that of revenge. He has striven, thus far without success, to goad the administration into excluding the North American Review from the mails. He has gloated over the prospect of being sent to jail, etc. Happily, thus far, the "Colonel" has been permitted to bray on unmolested. He has been left tied to his manger of disappointment, and to his dinner of thistles, save when Mr. Speaker Clark takes him out for an airing and to lunch.

TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918 YORK



Secretary Baker returning to his work said he was "now equipped with the means of appreciating the kind of cooperation needed."

"Press On!" Says Baker, Praising Pershing's Troops

Secretary's Letter of Encouragement to Expeditionary Forces Written in France

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.—General Pershing to-day made public a letter dated France, April 7, sent by Secretary of War Baker to the officers and men of the American expeditionary forces:

"After a thorough inspection of the American expeditionary forces I am returning to the United States with fresh enthusiasm to speed up the transportation of the remainder of the great army of which you are the vanguard.

"What I have seen here gives comfortable assurance that plans for the effectiveness of our fighting forces and for the comfort and welfare of our men have been broadly made and vigorously executed.

"Our schools and system of instruction are adding to the general soldier training the specialized knowledge which developed among our French and British associates during the four years of heroic action

ing the four years of heroic action which they have displayed from the beginning of the war.

"Fortunately the relations between our soldiers and those of the British and French are uniformly cordial and happy, and the welcome of the civil population of France has been met by our soldiers with chivalrous appreciation in return.

"We are building a great army to windicate a great army to windicate a great arms and the spirit."

vindicate a great cause and the spirit vindicate a great cause and the spirit which your are showing; the courage, the resourcefulness and zeal for the performance of duty, both as soldiers and as men, is not only promising of military success, but is worthy of the traditions of America and of the Allied ranks with which we are associated. Press on!

"NEWTON BAKER."

"NEWTON BAKER."

The following statement was added by "order of General Pershing":

"In adding his own appreciation to the splendid spirit of our army the commander in chief wishes to impress upon the officers and men of all ranks a keen sense of the serious obligation which rests upon them, while at the same time giving fresh assurance of his complete confidence in their loyalty, their courage and their sincere devotion to duty."

Baker Considers Listing Addresses of Casualties

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Secretary Baker said to-day the proposal that the home addresses of the men named be restored to casualty lists will be taken up soon, and that the prevailing opin-

ion of his military advisers will determine the decision.

He said the practice of many newspapers in requesting relatives of soldiers named in the lists to communicate their addresses and other data would have the effect of destroying the object of the present system, the concealment of important information from the enemy.

YORK TIMES. NEW

19, 1918. APRIL

'PRESS ON,' WAS BAKER'S FINAL CALL TO ARMY

Ouitting France, He Promised to Speed Forward the Remainder of Our Forces.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.-(Associated Press.) General Pershing today made public a letter dated France. April 7, sent by Secretary of War Baker to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

After a thorough inspection of the American Expeditionary Forces I am returning to the United States with fresh enthusiasm to speed up the transportation of the remainder of the great army of which you are the van-

What I have seen here gives comfortable assurance that plans for the effectiveness of our fighting forces and for the comfort and walfare of our men have been broadly made and vigorously executed.

Our schools and system of instruction are adding to the general soldier training the specialized knowledge which developed among our French and British associates during the four years of heroic action which they have displayed from the beginning of the

Fortunately the relations between our soldiers and those of the British and French are uniformly cordial and happy, and the welcome of the civil population of France has been met by our soldiers with chivalrous appreciation in return.

We are building a great army to vindicate a great cause, and the spirit which you are showing, the courage, the resourcefulness and zeal for the performance of duty, both as soldiers and as men, are not only promising of military success, but are worthy of the traditions of America and of the allied armies with which we are associated.

Press on! NEWTON BAKER.

The following statement was added

by "order of General Pershing"

"In adding his own appreciation to the splendid spirit of our army, the Commander in Chief wishes to impress upon the officers and men of all ranks a keen sense of the serious obligation which rests upon them while at the same time giving fresh assurance of his complete confidence in their loyalty, their courage, and their sincere devotion

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Military Committee called on Secretary Baker today, and at the Secretary's suggestion decided to call a meeting of the committee next week to hear Mr. Baker tell of his trip abroad.

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY......April 19, 1918

Secretary Baker and Congress.

As the result of a call made by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate committee on military affairs on Secretary Baker, the committee will meet next week to hear a statement by the Secretary on the subject of his recent trip to Europe.

The trip covered six weeks of time. During his absence Mr. Baker visited the firing lines, and behind the lines met and conferred with officials of the highest authority in control of war operations. He is full of important matter, therefore, the Senate committee should have, and which he can communicate much more fully and satisfactorily by word of mouth than by the written page.

The President, of course, has already heard the story. Very properly, the Secretary's first report was to him; and we may be sure it was lengthy and illuminating.

This is teamwork—the thing most desirable at this time. With Congress and the executives in possession of the same information, and both solicitous for the same cause, they should move together toward the common end.

There is nothing captious in the observation that much would have been gained had this policy been adopted when war was first declared. Much of the backwardness and some of the blundering of the past twelve months have been due to a lack of co-operation between Congress and the executives. It is not necessary to go into the dispute about the responsibility. The fact is established; and the fact is the important thing at this time.

The occasion is propitious for again congratulating the senator and the Secretary on their attitude toward each other. It is highly creditable to botha mixture, so to say, of "business," good politics and sound patriotism. The controversy of last winter has left no bitterness in the bosom of either. Rather, probably, has it promoted good feeling between the two officials. The senator expressed himself frankly about the situation as he understood it, and the Secretary appeared before the Senate committee and replied in good tone and temper; and from that time a better understanding all around has prevailed.

Although misunderstood and therefore censured in some quarters when delivered, the speech of the Oregon senator was a valuable contribution to the country's war work, going as it did into the details of matters, exposing delinquencies, and urging acceleration. It did good; and the effects continue. The War Department has been functioning in better form since, and far less complaint has been heard.

THE BULLETIN: SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918.

EDITORIA

What Baker Says Goes.

THE ADVANTAGE of having a converted pacifist for Secretary of War is made evident by the return of Mr. Baker from France and the responsibility which now rests upon him, more than any other man, to say just how much our military forces ought to be expanded to meet the needs of the situation. If Mr. Baker belonged to the school of Roosevelt and Wood there would naturally be some doubt as to whether a request for an immense army was not influenced quite as much by a liking for immense armies as by the exigencies of the military situation. As it is, everybody knows that Mr. Baker has no enthusiasm for armies or for wars as ends, in themselves. He views them entirely in the light of the purpose they serve. He is in favor of this war, and probably of a larger American army than any of us had thought possible, because he believes that our army in this war will be an effective instrument for a just and lasting peace. That, and not the formulation of a permanent military policy, is his interest. If he thought we had soldiers enough now on hand to win the war he would say so. If he thought that it would take ten million soldiers to win the war he would say so. In both cases the public would know that Mr. Baker merely wanted to win the war and that he had no other motive.

This is an advantage not to be underestimated. The American people are, on the whole, in the position of Mr. Baker. They do not like war or discipline. They have been persuaded that war and discipline are morally and materially necessary in this present momentary stage of the world's travail. Mr. Baker is trusted because he is eminently representative, as neither his predecessor nor any other merely "strong man" would have been. Baker is strong enough; he smokes his pipe, smiles, fences with Congressional committees and comes out victor, adopts even hostile suggestions when they seem sensible, and carries this great mass of people and materials toward military effectiveness as fast as its materials and psychological condition will let it go. He merely refrains from—or is incapable of—roaring and bullying.

It may not be a bad guess that the public's attitude, so far as a hydra-headed animal like the public may be said to have an attitude, is that if Newton Baker, thinking all the while in terms of peace, wants a larger army, there is good reason for having it. What Baker says will go because it seems to be what any highly intelligent and highly conscientious man in his position would ask.

M.y. Eve. Post. ap. 19/18,

PRESIDENT LISTENS TO BAKER.

Cabinet Meeting Cancelled, and Wilson Gives Time to Secretary.

Washington, April 19 (by A. P.).—President Wilson cancelled the regular Cabinet meeting to-day and saw Secretary Baker instead. The Secretary outlined the situation at the front, and the two also went over the aircraft situation.

WORLD: SATURDAY, 'APRIL' 20,

TO ASK \$11,000,000,000 FOR AN ARMY OF 2,600,000

War Department Increases Plan by Million Men-To Build Twelve or Sixteen New Cantonments-May Call 500,000 at Once.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.-The War timistic," Mr. Dent said. Department is planning to ask Congress for appropriations for 1,000,000 men more than anticipated in February for the fiscal year 1919. Supplemental estimates will be laid before the military committees in a few days to cover this addition. The bill at present carries about \$8,000,000,000 for an army of 1,600,000 men. By increasing the size to 2,600,000 men it is believed the appropriations will run up to \$11,000,000,000 or more.

Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee conferred with Secretary Baker to-day. The Secretary will appear before the committee next Tuesday in closed session to inform the committee in detail of the needs of the forces abroad.

"I found the Secretary highly op-

Plans were put in motion to-day for quick work on the Army Bill. Leaders are anxious to cut off general debate. The appropriations in the big supply bill for the fiscal year 1919 probably will be made immediately available, should the War Department need the money.

The plan of rushing a constant stream of men to France will make it advisable to call for 500,000 more immediately. It is probable that twelve, and possibly sixteen, new cantonments will be required for housing the great forces. This will call for an appropriation of at least \$100,000,000. Additional housing will probably be provided in France for winter training.

Wash. Post, apr. 20/18,

BAKER MAKES WAR REPORT TO WILSON

Secretary Is to Appear **Before Committees** of Congress Soon.

President Wilson yesterday called off the regular meeting of the cabinet in order to discuss with Secretary of War Baker the results of the latter's observations in Europe. For two hours he was closeted with the Secretary, who had not had an earlier opportunity to make a report.

Mr. Baker declined to comment upon the matters under discussion. It is assumed that he talked over with the President such readjustments as may be

President such readjustments as may be made.

Mr. Baker will go before the military affairs committees of the House and Senate next week to communicate to them also his impressions of the situation abroad. Representative Dent, chairman of the House committee, and Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee, suggested to him that his conclusions would be of great value to the committees.

WASHINGTON POST:

APRIL 22, 1918.

OFFICERS MUST BE REGULARS.

Commanders of National Army Here to Be From Permanent Establishment.

Secretary Baker has approved the recommendation of high army officers that so long as national army units are in this country the commanding officers of every regiment of infantry and field artillery and the commanders of the division and ammunition trains shall be from the regular army. In addition, at least one lieutenant colonel and one major for every infantry and artillery regiment must be from the regulars. When the division goes abroad Gen. Pershing exercises wide powers in controlling the commissioned personnel.

This action was taken, it is said, to insure the occupation of the most important positions by men with training and experience. Vacancies occurring in these positions will be filled in every case by the promotion of officers from the lower grades in the permanent establishment.

Associated Press the Press is exclusively entitled to iblication of all news dispatches r not otherwise credited in this es MR. BAKER BRINGS MESSAGE FROM **BOYS IN TRENCHES** War Secretary Addresses Vast Audience at Liberty Loan Rally at Hut. "WE WILL DO OUR PART; YOU DO YOURS" Cheers Greet Speaker When He Declares America Accepts Germany's Challenge of Force. "DO YOUR PART," URGE U. S. TROOPS ABROAD "We will do our part; you do yours"—message from the American Army in France sent back to the American people with Secretary Baker of the War Department. Department. strong, sweet, full of fire, full of determination, proud that they were that they were Americans and full of confidence in the outcome of the war."—Secretary Baker's tribute to the American troops abroad. "We will do our part; you do yours."
This is the message which Secretary
Baker has brought from the hosts of
American fighting men "over there" to
the folks "at home." He delivered it last night at his first public appearance since his return at the big liberty loan rally which overtaxed the capacity of Liberty Hut, recently the Billy Sunday Tabernacle. Prote

Speaking of the American
abroad, the Secretary said:

"I never saw one of whom I was not proud. Nor were my observations limited to those selected for review. I saw them in formation, in the Y. M. C. A. centers, in the cities, on havlofts, in billets, here they them in formation, in the Y. M. C. A. recreational centers, in the cities, or the streets, many in haylofts, in billets, in distant country towns, where they neither expected me nor knew who I was.

"I found them big, strong, sweet, full of fire, full of determination, proud that they were Americans and full of confidence in the outcome of the war. This is a spirit which it is your duty and my duty to implant here in this country." Describes German Adversary. Describes German Adversary.

"We are fighting an adversary," Mr. Baker said, "who has elected to make force the center of his political philosophy and belief; pure, naked force. It is not the dostrine upon which a permanent and beautiful civilization can be built; but we accept that challenge as it has been made. There is no answer except cold, relentiess, adequate force."

The tremendous crowd roared with applause as the War Secretary reiterated the purpose of America and the allies.

"When force is divorced from morality," he continued, "there is something in morality that engenders the force to overcome it. No Doubt as to Outcome. "There is no doubt as to the outcome."

Turning to the German drive, Mr. Baker said the people watched the bulletins from day to day and hour to hour, always with the question in their hearts, "Will the line hold?"

"The line has been bent," the Secretary continued. "Will the line hold or will it break?

"The end of this war will not come when a line is broken. This war cannot end until a people's heart is broken, and those who have looked into the faces of the people of England, of France or of Italy, who have looked in the faces of those refugees leaving territory to be occupied, know that mere force can never break that heart."

Again the great crowd roared its appreciation. "There is no doubt as to the out-"Will Do Our Part; You Do Yours." "I have had the rare good fo said Secretary Baker, "to carry 'boys over there' a message o cheer from the people in this try. As I stood, sometimes by A boys over there' a message of good cheer from the people in this country. As I stood, sometimes by day and sometimes by night, in the presence of thousands of American soldiers and assured them that the hearts of their fellow countrymen followed them across the ocean I was aware of the fact that I was adding a touch of inspiration and cheer.

"Now I am charged with a message to you—a message from thousands of fushing cheeks and flashing eyes and a message instinctively from that splendid body of men. It is: 'We will do our part; you do yours.'

"You would not be interested in the mere personal adventures of an individual; yet I think perhaps we here in the United States should encompass ourselves with the reality of the war in France.

"I got a comprehensive view of it I got it first hand. It seems d fortune."

try to the
e of good
this count in France.

"I got a comprehensive view of it. I got it first hand. It seemed to me that I should go as the soldier did from here across the ocean and then to the front line trenches, seeing what he saw, and perhaps what he would not see. It would be a long story to tell all that is to be seen, and the use of figures to depict it would mean little. tell all that is to be seen, and the use of figures to depict it would mean little.

"Yet it is vitally important to our minds that there are problems with features that are peculiar and difficulties as well. We have an enormous aggregation of power—great industrial power—and yet the place where its effort must be exercised and played is over 3,000 miles of water.

"France fights on her own soil. Here civil population is at the elbow of here soldiers. Her national life is present. England is separated from her soldiers by a short journey across the channel, and she extends her national life to them. In Italy the soldier has but to look over his shoulder and the people at home have but to look over the garden gate and they lay their hands on their soldiers.

"On the other hand, distance changes conditions with us. We are miles from our soldiers. All contingencies must be diers.
"On the other hand, distance changes conditions with us. We are miles from our soldiers. All contingencies must be prepared for months in advance. We must discount time and we must stand back of our Army. We must supply its every anticipation and accommodation. Caring for the Army. "Our addition to the allies has changed things. In France the people were able to care for their soldiers be-

fore we came; when the additional Army arrived the question of moment was that of adequate means of storage and distribution. We found that though France had large facilities to meet her own needs, there was little to offer this country. So we had to build docks, distribution houses, warehouses, engines and cars from France to the first-line trenches at communicating points. We did this so that when the time came for our soldiers to have a meal, that meal would be provided, no matter where the soldier might be.

"I cannot say enough for what has been done by Gen. Pershing and his goldiers." ter where "I cannot so say enough for by Gen. Pershing been done by Gen. Persians
soldiers."

He said that the American soldiers
had done wonders and that a strong
bond of friendship had sprung up between them and their allies. "Unity in
a great cause." he said, "brought fargetfulness of any differences which might
erise.

arise.
"When the American arrives in
French town he makes friends," he re

"When the American arrives in a French town he makes friends," he remarked.

He said that the allies see sanctification in sacrifices. "We in this country must have that spirit," he added "We send an army to France to fight our war. There is no proxy fighting in this war. We must fight with them Believe in it; fight in the consciousness of right.

"No one can afford to escape his share of sacrifice. No one can afford

"No one can afford to escape his share of sacrifice. No one can afford to escape from saying that he had been in France, or that he had counted for aomething toward victory, after this war."

Under Industry Auspices.

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The meeting was under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Following Secretary Baker's talk more than \$100,000 was raised for the third liberty loan in eight minutes. Because of the poor weather the meeting was made short. Seated on the platform were John Poole, chairman of the District liberty loan committee; Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank; Commissioner Brownlow, Frank Vanderlip, chairman of the national liberty loan; Eugene E. Thompson, secretary of the District liberty loan committee; Corcoran Thom, member of the District liberty loan committee; William T. Galliher, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Pullman of the District police, B. F. Saul, member of the liberty loan committee, and others.

The Marine Band gave a concert and played for the chorus singing of pariotic airs. The Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. Otto T. Simon, sang "America," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "Keep the Camp Fires Burning." John G. Capers was chairman. In his speech of welcome Chairman Capers said that the presence of the three commercial organizations of the District and the large throng at the meeting showed that there was unity of purpose among the business men of the District as well as among the District's men and women.

Should Be Proud of District.

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Commissioner Brownlow said that while the District residents were not eitizens they should feel proud at this time to live in the city which is destined to be the capital of a free world. He urged them to boost the liberty loan for the District, declaring that there were \$5,000 subscribers in the second issue and that \$22,000,000 was raised, a proportion greater than that enjoyed by any city its size in the country. He hoped the third issue for the District would reach \$25,000,000.

size in the country. He hoped the third issue for the District would reach \$25,-000,000.

He said that a unique parade for the liberty loan will be heid Friday. The only spectators would be those who had not purchased a liberty bond. The parade will be headed by 492 selected draft men who will leave on Tuesday for Camp Meade, and that they will be followed by organizations and employes in the various departments of the government.

PRESIDENT TO ATTEND

DIPLOMAT'S FUNERAL Message of Sympathy

Country of Chilean Ambassador to the United States. Wilson, members of

cabinet, the diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and members of the Senate committee on foreign relations and the House committee on foreign affairs are to attend the funeral services to be held tomorrow morning at St.
Matthew's Catholic Church for the late
Senor Don Santiago Aldunate Chir Senor Don Santiago Aldunate, Chilean ambassador, who died Wednesday.

High requiem mass will mark the services. The body will then be placed in a vault until a warship is ready to

FRANCE MAY TAKE OVER ALL CATTLE

High Cost of Living May Also Bring

Maximum Pricing of Meats.

(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Star and New York World.)

Star and New York Works.

PARIS, April 20.—The French minister food supply, Victor Boret, is at present such occupied with the ever-increasing igh cost of foodstuffs, in France, particular to be pointed out here that much high cost of larly meat. It is pointed out here that while there may not be many cattle fit for meat, there is no reason why the cost of this foodstuff should be so high and con-

tinually soaring.

Boret says if certain plans he has now do not succeed in reducing the cost of meat he will go as far as requisitioning all cattle and will also fix a maximum price. There is also mention of meatless

weeks.

weeks.

Some time ago France experienced meatless days twice a week, but this proved a failure. Those to blame for the high cost of living are said to be intermediaries who buy at a rather low rate but sell to dealers with enormous profits.

Previous French cabinets have tried to put down the high cost of living without success, for it seemed nothing could be done to the intermediaries. Clemenceau's ministers, however, are firmly decided that action shall be taken against these speculators. The workingman, who really is fighting the country's battles in the rear, while the soldiers are doing the same at the front. A rich man in France can and will pay high prices, but the workman cannot, and necessarily suffers.

SURVIVERS LANDED. ARMONIA

Brought to U. S. Atlantic Port, Following Sinking of Steamer ATLANTIC PORT, An steamship arriving copean port today b April nere from European viving officers and crew of the l steamship Armonia, which was good fifty miles off the French of surviving Britpedaed

last month. Seven of the French coast last month. Seven of the men in the engine room were killed when the torpedo struck. The rest of the crew and officers were picked up by a trawler and put aboard the liner.

The Armonia was formerly the German steamship Weimar. She was commanded by J. C. Watson of New York.

FORCE ONLY REPLY TO THE CHALLENGE OF FOE, SAYS BAKER

That Will Be Best Understood by Germans, He Asserts in His First Public Speech Since His-Return From the Front.

THEY MAY BREAK LINE: CAN'T BREAK BRAVE HEARTS.

15,000 Cheer Secretary, Talking for Liberty Loan in Capital-Brings Message From Our Men in France to Folks at Home.

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker reached the climax of a speech in Liberty Hut, as the Billy Sunday Tabernacle has been renamed, tonight—the first public utterance he has made since his return from the front-when he brought a storm of applause from his 15,000 hearers by the declaration that it was not of vital importance if the battle line in France were broken; that the end could come only when the heart of the people is broken, and that would never be, for mere force can never break the heart and the spirit of people who are fighting for the

By direct statement and ringing tone he left no doubt of the sincerity of his assurance that the line never of his assurance that the line never would be broken. But he repeated that, even if it first occurred, it would not bring the end, for to-day more than ever were the spirits of the British, the French, the Italian and the American nations unified by the one purpose of giving blow for blow and of answering the challenge of the Germans in the spirit in which it was made. it was made.

Use Force Against Force

Use Force Against Force.

"We must answer in kind," said the Secretary, "and use force against force—force in adequate measure to overcome the force that threatens us."

The audience understood and appreciated the point he made regarding the battle line. He would not minimize the importance of that front that writhes its way from the Channel to the Alps, that is being so bravely defended. Mr. Baker said its importance is great, but it is not all important. A greater matter is in the courage and the devotion of the people behind the line whose support and confidence in the outcome shall stimulate the soldiers to renewed bravery.

It was the most warlike speech the Secretary ever has made. The setting was appropriate. He spoke under the direction of the Washington Liberty Loan Committee, which, through the inspiration of Mr. Baker's speech, gave large sums as the night's contribution.

Cheered Again and Again.

Mr. Baker spoke without notes. He always does. He makes it a rule not to speak publicly unless he has a definite message to deliver, and when that is the case he requires no special preparation. The speech divided itself into two phases, each of about twenty minutes in duration.

The first might be called expository and the second horitatory. The earlier portion was given over to an explanation of conditions as they exist to-day and as he had personally seen them. This formed what might be called a report. The latter portion was devoted to the lessons to be drawn from the conditions which form an incitement to greater efforts and deeper devotion on the part of those who are not actually engaged in the fighting. This might be called his commentary.

The fact that the Secretary had come away from the theatre of activities at the moment when the tension

The fact that the Secretary had come away from the theatre of activities at the moment when the tension was greatest and conditions least promising made his message eagerly awaited. He left no doubt as to the confidence he felt. He did not strike a forced note. There was no pretense in his protestation of confidence. It was sure and definite.

Confident of the Outcome.

Confident of the Outcome.

The word from the battle line was not one of fear, but of confidence in the outcome. From those in the thick of things over there to those at home the word that the Secretary brought was: "We'll do our part; you

do yours."

His low, well modulated tones, the general freedom from gesture and the absence of the theatrical made his delivery resemble that of the pulpiteer rather than the forensic orator, but as he drew toward the end and gave forth the reactions of the men he had seen under fire, of their bravery, their cheerfulness, their galety, their gentleness, their devotion and their aim to make the name American their aim to make the name American a name of prize, the speech took on warmth, added color and he let him-self go in an effort to add through physical means the things he was picturing in words.

Every one must go to France in spirit, he said. In that way the realization will be brought home that everything we do here would count in the victory that is to come. The vigorous speech struck home. He made his audience feel that they were actually and directly a part of the battle lines, even though they were 3,000 miles distant.

One Commander's Kindness.

And then as he reached the end, he told in simple narrative form of one of the commanding officers who on

the first night that our Americans had gone into the firing trenches, had gone through the entire length of the first line, patting a man on the shoulder here, cheering another there, and by his calmness and confidence giving support to spirits strained by the new sensations and quivering under the spell of the great test.

the new sensations and quivering under the spell of the great test.
With each of his men the commander that Mr. Baker described left one thought. To each he said, "Hold them." And that was what they did, the Secretary said, in the face of a heavy German attack that was launched on the very first night to teach them a lesson.

teach them a lesson.

His auditors thrilled under his eloquence as he told the simple story.

With him they visualized that night of strain; that night moonless, black,

of strain; that night moonless, black, full of strange forebodings and unaccustomed sensations.

Secretary Baker struck his most militant note when he declared that, force being the central theme of the whole German political system, it was force the Germans could best understand. Their Government had thrown down the challenge and "the British, the French, the Italian and we accept that challenge in the spirit in which it was made."

"We'll Do Our Part," Is Word From France, "You Do Yours"

The Secretary said:

I have had the rare good fortune to be able to carry to our army in France a message from home; and as I stood, sometimes by day and sometimes by night, in the presence of thousands of American soldiers and assured them that the hearts of their fellow countrymen had followed them to that distant place, I was aware of the fact that I was adding a touch of inspiration and bringing a message of cheer to them om you.

And now I am charged with a mes-

sage from them to you, not a message often formulated into words for formal transmission, but a message gathered from thousands of flushing cheeks and flashing eyes, gathered from scenes where danger was brave-ly met and peril looked at with undaunted eye, a message that rose instinctively from that splendid company of men and that message from them to you is this: We will do our You do yours.

Got Comprehensive View.

You would not be interested in any account of the mere personal adventures or inspections of an individual, and yet I think perhaps the greatest difficulty we have in the United States is to encompass with our imagination the realities of the war in France. My own approach to it rather lent itself, I think, to getting a comprehensive view. It seemed to me that I ought to land at the seashore, as any American soldier would land, and go by the same proceses and the same steps as he would go from the ship to the front-line trench, seeing on the way all of the things he would see, and perhaps many things he would not see in the way of provision for his maintenance, for his training, and for the conservation and protection of his health, and the increase and the perfection of his efficiency. You would not be interested in any fection of his efficiency

Me have a great industrial Nation, a Nation with a capacity for the very highest endeavor in any form of activity to which it sets its mind and turns its heart, and yet the place wherein the necessities of the situation where this effort must be made and this power exercised is over three thousand miles of water.

To Provide Manths About

To Provide Months Ahead.

Our province and our provision, on the other hand, must be so farsight-

the other hand, must be so farsighted that it will provide months in advance for the needs of our army.

It must foresee all contingencies, for when emergencies happen no emergency remedies are available and we must discount the time, discount the disadvantage of distance and accumulate in advance of the need of our army the thing which in France is supplied by the home population and in England by the neighboring population and in Italy by the home population. We must supply it by anticipation and accumulation.

We have had to begin, as it were,

pation and accumulation.

We have had to begin, as it were, at the seaport, building docks, unloading machinery, temporary storage warehouses, distributing and sorting plants, enlarging railroads, transporting, after having ordered and had manufactured here, engines and cans to add to the common stock, establishing great depots of accumulation midway between the seacoast and the front, where large accumulations of material can be had, and then, by further subdvisions and lations of material can be had, and then, by further subdvisions and gradual advances toward the zone of operations, to lay out subsidiary subsistence storage warehouses and stations and to provide all these great facilities intimately and minutely worked out and all their details foreseen, to provide with certainty that when the time came for an American soldier to have a meal, no matter how far he might be from the seacoast, no matter how lonely might be his post as sentinel or lookout, that meal would be there. Building New Civilization.

Building New Civilization.

I cannot in justice refrain from a word which, if I were to express it fully, would seem to you extravagant, of praise for what has been done in France by Gen. Pershing and his soldier men. They have been called upon not merely to be soldiers, but to be engineers. They have called upon not merely to be soldlers, but to be engineers. They have built, as it were, an independent industrial civildzation superimposed upon the already burdened industrial facilities of France, until if an American were to march through France and touch nothing that had not been previously touched and improved or enlarged by American hands he would find an adequate system for the subsistence and maintenance of a great American army there.

Identity in Feeling.

Identity in Feeling.

Our British and French allies have been generous in their assistance. Their assistance has been of the utmost value. They have lost distinction—a sense of distinction between the things which are theirs and the tion—a sense of distinction between the things which are theirs and the things which are ours—and in order that a common aggregate of associated strength may be brought to bear for a common cause, and against the common adversary, a complete interchange of acts and people has taken place, and the alliance between us, or the association between us, is almost an identity in belief, and feeling and possession and action.

The soldier who lands at the sea-

The soldier who lands at the seacoast must be, as it were, given a post graduate education before he gets to the trenches in order that he may make the fight for us with the minimum of danger and the maximum possibility of safety to himself for our sakes. And so all through France splendid schools are organized in which not only American officers act as instructors, but associated with them are veterans of this war from the British Army and the French Army, and sometimes, from the Italian Army, and they make common cause in aiding the American soldier to the acquisition of the highest degree of proficiency by way of preparation for his task.

Soldiers Are Cenfident. The soldier who lands at the sea-

Soldiers Are Confident.

And what effect has it had now upon the soldier himself? What do you see when you see the American soldier in France? I saw them by tens of thousands, from the seacoast to the front line trench, and I never saw one of whom I was not proud. Nor was my observation limited to those who were selected to be reviewed. I saw them in their military

viewed. I saw them in their military formations. I saw them in their hours of relaxation, in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and other similar places provided for them. I saw them in the streets of great cities and I saw them in hayloft billets, in remote villages where they did not know who I was and expected no visit from me, and I found them big and strong and wholesome and sweet and brave, and full of fine determination—proud that they were Americans and with a serene and untroubled confidence in the outcome of this war, which it is your duty and mine to implant here.

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY.....April 22, 1918

Teamwork and the War.

Secretary Baker will confer this week with the military committees of Congress, giving them the benefit of the information he gathered while in Europe, and his conclusions based upon it. He has conferred with the President on the same subject. Hence the expectation of early important steps in war matters.

The great point, as all now plainly see, is teamwork. To the absence of that is properly ascribed all the delinquencies at present confessed. A better understanding between Congress and the executives would have produced very different results.

It is never too late to mend. Mending time is at last at hand; and the work should be thorough. There should be no halts or half-way measures at this time of day.

A good deaf of the credit for the improved situation is due to Senator Chamherlain. His speech in New York last winter made everybody sit up and take notice. Some applanded in Some condemned it. But nobody ignored it. It contained matter of interest to all, and all began at once to interest themselves in the matter.

Nothing is likelier than that one of the results was Secretary Baker's visit to the front. The visit was well decided upon. It was the best way for the head of the War Department to inform himself about many things it was important for him to know. The cable and the mails were entirely inadequate to supply him with what he needed.

While abroad, Mr. Baker enjoyed every advantage bearing upon his mission. Every avenue for investigation was opened to him. He saw war things in motion, and discussed them with those directing the motion. He obtained at first hand the foreign points of view, and especially as regarded foreign expectations of American assistance.

This he will now communicate to the committees of Congress directly in charge of war measures, and so assist them with their work.

Congress is still in the most willing and generous mood about voting war supplies. The naval appropriation bill, carrying an enormous sum, passed the House last week without a roll call. There was no objection from either side of the chamber. Both sides responded to the needs as stated, unprecedentedly large as they were. So that this report of the Secretary of War comes at a time when assured of attention, and when legislation growing out of it should accomplish desired objects.

WASHINGTON POST:

APRIL 22, 1918.

MORE WAR LEGISLATION

Congress Expects Baker to Submit New Army Measures.

MAY HEAR FROM WILSON

Intimations Are That President Will Soon Make Special Address on Future Military Needs - Draft Quota Bill Goes to Conference Today-Housing Bill to Pass Senate.

Military matters come to the fore this week in Congress. Final action on important legislation extending the selective draft act is expected while new army measures, which have awaited the return of Secretary Baker from Europe, are to be launched.

Further expansion of the army, development of war production programs and appropriation questions are among subjects upon which Mr. Baker is expected to submit recommendations to the Senate and House military committees. The latter has arranged to have the Secretary appear tomorrow and the Senate committee plans to hear him later in the week. There have been intimations in some quarters that President Wilson, in a special address to Congress, might present recommendations for future military legislation.

Bills Now Pending.

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Of the pending army measures, the bill changing draft quotas from State population to the number of men in Class 1 will be sent to conference today by the Senate, particularly for consideration and probable revision of the House amendment providing for credits on State quotas for volunteers already in service.

Senate and House conferees begin work today on the sedition bill, with its drastic penalties for disloyal acts or utterances, while the Senate military committee will resume hearings on Senator Chamberlain's bill to transfer jurisdiction from civil courts to military tribunals of many acts of espionage and sedition.

The bill appropriating \$60,000,000 to

The bill appropriating \$60,000,000 to provide housing accommodations for war workers will be called up today in the Senate for a vote and with passage

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With the exception of pressing miscellaneous matters, including a final vote on \$2.50 wheat, rejected by the House, the Senate will devote itself to the Overman bill, proposing general powers for the President to reorganize government bureaus.

New Deficiency Measure.

The billion-dollar naval appropriation bill goes from the House to the Senate today; conferees begin work today on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation measure. The Indian appropriation bill is to be sent to the President this week and a new urgent deficiency bill is almost ready for introduction in the House. This leaves the army bill the largest and possibly the last supply measure.

Several banking and currency bills are slated to pass the House during the week, including the bill fixing a minimum price of \$1 per ounce for silver and providing for melting of \$350,000,000 of silver dollars in the Treasury.

Liberty Loan

f New York AMERICAN, weekdays:

New York City and Within Commuting Distance.

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11. 14. apr. 23/18

American Casualties Only Half Those Inflicted on Foe in Toul Fight, Washington Learns

Reinforced by French, Our Men Drove Foe from Village in Counter Attack, Taking Prisoners

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, April 22 .-General Pershing's first report on the German assault upon the American and French forces in the Toul sector Saturday is understood to indicate that the Americans sustained more than 200 casualties. It estimates the German losses at between three and four hundred.

It was learned to-night that the report had been received, but War Department officials refused to make it public or to comment upon persistent reports about the department concerning its contents.

Secretary Baker is understood to be awaiting more details before making an announcement, though he probably will lay the information received before the House Military Committee when he appears to-morrow to tell of his trip abroad.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, April 21 (By Associated Press).-When an entire German regiment, reinforced by storm troops, attacked the sector held by American troops, near Seicheprey, General Pershing's men fought the most serious engagement they have as yet experienced. The attack was 'made by a considerable force and indications show that important preparations were made for it.

Unusual precautions were immediately taken along the whole sector of the front as soon as the German intention was known. An extremely heavy hostile bombardment with poison gas shells opened during the course of the night and lasted until 5 o'clock in the morning.

At that hour the enemy infantry,

Man Heretofore Not Mentioned Will Be Put in Full Charge of Production, Says Graves

Secretary to Meet with Military Committees This Week and Tell Them What He Saw in Europe

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, Editorial Representative of the New York American in Washington.

WASHINGTON, 'April 22 .- The two war departments of the Government, the Army and the Navy, are doing splendid team work just now, and working together with greater harmony and efficiency than in any period since the war began.

Secretary Baker has returned from the other side with every appearance of a new birth of physical and martial vigor. He is in spinedid health and spirits, and his touch with the real war on the western front has eradicated from his system any lingering element of the spirit which made him at one time before the war so nearly pacifist. He is now every inch a fighting man.

WAR CHANGES BANKER.

Figuratively speaking, he has tasted blood, and the gaudium certaminis is in his eye and in his manner, he has and, best of all, in the spirit he is putting everywhere into the War De-

parttenent.

Men who meet Secretary Baker now scarecly know the quiet, scholarly man who sailed from "an Atlantic port" six weeks ago and arrived at "an Atlantic port" one week ago. The way he is takin hold of his department and the vigor he is putting into it plainly indicate that the Secretary of War is going to have exactly the same rebirth as that which came to the Secretary of the Navy.

It is no st many months ago when Secretary Daniels of the Navy was the target of criticism and attack. He was ridiculed by some and distrusted by others. He, too, was charged with being a lately converted pacifist, and the Navy Department was regarded, not with hope, but with deep apprehension by those who were anxiously considering its entry into the active phases of the war.

But Secretary Daniels doggedly and determinedly held his way, studying, learning, improving, developin gall the time, sure of his motive and definite in his plan, until to-day the American navy has actually fallen under the condemnation of the sacred scripture:

"Woe unto you when all men

scripture:

"Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."

"The popularity of the navy is so great at this time, and the confidence in its prowess and preparedness is so large, that if it should engage in a pitched battle with the German Navy upon the high seas, astonishment would be actually as keen as disappointment, if it did not wipe the entire German fleet off the seas.

Secretary Baker is just now bend-ing all of his energies, in daily consultation with the President, upon the mighty task of reorganization of the aircraft department, and the speeding up of production for the fighting necessities of the front.

fighting necessities of the front.

It was indicated to-day that a man not heretofore mentioned will be put in full charge of production. The general supposition was that Henry Ford may be charged with this tremendous responsibility, but as his name has already been mentioned, the terms of this announcement would seem to eliminate him. It was not indicated to-night what changes in personnel might be made, or whether the Aircraft Board itself would be reorganized.

organized.

It is generally understood, however, that production would be put into the hands of one man, and that the whole power of the Government would be behind him to the end of efficiency and speedy production. Secretary Baker is working upon the matter night and day with tremendous energy.

Secretary Baker is working upon the matter night and day with tremendous energy.

The Secretary will confer this week with the Military Committee of Congress, giving them the benefit of the information he gathered while in Europe, and his conclusions based upon it. He is a very different Secretary, and it is in fact two very different military affairs committees who will confer.

Both Secretary Baker and the committees have learned to respect each other. It is a wise Secretary and a wiser committee since they last met. On the one side, there has come a recognition of the fact that Senator Chamberlain's speech in New York last Winter made everybody sit up and take notice. Some applauded, some condemned, but everybody noticed. There are those who say Secretary Baker's visit to the front was one of its results.

TEAM-WORK DEVELOPED.

It was at least the very businesslike way for the head of the War Department to inform himself about many things which it was important for him to know. This information he now brings back to the committee, which may, or may not, have inspired his visit, but which undoubtedly respects him more for having made it, and will have far greater confidence in his practical knowledge and equipment for his work.

And so the great end of teamwork is developing between the War Department and Congress, just as it has been a developing between the Navy Department and the War Department, and all things are working together toward the efficiency of our great war machine on land and sea.

The Secretary's report comes at a Department to inform himself about

The Secretary's report comes at a time when it is assured of attention and when the legislation growing out of it should accomplish see most derivable objects in the most effective way, in harmony and confidence on fivery side.

THE STORY

Mr. Baker's Answer

The statement made in Washington yesterday by Secretary of War Baker, before the senate committee, is a clear and convincing reply to his

In the face of much personal abuse and political attack. Mr. Baker refused to resort to the same tactics. Instead, he calmly and quietly outlined the tremendous task which faced this country when we went to war last April and the work which has since been done to put America in fighting trim. There is no boastfulness in his statement, no sign of personal pride in a great accomplishment, but through it all runs the evidence of sincerity, earnestness and ability applied in large measure to an unparalleled undertaking.

The net results today are shown to be that we have already many more men in France than the most optimistic of us expected could be sent there by this time; that we have a half million more men ready to send, early this year, as fast as transportation is available; that before the year is out we can have one and a half million men in Franceall well trained, well equipped and well provided with the supplies of food and ammunition necessary to their effectiveness on the firing line. All this has been accomplished in close co-operation with our associates in the war, as the result of full counsel with their war experts and in the face of continually changing conditions which daily add to the difficulties of our gigantic task.

Mr. Baker's statement meets every HONEST doubt and answers every HONEST criticism. More than that, it puts to shame the PETTY, DISHONEST CRITICS who sought to rise in popular favor by tearing down the President and his secretary of war, by spreading distrust and fear broadcast over the land—the men who sought personal and political advantage in an attempt to paralyze the moral sinews of the nation's good right arm and disrupt the spiritual unity which alone can make effective our fighting strength.

Mr. Baker's statement came from him reluctantly, only after the most scandalous attacks. He made it, not in defense of himself or the administration, but because he evidently realized that the attacks were beginning to accomplish their sinister purpose, to undermine the power of the nation in the prosecution of the war. He made it to restore in full measure the national unity by revealing to the people of this country not only what they have already accomplished, but what they must yet do. He made it reluctantly because, to some extent at least, it required the revelation of highly significant facts regarding our military strength, facts which the German military command has been anxious to know.

That it was necessary for Mr. Baker to make this statement is evident. That it became necessary to make it will stand to the eternal discredit of Col Roosevelt, Sen. Chamberlain and a certain group of newspapers leagued with them in dis-

Now, let's go on with the war!

S

TRUTH; JUSTICE

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

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COMPANY, INC. (Retiring),

The Splendid Achievement of the War Department Deserves Credit

HE task that devolved upon the army branch of the war department was even greater than that so successfully encountered by the naval branch, heavy beyond precedent as the latter was.

At the declaration of war we already had a splendid and powerful

FIXTURES 3-HOLE MIRROR-FRONT UPRICHT ICEBOX, Spice and Coffee Caddies, Awning, Electric Fixtures and Coffeemill, etc.

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April 23, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 LISPENARD ST., Near Broadway,

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April 24, M., at 30 A. M.,

\$15,000 HIGH GRADE, STAPLE STOCK

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918, COMMENCING AT 10 A. M., SELLS THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918, COMENCING AT 10 A. M., SELLS THURSDAY, ARREST AT 10 A. M

& INFANTS'

CHILDREN'S

WEN.2 TYDIE2.

tries and design both new weapons and new tools and appliances for making

It has also been necessary to provide two monster powder plants, which are nearly completed, at a cost of \$45,000,000.

The department has so far manufactured for the army's use 1,400,000

MOSLER SAFE

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April 28, at 14 Leurel Hill

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Tuegday, April 25 at 11 A. M., at Premises,

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VARNISHES, OILS, STNIA9 STNIA9

MOSLER SAFE 00 Ft. Shelving, Lumber, f a Large Trimming Store,

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ional Cash Registers, Nos. 347, 323 and 211; Brand-New Combination Safe, Hobart Double Electric Coffee Mill, Platform and Counter Scales,

25 Block Tin Tea and Coffee Caddies, Scoops, &c.

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35 Block Tin Tea and Coffee Caddies, Scoops, &c.

4 Coffee Double Electric Coffee Caddies, Scoops, &c.

4 Selectron, Sos, France, Double Canada, Son Ca

Valuation \$7,500, Wholesale Jobber's Stock of Mostly Original

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Consisting of over 45,000 Gross 2 and 4 Hole

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LOO Cross of BLACK and WHITE BELLTING, 117,05."

OF CELLULOID, COMPOSITION, TUORY, HORN, SATIN, BRAID, LINEN, 100 Cross of BLACK and WHITE BELLTING, 117,05."

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPOOL, AUT TUBE COTTON, HOOKS AND BYES, ASSTENCES, PINS, NOTIONS, BRAIDS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC.

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New York American Editorial Page

Tuesday, April 23, 1918

The Splendid Achievement of the War Department Deserves Credit

HE task that devolved upon the army branch of the war department was even greater than that so successfully encountered by the naval branch, heavy beyond precedent as the latter was.

At the declaration of war we already had a splendid and powerful navy, adequate for defense and lacking only in adaptation to the new conditions of offensive naval warfare due to the development of the submarine.

The army, however, though recently doubled in effective force in consequence of the Mexican imbroglio, was but a nucleus of the land force necessary to enable America to take a part in the struggle at all proportioned to our population and our resources.

The War Department was expected by the nation and by the allies to organize, train, equip and maintain in the field an army reckoned in millions, to accomplish the task in the shortest possible time, and to remove these millions from productive industry without lessening the outflow of food, munitions and supplies which is as indispensable to the allies as armed assistance itself.

The way in which these almost insurmountable difficulties have been met has called forth the unstinted admiration of French and British military experts, and will go down in history in most refreshing contrast to the monumental blunders of the War of 1812, the Civil War and the land preparations for the invasion of Cuba in the

war with Spain. In April, 1917, the Regular Army contained 5,791 officers and 121,797 enlisted men, backed by 3,733 officers and 76,713 men of the National Guard and 4,000 men in the Reserve Corps, a total effective strength of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men. In the year since the declaration of war the Regular Army has been increased to 10,698 officers and 503,142 men—more than tripling its effective strength. The National Guard has been enlarged to 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The Reserve Corps has been raised from its last year total of 4,000 up to 96,210 officers and 77,360 men, and a National Army has been enrolled of 516,839 recruits, MAKING THE PRESENT TOTAL EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE NATION'S FORCE 123,901 OFFICERS AND 1,528,924 ENLISTED MEN.

The selective draft arrangement by this great army has been created is of itself an achievement of which American citizens should be proud. Under it a registration of 10,000,000

pleted within three weeks after the enactment of the registration law upon the 18th of May. To select the fit recruits from this registration 4,643 local boards and 156 district boards were organized, by which bodies 1,500,000 registrants had been examined and 180,000 of them selected and ready for dispatch to the camps before September 1, 1918. Since that time the men registered have been carefully

sorted out with reference to the individual and domestic circumstances of each, with regard to their availability for military service as compared with their importance to the industrial, agricultural and domestic needs of the nation, and a central classified file has been prepared at Washington, which will be of the greatest value both in determining who should be sent into the trenches and who would be more useful at home in industrial occupations, and also in enabling the army officers to choose without delay fit men for particular classes of military service.

In order to provide officers for the new army, sixteen training camps have been established, in which two successive sets of officers have already been trained and a third set is now under training. For the first set of officers' commissions there were 40,203 candidates, of whom 27,341 were successfully graduated by the training camps. In the second series the number of candidates was 23,000, and the number of those successful 17,237. The number still under training

in the third series is 18,000. Meanwhile the Engineering Corps of the army, which in April of last year numbered all told 4,125 officers and men, has been raised to a total of 120,000. The first detachment of this corps, 1,100 men strong, reached France three months after war was declared and entered into active service at once. The detachments abroad have been provided with all needed equipment, to a total of 24,000 tons, all of which was en route two weeks after the orders were received. In order to store and handle this equipment and the further supplies that will be required, engineer depots with a total of 700,000 feet of floor space have been provided, including yards, docks, tracks, trucks and cranes, at a total outlay of \$240,000,000. expended or obligated under contract.

The Ordnance Department has been obliged to expand its personnel from 97 officers, who were expending about \$14,000,000 a year in Government arsenals, to 5,000 officers, handling about 60 times that annual amount, and charged with overseeing the production of about 1,400 private manufacturing establishments in addition to the increased output

of the eleven Government arsenals. The department has also provided storage facilities of some 5,000,000 square feet, all of it protected by electrically charged wire barriers and under vigilant guard. In securing the 100,000 or more separate articles required for the ordnance supply it has been necessary to create new indus-



Copyright by International Film Service. The latest portrait of Secretary Baker, large part of the army of mechanicians taken on his return from Europe.

tries and design both new weapons and new tools and appliances for making

It has also been necessary to provide two monster powder plants, which are nearly completed, at a cost of

The department has so far manufactured for the army's use 1,400,000 rifles and has brought the rate of manufacture up to 45,000 weekly. It has delivered 17,000 machine guns and has raised the rate of their manufacture from 1,500 a month to 225,000 a year. It has also purchased for the army 23,000,000 hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000, 000 heavy projectiles, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns and 2,484,000 rifles.

In all these preparations the Ordnance Department has wisely and steadfastly resisted the pressure of profiteering munition makers to be allowed to supply the types of weapons, ammunition and machinery that their factories were equipped to make, whether or not such equipment as they were prepared to furnish would in the long run secure the maximum of efficiency for our army in the field.

The department, realizing that much time must elapse before millions of raw recruits could be made ready to meet the veteran Prussian forces on equal terms, decided to use a part of the interval in securing the best rifles, the best machine guns, the best motors for aeroplanes and transport service, and, having secured the best in all these lines that American inventive genius and engineering skill could devise, to standardize their parts, and the tools and machinery needed to make them, so that when the American drive is once fairly started the best weapons possible will be in our army's hands, and weapons and ammunition in the enormous quantities required in modern warfare will be turned out as fast as they are

Accordingly, the Browning machine gun was perfected, a wonderful weapon which on its trial test fired 20,000 shots in forty-eight minutes without overheating or injury of any kind to the mechanism; a standardized rifle combining all the best qualities of the various types in use was devised; and, best of all, the Liberty motor was evolved, a simplified and powerful engine which cannot only be produced in adequate quantities to outfit our aviators as rapidly as they can be trained, but one which will also make repairs and replacements easy, and dispense with a -forty-seven to each aviator-that have been required to keep in order the

men between the ages of twenty and thirty-one was com- seventy or more types of motors heretofore used by the allies. The Ordnance Department has not failed to realize that in many respects the Air Service is the most vital problem of all, and, while the number of aviators in training has been multiplied a hundredfold, until the total of flights in aviation training schools now exceeds 100,000 miles a day, the supply of aeroplanes for training has been kept up and meanwhile the facilities for providing the planes which will be needed in actual service have been correspondingly enlarged. Twenty large concerns have been aided to equip themselves for the manufacture of planes, fifteen other cities equipped to make the engines, and four hundred different factories have been started in the production of aeroplane accessories and supplies, so that the monthly rate of production of finished planes has already been multiplied sixtyfold.

To provide the various materials needed, all the spruce in the Northwest has been commandeered, and an army of lumbermen set at work to get it to the mills; factories to produce the "dope" used to surface the planes have been built; a cotton substitute has been devised for the linen fabric no longer obtainable; and it has been necessary to plant 70,000 acres in castor beans to supply lubricating oil for the

While all these things have been done to make the army effective abroad, the tremendous cost of its equipment has been minimized by a central purchasing control system, which saved the Treasury over \$100,000 in the single month of January, and in February saved \$34,740 in the purchase

of the one article of potatoes alone. The personnel of the medical staff has been raised from 8,000 to 106,000, the number of army nurses from 375 to 7,000, the Ambulance Corps developed from nothing to 6,000, the army hospitals increased from seven to sixty-three, hospital beds in the United States increased from 5,000 to 58,400, and hospital beds abroad provided in numbers up to 25 per cent of the expeditionary force, while the sanitary precautions and medical attendance have been so complete and efficient that the death rate from disease in the army has been kept down to less than seven in the thousand, even lower than the rate among civilians between the corresponding ages of twenty and thirty-nine.

Even the bitterest Republican critics of Secretary of War Baker reluctantly admit his diligence and his good intentions. Impartial observers at home and abroad will not fail to recognize also his genius for organization and his remarkable faculty of selecting able subordinates, and must certainly consider his own selection by President Wilson a most fortunate thing for the nation and for the hopes of democracy the world over, now so tensely centred upon the American Army as the deciding factor in the deadly and doubtful

struggle for liberty and a permanent peace.

John D. Ryan Is Chosen Director by Baker in Reorganization.

CREATES ANOTHER DIVISION

Brig. Gen. Kenly Is Put in Charge of the Training of Aviators.

Gen. Squier Remains at the Head of the Signal Corps-Plans Follow Those Outlined to President Wilson by Snowden Marshall, and the Recommendations of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

The long-awaited reorganization of the nation's aircraft production program, so vitally important in the war, was announced yesterday afternoon by Secretary Baker.

John D. Ryan, copper magnate of New York and Montana, railroad man, financier and organizer of big affairs, is chosen to direct the production of aircraft and auxiliaries. He has accepted and will get to work at once.

A new division of military aeronautics has been created which will be in charge of Brig. Gen. William L. Kenly, who has recently returned from France, where he had charge of aviation under Gen. Pershing. He is a colonel of field artillery in the regular army and has made a special study of artillery work in connection with aircraft. He will now have charge of training aviators and managing the aircraft plans when they have been produced.

Divides the Responsibility.

Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, remains head of the signal corps and nominally may have charge of the aeronautical work, but as the new branch is intended to virtually assume entire charge of aircraft, Gen. Squier will be free to devote his work to other important matters. The new plan, in so far as the law will allow, divorces aircraft production and aircraft management from the signal corps for the time being.

The reorganization plan is along the line predicted by many since the airprogram became subject to criticism for lack of such progress as the nation had hoped for. The plan is understood to be in line with the recommendation of the Snowden Marshall report submitted to President Wilson ind is also somewhat in line with the ecommendations of the Senate military affairs committee which urged concentrated control.

Functions of the Board.

Mr. Ryan will be head of the aircraft production board, relieving Howard E. Coffin, who remains a member of the board. The board's functions continue in an advisory capacity, but Mr. Ryan's rulings will be supreme, and there will he no divided authority or power, as was the case when the signal corps and the members of the board decided matters through their joint counsels.

Coffin himself, is that it has become vitally important to have concentrated and not divided authority.

The reorganization plan was announced in the following statement made public last night:

War Department Statement.

"John D. Ryan has accepted the directorship of aircraft production for the army.

"A reorganization of the aviation section of the signal corps has been also effected, of which the principal elements are as follows:

"Gen. Squier, as chief signal officer, will devote his attention to the administration of signals; a division of military aeronautics is created, under the direction of Brig. Gen. William L.

"The aircraft board, created by act of Congress, remains an advisory body as it has been in the past, with Mr. Ryan as its chairman. This arrangement is made with the entire concurrence of Mr. Howard Coffin, who remains a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and will render assistance and counsel to the aircraft board and Mr.

Equipment Division Unchanged.

"The division of military aeronautics will have control of the training of aviators and the military use of aircraft. The exact division of function in the matter of designing and engineering will be worked out as experience determines between the division of military aeronautics and the division of production.

"This announcement involves no change of personnel in the present equipment division of the signal corps, of which W. C. Potter is chief, and which will continue under his direc-

Recommended by Crowell.

The appointment of Mr. Ryan, in line with the appointment of Charles M. Schwab to handle shipping, is understood to have been recommended by Mr. Stettinius and to have been indorsed by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell before Mr. Baker returned from

The whole plan was perfected by Mr. Crowell, but was not announced until Secretary Baker had had an opportunity of going over it.

Mr. Ryan, besides being the so-called "copper king," has been identified with financial activities in New York and large mining and financial institutions for some time. His most recent activity has been in connection with Red Cross work,

BAKER PRESENTS VIEWS TO SENATORS

Denies Wilson Holds Up Army Program Members Favor.

Information gathered by Secretary Baker on his recent visit to Europe was given yesterday to the Senate military affairs committee. Like the hearing Tuesday before the House committee, yesterday's conference was behind closed doors, and several senators not on the committee attended.

After the hearing the Secretary took

After the hearing the Secretary took occasion to deny reports that President Wilson is "holding up" the army expansion program.

The committee expects that Mr. Baker will return possibly next week and submit whatever suggestions he has in the way of legislation. The Senate committee seems generally to favor a much larger army.

"I have long been in favor of 5,000,000 men," said Chairman Chamberlain. "I would like to know, first, however, how we can get them across the water. We ought to have a big army here, though, as a reserve." Senator Thomas is another who wants a reserve army. Senother who wants a reserve army. ator Weeks is for a big army, too.

ETATEM ATTATEMENT

Today and Yesterday

These portraits are part of a series appearing in The Times howing well-known Washingtonians as they are now and as they appeared in younger days. Today's portraits are of



AS HE IS TODAY.

AS HE WAS AT 1 YEAR.

NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War Baker is forty-seven years old. He has lived

Secretary of War Baker is forty-seven years old. He has lived in Washington for more than two years.

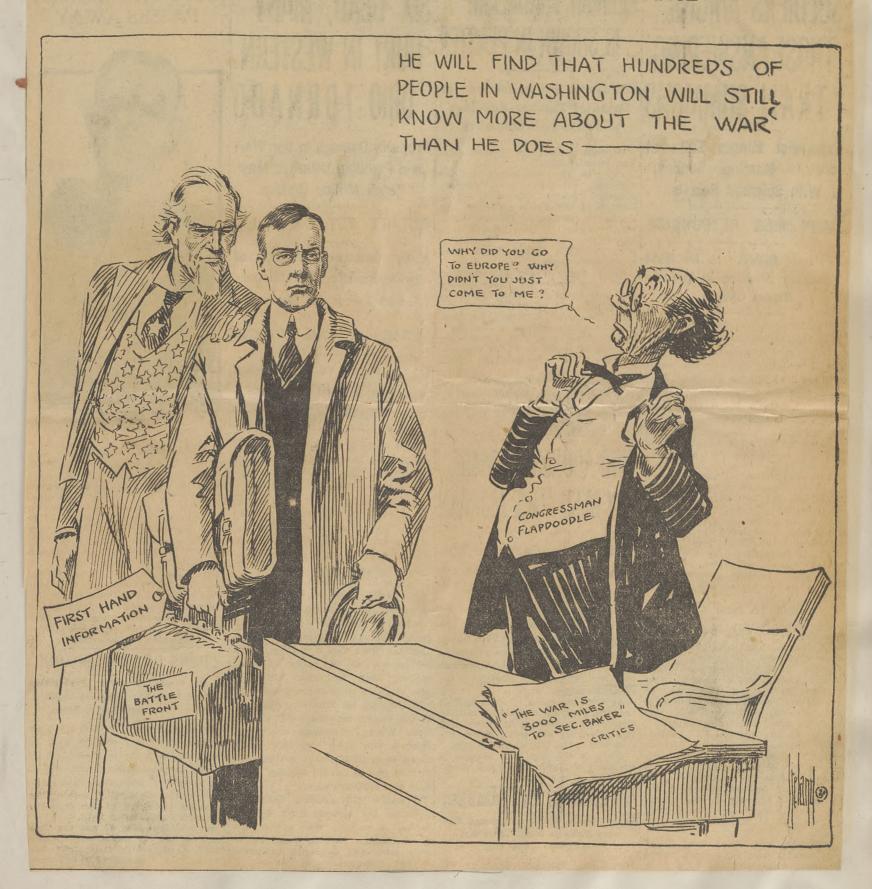
The miniature from which the above baby picture was made was taken in Martinsburg, W. Va., in 1872. The future Secretary of war had already learned the battle cry.

This portrait was received by The Times through Mrs. Baker. The reporter who went for it was discovered by Secretary Baker, who was at lunch. The Secretary said:

"Better make your escape while you can. I am not for letting you have that picture at all." The reported chased a Georgetown car.



WHEN SECRETARY BAKER RETURNS FROM FRANCE



BAKER IS CONFIDENT OFVICTORY

War Secretary Untroubled by News of Germans' Success at Mount Kemmel; Declares Loss of Single Battle Does Not Mean Loss of War.

Allied reverses in the face of Baker received Democratic associates and friends in his suite at the the German drive on Mount Kemmel failed to trouble War Secretary Baker Saturday. The secretary, in Cleveland to aid the liberty loan campaign, expected by the first load over his reception in Cleveland to aid the liberty loan campaign, expected by the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in Cleveland to the first load over his reception in the suite were also made for Pomerone and the governor. The secretary, "back home" for the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the first lime since his visit to France, said he was gratified over his reception in Cleveland to the control of the first lime since his visit to France, and pressed confidence in the final outcome of the struggle. This view, taken despite disquieting stories from the front, was based on his personal observation in his recent visit to the fighting line.

"The situation seems to be better this morning," he said in his law offices in the Union Compercial bark building after scanning press dispatches. "The battle now in progress is a continuous one and its outcome is not to be judged by the results of any one day's fighting."

Will Address Two Dinners.

Baker, who reached Cleveland Friday and addressed a mass meeting in Central armory in the evening, will address twin Democratic dinners Saturday night, at Hotels Statler and Winton. Senator Atlee Pomerene, who arrived Saturday morning, and Governor

land.

In the afternoon there was "open house" at Democratic headquarters, 242 Superior ave., and a reception in Baker's honor.

Speeches to Be Nonpolitical.

Baker, asked what would constitute his speeches at the twin banquets,

his speeches at the twin banquets, said he could not give an advance announcement in detail.

"I will talk about my experiences in France," he said. "The burden of my speeches will be the admonition to buy bonds and more bonds. While at the battle front I met soldiers from all parts of Ohio. I saw the old Fourth National Guard infantry go into battle at break of day. I stood with Colonel Benson W. Hough, former adjutant general of Ohio, and now commander of the regiment which went to France as part of the 'Rainbow division,' and watched the boys from Ohio charge forward toward the foe lines while German shells were exploding around and above them."

Views City Hall.

Views City Hall.

At 9 a. m. Baker left the Statler and, accompanied by Sergeant Long, General Pershing's personal orderly, and a detail of city detectives, walked to the city hall, viewed the building and later went to his law office. He will leave for Washington immediately after the banquets Saturday night.

Many of his callers during the day were mothers and other relatives of soldiers, to whom he extended his appreciation and sympathy and the assur-

preciation and sympathy and the assurance that their sons, brothers and hus-bands are getting the best of care and treatment and living lives of which mothers, wives and sisters need not be *********

WEATHER: Probably occasional rain tonight and Sunday. Moderate temperature. 100 Press

STOCKS AND MARKETS PAGE 18

STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF WAR

Word-for-Word Account of Ex-President Says World War What Secretary Said in Armory Speech

TELLS WHAT U.S. HAS DONE END WON'T COMETHIS YEAR

Details Marvels Performed by There Should Be Only One America's Soldiers in France

TERE is a stenographic report of those parts of War Secretary Baker's Cleveland address address was delivered at Central Armory Friday night.

Baker began by expressing his pleasure at being again in Cleveland after his recent return from France. He then said:

"We have progressed now some-

"As we sit here tonight in this and one to make us think.
"There should be only one thought well lighted hall, in this quiet and the cannonade is the most furious do the work. and the attack and defense most deadly, our friends, whose names but, in any event, our fellow citizens, are exposing themselves in after.

struggle; all the way along that line from the channel ports to the place Scouts. We are going to drain our capped heads into the waters of the Adriatic, the French, the British and the Italians are making common hood during the course of this war. defenders of freedom.

Tells Accomplishments of U.S. Army in France

associates went to France they pursuit of the world.

Days lett for campaign.

Daily average needed... ems, docks and storage facilities all you must live up to your standard, day in Cleveland's Third Liberty and I'm sure you will.

Yet it was apparent that the nited States, planning to send a reat army, must add extensively those facilities, and so, beginning to send a go after them, boys, and do as well as you did before." torage facilities with independent of bonds was the seventh highest. lines of railroad

"For instance, at one place in one," Taft said in a later noon France we have an accumulation of speech at the Winton Hotel. storage facilities to which we have been obliged to build 126 miles of and there was such a demand for they may be adequately served, and in the hallways. give some idea of the magnitude of this enterprise, if the storage warehouses which we are building gion we have and we need real reand plan to build in France were ligion. one warehouse 50 feet wide, it would stretch 250 miles in length.

U. S. Has Provided Complete Workshops

"It involves not merely vacant space for storage of various kinds quartermaster's supplies and ordnance supplies and signal supolies, but base workshops and faories, fully equipped with modern American workmen already on the

goes into a special workshop fully vegetables. equipped to put that machine to-

needed for the conduct of modern ning and preserving. war operations is sent over, it can Restrictions on candy manufacbe assembled by scientific mechanics, turers are expected shortly. all of them Americans, in workshops for the most part equipped with GENERAL MARCH NAILS American machinery taken over to France from this country.

'And all sorts and kinds of re- By United Press pairs upon transport wagons and WASHINGTON, April 27—"In-motor trucks and automobiles and credible falsehood" was the answer Dr. Karl Muck, resigned following lying machines and most every sort of General March, chief of staff, to charges that he had refused to play maintenance of our arms and equip- American aviators are being sent Muck is now interned. ment in the highest state of effi- abroad in hospital ships, registered dency has been erected over there as non-combatants. by Americans and is operated by Americans, with the aid, very often. PERSHING CONFIRMED

nd the assistance generously lent nd the Italians, who have supplied By United Press s often with labor which it was therwise difficult for us to secure. mation may give you an additional England recently, according to the selective service, was excused today

Signal Corps Now Has

4000 Miles of Lines "The signal corps, of the army, thich operates the telegraph and MOTHER AND DAUGHTER elephone systems, the wireless of he army, is tonight operating in Mrs. Mari Korti, 2819 Detroit-av, rance more than 4000 miles of lines visited the marriage license clerk hich we have either built or leased Saturday and gave consent for her

"It is now possible for us to send Kypri, 22. Turn to Page 2, Col. 1

NO TIME NOW TALK BY BAKER TAFT'S WARNING

Is Now in Crucial Stage

Thought, He Says-Beat Germany

William Howard Taft, former president of United States, in a which deal with military affairs. The speech to Boy Scouts at the Opera-House at noon Saturday, warned against a foolish optimism regarding the war.

> The Scout meeting was for the purpose of starting them out on their canvass for the sale of bonds. It will extend thru next week.

what in this war. It is no longer a stage in this war," he said. "The remote occurrence of which we are German army is at the acme of in any sense mere spectators, nor is strength, with massed forces at the it a war in which we are about to western front and the greatest agengage, but it is a war in which we gregation of artillery the world has ever seen. The situation is serious

undisturbed city, our soldiers are Germans—drive them back. To do -that is to win the war-beat the holding the trenches in the starless this we must send troops across in nights at the front in France, and, great numbers. We may need 5,000, for all that any of us know, where 000 or 7,000,000, even 10,000,000 to

No Time For Optimism

"This is no time to have a foolish we know and whose faces we know, optimism. The war cannot be won this year, or next year, or the year

"We've got to have time to get common with the French and the huge army well trained and well British as the protectors of the lib- equipped 'over there.' All this needs the united energies of the nations.

"We are today using forces we We are, therefore, partners, full never before used for this purpose. partners with these great and brave Thru the Red Cross, women have peoples who for two or three years contributed more than \$60,000,000 ave maintained the burden of this worth of work to relieve the suf-

fering of the wounded:
"So with you boys of the Boy where the Alps melt their snow- man power to win this war. We cause with the Americans as the It's up to you to come forward and

ublic utilities, transportation sys- stimulating as a high standard, but These were the high spots Satur-

"Make it uncomfortable for the Loan campaign: reat Britain had added extensively those originally there, in order to man who has the money to buy rovide added facilities for the great my which she sent and was ob. nuisance unless he comes across.

> "Go After Them" "The money's here in Cleveland-

at the sea coast, we have built docks and unloading devices, dredged additional rivers and harbors, Built uncoading warehouses, and then, progressing into the interior or intermediate section of France, we have units magnetic warehouses and so on Jesse Kilgour, who by selling \$114,000 worth built mammoth warehouses and sour, who by selling \$114,000 worth

"Nover was war holier than this

side track and switches in order that places that tables had to be put out 'This is the time," Taft continued "when we need every bit of reli-

Turn to Page 2, Col. 4

WASHINGTON, April 27-The lid of death against

gether and start it off on the road. temporarily lifted the ban on the ness parade dynamiting of July 22 When ordnance material, guns, grocer and he can now sell sugar 1916. machine guns, rifles, or ammunition, in any amount to customers who or any of the delicate apparatus sign a pledge to use it only for can-

facility needed for the continuous day to German statements that

IN ENGLISH CHURCH General Pershing was confirmed in man and other editors of 'Perhaps another item of infor. the Protestant Episcopal Church in Masses," accused of interfering with neans of appreciating the magni. Living Voice, Episcopal weekly, published here. It was said the general dict. entered that church because his late wife was a member of the denomina- ALLY NAVAL CHIEFS MEET

GET MARRIAGE LICENSES for the service of the American daughter Helen, 17, to marry Lauri in the ad of C. E. Fox, Sheriff St.

Then she was granted a license to | wed Charles S. Traia, 33.

TAFT IN CLEVELAND



"In God's prudence this war will CITY'S LIBERTY DOAN SCORE U. S. Army in France

The steep forward toward steads to date....

The steep forward toward steads to date.....

The steep forward toward steads to date....

The steep forward toward steads to date......

The steep forward toward steads to date.......

The steep forward toward steads to date.............

The steep forward toward stea 2,400,365

Former President Taft was in Cleveland and spoke to Boy Scouts at the Opera House at noon, at the annual meeting of the Federated Churches at Hotel Winton at 1 p. m., and was to speak at a great Liberty Loan mass meeting at Grays Armory at 8 p. m.

War Secretary Baker remained in Cleveland to supplement his war talk at Central Armory Friday night with two patriotic addresses at Democratic dinners at Hotels Statler and Winton tonight. The dinners were to start

at 6:30 p. m. An army airplane left Wilbur Wright Field, near Dayton, at 1:14 p. m., and started a flight to

New subscriptions of \$3,233.-Turn to Page 2, Col. 7

CHARGES MADE AGAINST

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27-Charges of "wilful fraud" and "wilful nonfeasance and malfeasance' were made against the district attorney and police of San Francisco in a motion filed in Superior Judge Grif- Phila.... 1200000 .an's court today, by attorneys for Bost.... 00010000.

The motion asks that the sentence At Brooklyn-Mooney on one of the murder To stimulate canning Hoover has charges growing out of the prepared-

BOSTON, April 27-Major Henry L. Higginson, founder and patron of the Boston Symphony Orchestra ANOTHER TEUTON LIE severed all connection with the or- BRITISH FLIERS DROP ganization today.

"The Star Spangled Banner."

JURY TRYING EDITOR OF "MASSES" DISAGREES NEW YORK, April 27-After hav-

ment of men between 18 and 50. ing been out since 6 p. m. Thursday, the jury in the trial of Max East-

LONDON, April 27-An important meeting of the inter-allied committee has been held in Paris the United States were represented.

A CORRECTION Market, in Friday's Press,-Native Veal was quoted at 24c when price quotation was authorized

Coveleskie p, O'Nell c; James, Stanage

eleskie had so far recovered from his grip attack that he told Chief Fohl he could take the slab for today's game with the Tigers. Bill James opposed him.

line-up.

for the Indians, but Rippy Williams was still at first, Alvie Halt at second and Gus Getz at third.

the the first two rounds. Then, with carrying Locre Village. one down in the Tigers' half of the Veach forced Cobb, Halt to Chapman and Dressen scored, as the relay to forced Heilman, and the Tigers had other points, in the evening, the enemy was repulsed. two in this round.

(Game incomplete at press time)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

At New York-Wash... 000100000 1 4 2 took hundreds of prisoners. N.Y... 010000001-254 At Philadelphia-PROSECUTOR OF MOONEY | Bost.... 000202000- 4 5 1 Ath.... 000000100-171 Bush p, Agnew c; Myers p, McAvoy c.

Chicago-St. Louis, rain. NATIONAL LEAGUE

At Boston-Hogg p. Burns c; G. Ragan p. Henry R. H. E. At Pittsburg-Cinci... 00000004- 4 9 1 ing with the French) failed. Pitts.... 000002000- 283 Bressler p, Wingo c; Sanders p, Schmidt c Meuse (Verdun front). At Chicago-R. H. E.

Chi.... 02000 Horstman p, Gonzales c; Tyler p, Killi-fer c.

ritish aircraft in France dropped

36,179 bombs, and the German fliers By United Press dropped 2465 bombs, the Air Ministry announced this afternoon.

********************** IF TABLE

requiring 3 6hours' weekly employ

AMERICAN		LAGUE			
Clubs W	L	Pet	Win	Lose	
Boston 9	2	818	833	750	
Indians 5	2	714	750	625	
Detroit 2	2	500	600	400	
*Chicago 2	2	500			
Washington 4	5	444	500	400	
New York 4	7	364	417	333	
Athletics 3	- 42	333	400	300	
*St. Louis 2		286	400	, 300	
NATIONAL	T.F				
			3377	Y	
	L	Pet	Win	Lose	
New York 9	0	1000	1000	900	
Phlladelphia 7	2	778	800	700	
Chicago 5	93	625	667	556	
Pittsburg 4	3	571	625	500	
Cincinnati 4	4	500	556	444	
St. Louis 2	5	286	375	259	
Boston 2	7	222	300	200	
Brocklyn 0	8	000	100	000	
*Not playing.					

HOW BATTLE STANDS ON 39TH DAY

FLANDERS: ENEMY HELD PICARDY: FRENCH GAIN

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS ROUT FIVE AUSTRIAN AND ALLIED FLEET RAIDS DURAZZO

KAISER AND HIS ALLIES QUARREL OVER WAR SPOILS IN THE BALKANS WHICH GERMANY WOULD LIKE TO KEEP FOR HERSELF

LONDON, April 27-Hindenburg's sweep toward 'Ypres from the south has been checked, temporarily at least, on this the 39th day of the big German drive.

All Flanders is ablaze with a tempestuous cannon duel, but the enemy's advance, after a prolonged struggle that carried him thru the hills down into the lowlands, has been held at a point front. southwest of Voormezelle, about two miles from Ypres.

mans are reorganizing for a new smash.

In Picardy, the Franco-British forces are improving their positions before Amiens by counter-attacks. Haig said that more left. Together, these 10 divisions hammered away vesterday. than 900 German prisoners were taken in the region of Hangard- making only slight headway after the capture of Kemmel. en-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux yesterday afternoon and

The British navy has been active again, this time in the

Two British Destroyers Force Five Austrians to Flee for Shelter

"Two of our destroyers in the Adriatic engaged five Austrians," the British admiralty said. "The enemy fled to Durazzo

"Five more British and two French destroyers joined in the GERMANS STRIKE pursuit toward Durazzo which continued until after midnight on SNAG IN BALKANS fonda. Oth cusualties were seven killed and 19 wounded.

"British air forces raided the sea plane base at Durazao Tues-DETROIT, April 27-Stanley Cov. day, and apparently were successful."

Field Marshal Haig's report said:

"The enemy is held everywhere. "On the whole front north of Lys, the fighting yesterday was Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and the comes from Austria and Germany of the severest character. Repeated enemy attempts to develop Turks—with the Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and hunger as ever present stimuth a Berlin-to-Bagdad route to Asia.

That British successes in Pales.

Ty Cobb was back in the Tiger their advantage of the previous day failed. "Following many hours of fluctuating battle, the enemy's lants—are rapidly making a situal tine and Mesopotamia have not de-Ray Chapman was back at short advance was blocked, with heavy casualties to them.

"From Locre to La Clytte, the enemy's assaults against the bitions. French positions were pressed with extreme violence. After three Official diplomatic dispatches to cannot give Saloniki to Eulgaria. Both sides were held scoreless in attacks were beaten off with great loss, the Germans succeeded in French and British channels disman naval base for the German

third, Coveleskie filled the bases by After Fierce and Prolonged Struggle

passing Dressen, Bush and Cobb. Positions North of Kemmel Remain British "In the evening the allies counter-attacked and drove the first was too late for a double play. enemy out of the village, which is now held by the French. At DETROIT LAYS IN "WET"

> "North of Kemmel village and in the neighborhood of Voormezelle, after a prolonged and fierce struggle, the positions remained ours.

"In the ridge and wood southwest of Voormezelle the ance, it was estimated here today. R. H. E. enemy again heavily attacked, but was completely repulsed. We Wholesale liquor houses here are

"South of the Somme, in the afternoon and evening, we homes are laying in stocks for the strike thruout Austria-Hungary has Shaw p, Ainsmith c; Russell p, Hannah c. obtained advantages in the Hangard-en-Santerre and Villois- long drought. R. H. E. Bretonneux section. Our prisoners here totaled more than 900. If the liquor soid recently were dis-"Along the Hangard-Bretonneux line, we advanced our posi- tributed pro-rata, it would furnish a Day. tions at certain points.

"Hostile attacks with tanks were broken up and failed to child in Detroit Michigan will go premier, has resigned again, accord The Berlin War Office in its day official statement yesterday

R. H. E. declared that "the large crater of St. Eloi and the place itself were captured." St. Eloi is just two miles directly south of Ypres, on the road from Wytschaete.

Allied prisoners taken Thursday were said to total 6500. The French War Office announced today that there is "no American forces continue to play a tude." "So when a ship lands in France with a locomotive or a car, that car wife who wants to can fruit and coes into a special workshop fully vegetables.

A merican forces continue to play a change or the house.

Order denying a motion for a new trial be set aside. The motion also asks for an order directing retrial of Anderson'p, McCarty c; Cheney p, Miller c.

A German attack on the resilience today that there is "no American forces continue to play a change" on the Hangard-Villers front before Amiens. A bomwife who wants to can fruit and asks for an order directing retrial of A German attack on the resilience today that there is "no American forces continue to play a change" on the Hangard-Villers front before Amiens. A bomwife who wants to can fruit and asks for an order directing retrial of A German attack on the resilience today that there is "no American forces continue to play a change" on the Hangard-Villers front before Amiens. A bomwith a locomotive or a car, that car wife who wants to can fruit and asks for an order directing retrial of A German attack on the resilience today that there is "no American forces continue to play a change" on the Hangard-Villers front before Amiens. A bomwife who wants to can fruit and asks for an order directing retrial of the change of th

R. H. E. west of Hangard, near Thailles, where American troops are fight- here is rapidly assuming tremendous There was severe artillery fighting on the right bank of the

Regarding the fighting south of the Somme, Berlin said that tailing passenger traffic, particularly BOSTON ORCHESTRA St. L.... 00010.... enemy attacks south of Villers-Bretonneux "failed with heavy in the west, are expected shortly. losses." The prisoners taken around Hangard were said to total

36,179 BOMBS IN MONTH RESERVES OF ALLIES LONDON, April 27—During March RUSHED TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, April 27-The German drive menace against the channel is forcing the allies to use great efforts to sembled in convention, COSHOCTON: Council instructs check the foe. This menace is so serious that to stop the Germans ty solicitor to prepare ordinance is the most to be expected for some time and it is certain there held in the Mandarin Restaurant, secret agents had attended a meet. will be no major allied counter-offensive for the present.

American and European army men here today agreed on these points, following Teuton capture of the tactically important EMPLOYES THREATEN Mont Kemmel. They particularly warned that the outcome of the present offensive will not be determinant, but that the struggle By United Press will go on for months until the allies' strength is greater thru reinforcements.

Foch's strategy-thoroly approved by American officialsis to wear down the German as much as possible.

There can be no mistaking that the allied reserve has been learned today. heavily tapped for forces simply to hold the Germans thus far. This tapping quite evidently has been so serious that fresh forces must be hurried in before the allies can even think of making a ployes and told that unless he knelt telling counter stroke.

American forces are going across in constantly increasing numbers. Italian reinforcements are being pushed to the west- kissed the flag and was then re- istry has decided upon three means ward, and British reserves are pouring over the channel.

By William Philip Simms United Press Staff Correspondent

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, April 27 -The tempestuous infantry fighting of the last three days had abated today, but the battle may break out again at any moment. The German cannon thunder ceaselessly thruout the Ypres

Field Marshal Hindenburg has brought General Sieger up Infantry fighting has abated for the moment, while the Ger- from the Verdun region to help around Kemmel. Under him

are five divisions (60,000 men). General Von Eberhardt, with another five divisions, is at his

Sieger tried to advance toward Ypres, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal yesterday, but the British countered brilliantly, retaking lost ground and establishing strong posts. Von Eberhardt's "hill fighters," hurled out of Dranoutre four times, were unable to push on after occupying the place in a fifth charge. Likewise they were too exhausted after taking

Kemmel to succeed in turning Mont Scherpenberg. Local shelling keeps up elsewhere. The weather continues threatening. The ground is unusually dry.

of giant guns on the west front to- Saloniki for herself, a coording to day is drowning a Teutonic quarrel Italian cables, Turkey Objects, fear-

lose that Bulgaria and Turkey are Mediterranean fleet." fighting over expected spoils, which Turkey, it appears, is increasing-German papers now warn must go ly dissatisfied

WASHINGTON, April 27—Thunder Bulgaria demands the conquest of of growing seriousness around Gering any addition to Bulgaria's strength. Even greater opposition,

to neither-but, on the contrary,

500,000 worth of anti-thirst insurbeing drained while hundreds of

quart for every man, woman and

MORE PASSENGER TRAINS

ARE TO BE CUT IN WEST

As one result, orders further cur-

CANDLE INVITES CHINESE TO TONGMEN CONVENTION

Tong in Cleveland's Chinatown- is expected to follow the arrest by lower Ontario-st-Saturday. To the passing Chinese it was an German actors, members of a Ger-invitation for him to step in and man stock company and three other mingle with the 400 tongmen as- alien enemies, on charge of violatsembled in convention.

The largest Chinese "feast" ever staged west of New York will be bald in the Mandarin Pertuguent.

They were arrested after federal Prospect-av, Monday night.

LYNCHING OF FOREMAN

DAYTON, Ky., April 27-William By United Press Remke, foreman of the Wadsworth Watch Case Co., was threatened co-operating with the British, have with lynching yesterday by several occupied 53 miles of the Hedjaz Railwith lynching yesternay by several employes of the factory, it was learned today.

way south of Mann, according to an official report received from General Remke, who is alleged to have Allenby today.

made pro-German remarks, was surand kissed the American flag, he would be tarred and feathered.

leased

That British successes in Pales tion in the Balkans alarming to Ger- terred the kaiser from this dream is many's ill concealed imperialistic am. evidenced by German papers, which have begun a propaganda compaign, declaring that "the centhal empires

Turn to Page 7, Col. 3

RESERVES FOR "DROUTH" AUD IN AND GAL

ZURICH, April 27-A May Day been decided upon, it was learned here today. May Day is the European Labor

ing to Austrian advices It is rumored that the Austrian Crown Council will be convoked The Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says prominent members of the nobility have formed WASHINGTON, April 27-As an "anti-Karl party," because of Empress Zita's "un-Austrian atti

Doctor Von Seydler, Austrian

Premier Von Seydler resigned a A German attack on the railway west of Thennes (two miles seas, the drain on transportation that Emperor Karl had refused to ac few days ago, but it was reported

CINCINNATI, April 27-Federal A candle gleamed in a window at secret organization with headquarthe headquarters of the On Leong ters in Prague, Bohemia, Austria, federal authorities today of three

> ing of the Schlaraffia last night, ARABS AND BRITISH

OCCUPY RAILROAD LONDON, April 27-Arab forces,

MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK

Remke dropped to his knees and PARIS, April 27-The food minless days & week.

ing them will be at hand.

"We have so provided that no Baker Tells Origin 'American soldier in France need of Name "Sammies" have any lack of these facilities, or miss a solitary breakfast or reach for an arm or an equipment without

Baker Pays Tribute to General Pershing

"General Pershing and his associates—perhaps I may as well do it here as anywhere, for I am resolved has grown up between our boys and Trenches Better Than that I shall not mention General these people, tender and beautiful. Baker Had Expected Pershing's name without adding to it a tribute of praise and appreciation which I want the American "Our boys live in the homes and families of these people, and play with their toddling babies, and hold the is doing is marking with his grave in the large of the people, that I asked thyself, what consolidations are there for this?' "And then I thought, 'But what he is doing is marking with his grave in the people, and I asked thyself, what consolidations are there for this?' people to learn to know.

generously for this American army: he has planned wisely for its training; he has planned bravely for its military enterprises, and he has planned, as a father plans for his

during which I looked into the faces joying. during which I looked into the faces of tens of thousands of American soldiers, sometimes in serried ranks drawn up alongside the road for inspection, sometimes in the front line trenches, sometimes in camps, sometimes in the great cities, sometimes in the great cities, sometimes in the great cities, sometimes soliding the series of hospitals, reaching clear to the ports of embarkation.

"Back of that line there begins the series of hospitals, reaching clear to the ports of embarkation.

"They have thousands of beds with the sacrifice which she has been called upon to make is incalculable and beyond any power of expression, in remote villages, sometimes soliding the reached a total of the great cities, sometimes in the great cities, sometimes and I rejoiced with a swelling heart the medical profession in the United series of hospitals, reaching clear to the ports of embarkation.

"They have thousands of beds with every facility, to take care of the sick and wounded soldier. Men of a speech on the Overman empower, ing bill.

Lewis declared intimations from the record time of 51 days, at Will lamette River, Ore. France a life which he would be common cause. willing to have his mother see him

Pershing Will Win at Least Possible Cost

"General Pershing, of course, at the very outset realized that as a brave people, that she is. military commander it was his busi-

man life as that victory can be achieved by.

"He realized that this kind of warfare is entirely different from what we have hitherto known, that it is a highly specialized art and that knowledge is the essential part of the equipment for success and for relative safety in war, and, therefore, he has spread all over France fore, he has spread all over France of the entirely different from which are as splendidly equipped as any hospital cars I have ever seen anywhere.

"So that provision has been made, not only to feed and clothe and arm and equip the soldier, not only to feed and equip the soldier, not only to for protect him and teach him how to fight with success and relative safety, but adequate provision has been made for him in the case of realize the full meaning of it all. fore, he has spread all over France often hit anybody.'

great schools of instruction where "Their attitude is great schools of instruction where our officers are trained by the vet-duty to plant in order that the solution where are trained by the vet-duty to plant in order that the solution which are a son or a brother in Europe can have a son or a brother in Europe c "He has established great prac-

tice fields, covering long artillery ranges and rifle ranges, and every sort of appliance that is necessary

enced military eye, and that boy is Hold Alpine Passes fit to be sent into a position of danger and a place of responsibility. Against Hun Hordes

'And the result is that the troops

Praise Americans

"And, while I ught not to and suddeness. French and British commanders who spoke to me on the subject, I will device which differentiates it from -many of them not addicted to the language of compliment, for indeed life in France and near the front is stripped of its surplusages and present this is still with you and before you are on the brink of stripped of its surplusages and present the france.

"And then, all of a sudden, while this is still with you and before you are on the brink of stripped of its surplusages and present the france."

"And then, all of a sudden, while this is still with you and before you are on the brink of stripped of its surplusages and present the france."

"And then, all of a sudden, while this is still with you and before you are on the brink of stripped of its surplusages and present the france."

"And then, all of a sudden, while this is still with you and before you are on the brink of stripped of its surplusages and present the france."

"And then, all of a sudden, while this is still with you and before you are on the brink of the interval of the campaign, if the minimum of \$3,000,000,000,000 is to be subscribed in the last from Langley Field, Va., to Mineola, and this L. I. tion from whom he came, highly qualified, full of fine spirit, intelligent, apt, adaptable, and they wel. Beyond Battle Line

Gelling's

American Army, says: "Eat more ice cream."

LIBERTY

BONDS

cannot be shipped abroad, yet are rich in food value.

'our friends.'

along sidewalks, but it is a name the line.

oile they are in France.

"He is entitled to much of the co-operation between that republic "'No-man's land,' as it was called "He is entitled to much of the credit; the American soldier is entitled to the rest of it; but from one end of France to the other, in the liberties which we are now entertial riendship and narmonious uncomfortable. "No-man's land,' as it was called at one time, but 'Yankee Land', as it was called at one time, but 'Yankee Land', as it was called the liberties which we are now entertial triendship and narmonious uncomfortable. "No-man's land,' as it was called at one time, but 'Yankee Land', as it was called to much of the co-operation between that republic and ours, in a future dedicated by both nations to the preservation of the liberties which we are now entertial triendship and narmonious uncomfortable.

tary and alone upon French high-and high head that America was States are there to render assistance, allied countries that the United ways, tens of thousands of them I really there to bind up the wounds and trained nurses from the United States has fallen down in getting saw and never one who showed the and comfort the griefs of a nation States, apparently in adequate numslightest evidence of not living in which has endured so much for the bers.

Finds Same Unity in Great Britain

erans of the French and British diers who are in the trenches may feel the kind of confidence which stern and set. Every house is a armies, and where they in turn impart the instruction to other officers afraid of the shells than the soldiers witness that nothing has been left. are.
"In Italy the same experience is

ranges and rifle ranges, and every sort of appliance that is necessary to teach the American solder to fight in this land of warfare with success and relative safety.

"So, as you go over France, you find not only these great physics and substence and supply, but you find not only these great physics and substence and supply, but you find a vast educational system which takes the American soo, whatever his degree of training, whether a carried up that cable by basket, the first and go to the front, and they has been mogths in a camp here, or whether any of these mountains in perpetual weeks, and keeps him under the ex-

we have it. France have become northern passes against the hordes which never falters and never dies. in the modern sense of the word, in the sense of this war, fine soldiers.

Allied Officers

The modern sense of the word, in the sense of this war, fine soldiers.

Allied Officers

The modern sense of the word, in the invaders. And their civilian in this war. We read the newspapers each morning. We watch hearted as any of the others.

The modern sense of the word, in this war. We read the newspapers each morning. We watch hearted as any of the others.

say that I talked with many of them daytime which differentiates it from of the varying fortunes along that -many of them not addicted to the France as you have seen it before. front of conflict. truth-these men have spoken to me beyond this point, and when you ask Soldier's Funeral unanimously of the American soldier as worthy of the great na. is the zone of active operations.

"You will remember that when the first American soldiers stepped off of a boat the little French children, a conflagration fire swept over it. learning that they were Americans, "You see a village church without the fate of Russia has taught us the fate of the dreamer. We must plunge the fate of the dreamer. called after them, as they call after a roof, its walls broken down and tary band and down this country

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, one of the world's greatest food experts, says: "A high

Surgeon General Wm. C. Gorgas, the man responsible for the health of our

The use of Telling's New Ice Cream is not only an economic necessity,

but a patriotic need. Only the best ingredients are used-mostly those that

IF YOUR DEALER CAN'T SUPPLY YOU ASK HIM WHY

place in the diet should be given to ice cream." Professor R. N. Washburn, of the

University of Michigan, states that the cost of ice cream, compared with other foods, is less than that of eggs, broiler chicken, fowl, whitefish, oysters, fat porterhouse or

without number our army, always trebles. Their first word was 'vive confident that, however many men l'Amerique' and their second was and remnants of sacred pictures and implements of religion 'nos amis'—'nos amis', their word for tures and implements of religion 'Just back of them were some confusion and dust.

When the American soldiers that steel hat, and out of the ruins heard that and did not recognize the of these buildings, and out of the "They were mothered." for an arm or an equipment without having it within the reach of his hand.

The did not recognize the ruins of these cellars, these weeks, had given their sons. They did not know this boy, but they knew that the metherhood of America, if it army number 170,000. mies," and they adopted the name, ings, you see more soldiers, and could have had its way, would and now it is a name no longer con-finally you realize that you are at had tears shed when he was laid to ferred only by the children who play the place where the boys are holding rest. And they came to shed them

them on their laps and whittle toys have some personal comfort in hearfor them and comfort their mothers ing me say that I found the trenches "Whatever may have one a fine gentleman in the highest sense of that word. He has planned when bad news comes from the front.

When bad news comes from the less uncomfortable than I thought they would be; less wet, less muddy, this business it is too late to turn. "The American soldier has been much cleaner, much more wholesome back now. adopted into the heart of the civil and sweet seeming, and while admitpopulation of France; the friendship which has been given him dignifies the great French nation, and the response which the American solution based on the children, for the life of our boys dier has made seals the contract of they are not necessarily extremely

oying.

"France has been stricken; black be made.

"Back of that line there begins the By United Press."

Provisions Made to Care for Wounded

"In every hospital, order, cleanli "And this same unity of spirit ness, forethought. They are proviprevails thruout. I found it in Great sioned with fine motor ambulance Britain-brave little island, full of to carry the sick and wounded, and two or three hospital trains, built, I "I found in France, within four believe, in England, but bought by ness to win with as little cost in human life as that victory can be trenches, and in places where shells which are as splendidly equipped as

comes from the testimony of an eye house of mourning. undone to safeguard and protect our

neither be won nor kept without sacrifice, and they face the possibility, even, of the supreme and "The sin of Germany is the complete elimination of the moral idea. The mistake of Germany was in not

"As it seems to give here and give "You see the people of France there we draw a quick breath and

New Ice Cream

That Builds

Is a Food

INVEST IN

WAR SAVING

STAMPS

"I know what those casualty lists mean, for, as I happened one time

scattered about in a vast heap of American soldiers bearing the body of a dead American soldier and then "You see a trench helmet and some little military escort and then, realize that there is a soldier under back of them, a number of French-

"He was laid away tenderly in the 000,000. heroic soil of France as we stood there, and I asked myself, 'What con-"And then I thought, 'But what Harry Lauder.

Baker then closed his address with

accusation." 'The reason we haven't more men

on the battle line is that when we Ryssel said in the Reichstag. entered the war, our allied representatives here urged that for a year we send no men," he said. Lewis then declared that quick passage of the Overman bill would give the president power to speed up all departments.

"We Must Suffer"

"The sin of Germany is the com- with Germany in 1917.

"The Italians are holding the ultimate sacrifice with a courage of the mare idea than the with any with the population of Pennsylvania, with the pennsylvania, with the pennsylvania and the pennsylvani more of the moral idea than she her- is required to pay Germany a war

"The front line is startling in its fortunes of that line.

with such anxious hearts the Britain stood up to her moral ob plied to the kaiser for his weeping By United Press ligations, Germany cried 'Treacher-ous Albia.' plied to the kaiser for his weeping over Louvein and his latest, "What

"Germany said France was 'morally decadent.' Germany doesn't know world from such horrors!" the meaning of moral decadence "She said of Americans that we

is the thing that hurst me mostthat we are too fat to fight." Brings Giant Into War

"So now after three exhausing veillance at his chateau in Silesia, up near the front line trenches, I years of the war she has brought to prevent his escape to Switzerwas told that seven American into the conflict against her a youth- land. gent, apt, adaptable, and they were come our assistance as the ass

"Let's not learn the truth inch by early in the war. They number

of man-power into this war. Some- Bidou. to bring the rightful end of the war, Childe Hassam, the artist, was ar
To get the very best results take Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" at but don't let's figure on it. We can rested while sketching a steamer in afford to go ahead for the sake of the Hudson River, and commended

organized to suppress future wars." Boston.

Taft began boosting Liberty Bonds before he had hardly alighted from Sir Percy Bates has opened his exthe Pennsylvania train from Wash-ington at the E. 55th-st station. tensive salmon and sea trout pre-ington at the E. 55th-st station. "I'm here to urge everybody to steel workers, who pay \$5 each for buy Liberty Bonds and to say—buy, Buy, Buy!" he said as he swung the Red Cross.

Taft's principal speech in Cleve-land is to be made at Grays Ar-mory tonight at 8 o'clock. "France was never more heroic, more valorous, more steadfast than today," said Thomas W. Lamont. The ex-president is the guest of back from Europe. "The British Attorney Andrew Squire, 3443 Euc. soldiers are the keenest, most eager, you ever saw."

Doesn't Write Speeches

peeches in manuscript before deliv- troops after conclusion of the peace When a man's making six speches now forms a part of the Ukrainian n a day, as I did in Philadelphia Republic, not of Russia."
Thursday, he hasn't time to write

hem," the ex-president grinned. Taft returns to Washington Sun- late German governor of Belgium, day night to be present at the meeting of the federal mediation board to discuss prevention of strikes in war discuss prevention of strikes in war discuss prevention of strikes in war with the meeting of the federal mediation board to discuss prevention of strikes in war with the meeting of the federal mediation board to be a federal mediation of the federal mediation of the federal mediation of the federal mediation of the federal mediation board to be a federal mediation of the federal mediation board to be a federal mediation beard t time. Taft is a member of the board.
"We want labor to continue at the height of its productivity power Prof. William Herbert Hobbs says

his federal board share between was not foreseen by the statesmen employers and employes. Labor is loyal and is going to nations now allied against Germany." work at top speed.'

Students of Case School of Applied Science who have died during the year will be honored Wednesday by a parade and review of the Case student battalion, Captain Henry Steere, cadet commandant, an-

Following the parade, the seniors will be mustered out and seniors who are officers will be replaced by undergraduates.

Interesting Items About the World War

******** Ireland's enlistments in the British

The New Zealand government is raising a new war loan of \$100,-

* * *

"Germany worships a false god and that god is the kaiser," said 000

Mrs. A. D. McIntosh, aged 90, of

"Whatever may have once been Cornwall, Ont., has knitted 239 pairs "God, by my mouth, summons you

> 0 A 0 Guam, in the Ladrone group, Pacific Ocean, announces a popular sub-

> cription to the Third Liberty Loan, Berlin announces subscriptions to

· 0 0 0 Germany is retaining permanently disabled soldiers in the army and is calling cripples to the colors, Deputy

Germany can expect no relief for food conditions from the Ukraine in the present year, announces Privy

Councilor von Eynern, at Berlin, * * * American soldiers in France record letters home that a bullet which hits a steel helmet and glances off

makes a noise like a cash register.' "The American, British, French and Italian armies are filled with sentiment which I would call inspired

letermination," says War Secretary Lieut. Col. Piccio, of Italy, is the

La Tourette Driggs, in the Century Cleveland Sunday. Magazi e.

sold to the European nations at war * * *

Rumania, the size of Alabama, indemnity of two billion dollars,

A bi-plane of greater weight carchased the dollar too much to get rying power than ever before de-

> Prince Lichnowsky, soon to be tried in court, because of his expose of German diplomacy, is under sur-

Austrian and Hungarian war loans, logical Review.

of the dreamer. We must plunge The battle on the western front is into this conflict with everything one of exhaustion and the allies will take the offensive when the foe has "It's going to take us at least been worn down sufficiently, says two years more to get our full force the French military critic, Henri

surance. the policeman after he had been re-l'The power of the world is being leased. He's an American, born in

Russian protest again occupation Taft isn't writing his Liberty Bond of Odessa by German-Ukranian treaty, was answered with, "Odessa

on war munitions thruout the war,"
and Taft. "It's the intention that
this federal board shall adjust all
this federal board shall adjust all
connected with this war is that it historians and philosophers of the

"EXTRA" WILL GO ON SALE SUNDAY





FRED B. PLETCHER

A souvenir edition of the Sheridan only ace in the world who has Reveille, daily paper of the soldiers reached the age of 40, says Laurence at Camp Sheridan, goes on sale in

It was printed at The Cleveland Press. Fred B. Pletcher, 2130 E. Loan literature. "We must go down into the valley of the shadow of death before we will realize what this war means."
"Germany would have been in 79th-st, of Company F, 104th Engipossession of Europe at this moment if she had not sneaked across to He is the Reveille's associate editor.

which the entire staff are soldiers.

Loan boosted the total sales to \$2,-113,998,000.

GAINS WILL BE MORAL Dr. J. W. Slaughter, speaking at the City Club Saturday, said war

rather than physical.

the first sneeze or shiver. "Seventy-seven" breaks up Colds that hang on-Grip. All Drug Stores.

Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints-Drives Out Pain You'll know why thousands use Musterole once you experience the glad relief it gives. Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white oint ment, made with the oil of mustard

Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on! Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stineck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheu

matism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds or the chest (it often prevents pneumonia) 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50

STUDENTS TO BE HONORED The Government and Business Houses are increasing their calls for thoroughly trained people for high-grade business positions. Spencerian will train you in the briefest time consistent with thorough instruction. Day and evening sessions continue throughout the summer months.



Continued From Page One

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

OF LIBERTY BOND DRIVE Saturday the best day in the Liberty Loan campaign since the opening day, when more than \$14,000,000 was subscribed.

Total Now \$38,197,450 Cleveland's total reached \$38,197, has spurred him on in carrrying out 450, only \$16,802,550 short of the the vast war program in Washingcity's \$55,000,000 quota. Seven days ton. remain for campaigning. Liberty Loan officers were certain breakfast in the Statler dining room.

War Secretary Baker gave Cleve-

land a sample of the energy that

By 8 a. m. Baker was eating

He visited several offices there. Then

Personal friends and detectives

with him had all they could do to

Among early callers were Fire

Chief Wallace, ex-Police Chief Rowe,

He "Runs Over" to Bank

certificate for one of the first Liberty

During the morning he was told

"Just leave it to me. I'll take

"Oh, I'll run over to the Federal

Baker read his mail between calls

Baker Looking Better

looked much better physically than

he did a year ago. Many of the lines

Baker was asked how it felt to be

'This is the wine of life," he re-

"It seems good to see everyone

City detectives were detailed to be

CITY WAGE READJUSTMENT

COUNCILMAN TO SEEK

plied.

Early callers remarked that Baker

National Bank Building.

that, stirred by the visits of Taft He declined to take breakfast in his and Baker, Cleveland was at last beginning to strike her real blows to City Hall, "just to look it over." for success of the loan. The army plane first started

from Dayton to Cleveland at 10:30 he walked to his offices in the Union a. m. Saturday, ran into a dense fog and was forced to turn back.

Early in the afternoon the fog lifted and the plane made another keep pace with him. start. The two aviators who drove lers at his office at the law firm of it expected to make brief stops in Baker, Hostettler & Sidlo, of which several towns along their route, he is a member. reaching Cleveland late Saturday and dropping Liberty "bombs" on Chief Wanace, ex-ronce Chief Lowe

tiss, Emil Joseph, George McIntosh Boy Scouts, after hearing Taft and Burr Gongwer. speak, started on their bond canvass of Cleveland. They will work all next week. he had not exchanged an interim

Crowds to Hear Baker Every one of the 1850 seats for Loan bonds. the Democratic dinners at which Baker will speak tonight, had been care of it," said Tom Sidlo, one of his reserved Saturday. The crowd to partners. which Baker talked in Central Armory Friday jammed every inch Reserve Bank with it myself," reof available space in the big building. plied Baker. Trains from downstate brought in hundreds to hear Baker tonight. R. and jotted notes on the letters. He J. Bulkley, former Congressman, will wore a Prince Albert coat and black be chairman at the Statler dinner, tie. and W. A. Greenlund, former lieutenant governor, will be chairman at the Winton. Baker, Senator Pom-erene and Governor Cox are sched-

uled to speak at both dinners. Only blue tickets will be honored on his face had been erased apparat the Winton and only white tickets at the Statler. Ward leaders from at the Statler. Ward leaders from Wards 1 to 13 will go to the Statler, boys in France," he said. Wards 1 to 13 will go to the Asaker was and those from Wards 14 to 26 to the home again.

The Cleveland Federal Reserve District reached a total of \$208,000, and know that they are all working 00 Saturday in its drive for a \$300,- for the same cause." Meetings were held Saturday on with Secretary Baker during his stay many downtown corners. Young in Cleveland. Detectives Sommers women in patriotic costumes, es- and Lavin were with him Saturday.

corted by sailors, distributed Liberty

FORMER COUNCILMAN ILL Former Councilman William Stolte Saturday was in a serious condition n St. Luke's Hospital. Stolte, who lives at 10813 Fairchild-av, has been troubled with indigestion for several

SARZEDAS you'll never be caught SARZEDAS Havana Cigars prove real friends. Your dealer sells them. The J. C. Newman Cigar Company The Weideman Company Distributors



Next Friday Evening, May 3

INTERMEDIATE CLASS Monday Evening. Regular Dancing Tuesday and

MR. and MRS. J. ANGELL BOTT

"We will force the submission of the prohibition issue until we wear the people of Ohio out," said an Anti-Saloon League official after that organization had met its second defeat in a state-wide campaign in this state.

The campaign this year marks the fourth attempt of the Anti-Saloon League in Ohio to wrest from the individual the right to decide for himself whether he shall drink or whether he shall have liquor in his home.

In this 1918 campaign the Anti-Saloon League goes

further than ever before-it is now also fighting to deny to the Ohio citizen the right to vote for or against the ratification of Federal amendments.

OHIO HOME RULE ASSN., L. H. Gibson, Mar.



BEGINNERS' CLASS will open Friday Evening, May 10. Saturday Evenings.

1699 West Twenty-fifth

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

Trying to Wear People Out

If you believe in popular government, vote for the referendum amendment.

Imperial Crocodile is the term applied to the kaiser for his weeping over Louvain and his latest, "What have I not done to preserve the world from such horrors!"

Description

**Description OUR The BUSINESS IS F.W. Wolf DEVELOPING KODAKS 807 Prospect-av SPEAKER SAYS ALLIED Slaughter was for several years acretary of the Sociological Society London, and editor of the Sociological Society He said the allied gains from the war are to be spiritual and moral,

ALLIES INVINCIBLE, SAYS BAKER, WHILE SPIRIT IS UNBROKEN

Secretary Tells Publishers No Force Can Defeat Emotion He Observed Abroad-Gives High Tribute to Destroyers.

HUGHES ADVOCATES FULL PUBLICITY, FRANK CRITICISM.

Rarely Will Enemy Gain From Our Knowledge of Facts, He Argues-Daniels Calls Press Quasi-Governmental Agency.

Secretary of War Baker spoke in New York for the first time since his trip to France at the annual banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

Secretary Baker, referring to the tensity with which the gains and losses on the battle ine in France are watched here, said that the war is not "a question of four miles of territory but of the spirit of the people.'

"So long as the spirit of the Allied countries remains unbroken, they cannot be defeated," he said.

Put Country First,

He told of a French woman who, when a friend attempted to sympathize with her upon the death of her husband at the front, replied:

"There is but one emotion for these times, Vive la France."

"That characterizes the civil ropu-lation of our allies," the Secretary sald, "and that must be our own characteristic, 'Long Live the United States.' America must be a moral ideal, giving inspiration to the nation of the world.

"People, ask me what is the spirit of the civil and military population in France and England," the speaker went on. "I have always been able to answer that they are filled with a supreme confidence that civilization is far too beautiful a thing to have been built up only to perish. They know that out of this war will arise a triumphant truth, which is, that force, unaccompanied by moral principles, cannot govern the spirit of

Destroyers Busy Little Safeguards.

"There is perhaps no single service referring to the men of the destroyers as the "busy litle safeguards of the

"We little realize under what conditions those men work. They are on duty hours at a stretch, unable to sit or lie down to sleep. No soilder in modern times is called upon so continuously to give such watchfulness."

modern times is called upon so continuously to give such watchfulness."

To illustrate the eagerness of the men in service to fight, he told of the men on a destroyer who came to him one night at sea and asked transfer to the land forces. Mr. Baker said he asked how many wanted to make the change. The answer was "all." He expressed surprise that they were not satisfied with their own arduous duties. They replied:

"We don't think the think we are poing is sufficiently perilous. In the trenches the danger is constant. Here we have to watch and wait for it." Then the secretary added:

"I think I may say the spirit of the army is akin to that."

The publishers listened also to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Charles E. Hughes, and Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, who spoke for Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who was invited but unable to come

bassador, who was invited but unable

Ambassador Lands Press Loyalty.

The Ambassador Lauds Press Loyalty.
The Ambassador in a telegram, expressed to the American press the gratitude and admiration of France.
"From first to last in our days of triumph and days of anguish we have been cheered by the thought that what we did was appreciated and our motives understood in the land of our former Commander-in-chief, George Washington," the message said:

Washington," the message said:
"Even in the worst days of German propaganda, trumpery, tainted tainted

Hughes for Frank Criticism.

Hughes for Frank Criticism.

Mr. Hughes advocated full publicity about the facts of the war and frank criticism of the Government's conduct of the American part in it. After asserting that the courts and Congress had ample power to punsh sedition and if they were performing their functions there was no need of trying civilians by military tribunals, Mr. Hughes said:

"Our officers of Government are not a privileged class. When we are in the throes of war there is no place for partisanship. In the phrase of Lincoln, we 'must meet upon a level one step higher than any party platform.' I stand on that platform supporting the President of the United States. But that is a counsel not for Republicans alone, but for Democrats as well—those in office as well as for those out of office.

"War demands fighting men who see straight and are honest and candid in criticism. It is a commonplace that

also demands fighting critics who see straight and are honest and candid in criticism. It is a commonplace that a public officer learns more from his critics than he does from his admirers. He seldom learns from any one but his critics.

'If we had to choose between partisanship with criticism and the absence of both partisanship and criticism I should unhesitatingly chose the former, for while the venomous shafts of partisan malice seldom hit the mark, the country cannot afford to turn its destiny over to any one the mark, the country cannot afford to turn its destiny over to any one who is guaranteed immunity from candid criticism.

Country Should Have Facts.

Mr. Baker began his address with a tribute to the men of the navy. He described the dangers and hardships of the men in the destroyer service.

Country Should Have Facts.

"It goes without saying that the country should have the facts. Plainly, there are matters which for military reasons must be concealed so as not to aid the enemy. But any one who conceals facts even in war time has a heavy burden as to the necessity for such concealment.

"Furnishing material for criticism is by no means the same thing as giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Let the truth be known. The anxiety should be not to avoid disclosure but rather to prevent error. Rarely will the enemy be the gainer from our knowledge of the facts. He will thrive on our apprehensions and misconceptions. Publish the facts and disarm the critics. Or publish the facts and make amends, if there are amends to be made.

"There is only one rule acceptable in war. It ought to be the only rule in peace, but a state of war should drive it home to our consciousness the truth, the whole truth (save in a few instances where military exigencies forbid), and certainly nothing but the truth.

Mr. Hughes urged putting 5,000,000 Americans into the field at the earliest possible moment, and "a comprehensive industrial plan to insure the needed direction of industrial effort, for we cannot otherwise provide the fighting man.

needed direction of industrial effort, for we cannot otherwise provide the fighting man.

"A peace, with the German Army in France, with Germany temporarily, exhausted but not beaten, cannot be lasting. A peace with Germany, leaving the German Empire stronger relatively than when it entered the war, would be nothing but a German peace, whatever concessions might be made in the West."

Daniels Gives Tribute to Press.

Secretary Daniels said that to-day, as never before, public opinion is moulded by the printed word.

"The best proof of this statement is the interpretation made of world conditions prior to our entrance into this war by the buk of the press of America," the speaker added. "Throug their correspondents across the water vivid pictures of the actrocthe water vivid pictures of the actrocities, the logical result of the German creed of hate, thrilling accounts of the scenes of carnage and exposition of the tremendous issues in man propaganda, trumpery, tainted money, false affidavits, plots and threats. American good sense and uproblems were worthy of America and the press of the United States nearly which is hers—the enlightening of public opinion."

In conclusion the Ambassador asserted his confidence in victory, the service of the scenes of carnage and exposition of the tremendous issues in volved enabled those far removed to visualize the actual conditions and to undertake the far reaching significance of a struggle that involved the whole world's future. This contribution can never be assessed at its full value.

Asserting that the press now has

ng that the pres unprecedented responsibility as a quasi-governmental agency, the Secretary praised its war service. It has won "national gratitude," he said. Then he described in detail the war

Then he described in detail the waitime position of the newspapers.

"The newspaper men in this hour are the eyes and ears of the public, which has a right to know what the Government is doing," he said. "It is their duty to tell the story just as it is, neither magnifying defects nor minimizing accomplishments. It would be a calamity to the country for the press to feel hampered in the freest and fullest discussion of every act of every public official. Frank and honest criticism keeps clear the running stream. But a line must be drawn somewhere.

"Within America, in domestic con-cerns, let the press be encouraged to criticise and condemn where it detects criticise and condemn where it detects what it thinks is an error. But when there is a state of war betwen this country and some other country, has a citizen or an editor the right to say in print what can be used against his own Government or what will weaken to prosecution of the war by captious criticism, or even by criticism that discloses what it has learned the Government is doing?

ernment is doing?

"Fortunately, there exists between the best representatives of the press and wire public officials an appreciation of the reciprocal duties in times of war."

A Message From France.

A Message From France.

Stephane Lauzanne said he brought a message of friendship and confidence from the French people.

"We all knew in France that between Americans and Frenchmen were many common things," the Paris editor said, "the same spirit of liberty, the same love for democracy, the same colors of the flag. But today we know something more; we know that you and we have the same heart, beating for the same cause.

"For tthat cause you are giving your blood, the pure blood of a free people, and we are giving our blood, the pure blood of an unsubjected people. This makes between you and us a link which will never be broken.

"We are feeling perfectly confident because we know that the men who are now fighting over there are the same men who fought on the Marne and before Verdun. We know that we can say of all the men who are fighting. Americans, Canadians, British and French, what we said of our men before Verdun, "They will perish to the last, but the barbarians shall not pass." the last, but the barbarians shall not

Charles H. Taylor jr. of the Boston Globe, was toastmaster. At the speakers' table were: Hopewell L. Rogers, President of the association; the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; Frank'B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press; Major Gen. J. Frankin Bell; Francois Monod of the French High Commission; John M. Imrie, President of the Publishers' Association of Canada; Melville F. Sone, General Manager of the Associated Press; Dr. Tal-Charles H. Taylor jr. of the Boston

APRIL 24, 1918. AMERICANS ALLIES WILL WIN, SAYS MR. BAKER

Tells House Military Committee He Isn't Ready to Suggest How Many Are Needed.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

Praise of the American army, unstinted tribute to the excellence of allied unity and military strategy and confidence the Allies will win the war were voiced by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a confidential statement to the House Com-

confidential statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day.

Mr. Baker reviewed in detail impressions and facts he gained from his trip to the European battle front, but has delayed for several days recommendations he is to make to the committee as to changes that may be made in the army appropriation bill, action upon which has been deferred until the Scorretary's return.

bill, action upon which has been deferred until the Secretary's return.

"You may say I am only going to give the committee an informal talk on conditions as I found them in France," said the Secretary to reporters. "I am not going to bring up the question of the size of the American army or the extension of the draft age. You may, however, go as far as you like in stating that I am highly impressed with the unified control of the allied forces and in my sanguine and confident belief in the success of the war."

Committee Disappointed.

Committee Disappointed.

Committee Disappointed.

Considerable disappointment was expressed by members of the Military Affairs Committee that Secretary Baker did not make known what the army appropriation bill shall contain. Completion of the measure in committee has been held up for more than a month, awaiting Secretary Baker's return, and the members are more than eager to report it to the House and have it disposed of.

There is considerable sentiment in the committee in favor of increasing the draft

committee in favor of increasing the draft age to forty years. Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger, democrat, of Nebraska, has an amendment prepared to the Army Appropriation bill which he may propose as a separate measure to increase the age limit. He will not urge action on the bill, however, until he has sounded out Secre-tary Baker and can be sure of his sup-

Secretary Baker was applauded by the committee to-day when he quoted a remark made to him by General Foch, the rench military leader in command of the

Foch Compliments Americans.

allied forces.

Foch Compliments Americans.

"I am not given to compliments," General Foch said to Secretary Baker, "but I want to say that every one of our officers speaks in the very highest terms of the Americans under arms here."

Secretary Baker impressed upon the committee the magnitude of the work being done by Americans abroad, dwelling especially on their expansion of transportation facilities, the building of enormous storage warehouses, which he said were equivalent to a building fifty feet wide that would reach from here to New York, the construction of ocean terminals and other large engineering work. He emphasized the excellence of the aviation forces abroad, giving a word picture to the committee of vast numbers of aeroplanes in thrilling evolutions in the French training camps.

Committee members tried to gain an idea from Secretary Baker as to the size of the American army he thought should be placed in France, and it was suggested that at least 3,000,000 men should be put under General Pershing's command.

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In confidence Mr. Baker revealed to the committee the rate at which this country is now sending troops to France. The number was greater than members of the committee had thought, and some of the members said after the meeting that if the rate could be maintained and slightly increased, the American forces would be heard from very effectively on the western front before Winter. The Secretary gave the figures on the number of Americans in France and informed the committee as to the disposition of American troops along the battle line.

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But the feeling of the people of Sweden themselves is likely to be quite different about the matter. Sweden cannot possibly view the German occupation of Finland with anything but alarm. With the German annexation of the Baltic provinces, it converts the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia into a German lake. At the Aland isles, it puts the Germans at the very gates of Stockholm. With their superior naval power, the Germans would be able to occupy the capital of Sweden at their will. Sweden would be hemmed in utterly. Its very existence would bepend upon Germany.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18.-[By the Asso-

AMERICANS FIT, ALLIES WILL WIN, SAYS MR. BAKER

Tells House Military Committee He Isn't Ready to Suggest How Many Are Needed.

Herald Bureau, No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Tuesday.

Praise of the American army, unstinted tribute to the excellence of allied unity and military strategy and confidence the

and military strategy and confidence the Allies will win the war were voiced by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a confidential statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day.

Mr. Baker reviewed in detail impressions and facts he gained from his trip to the European battle front, but has delayed for several days recommendations he is to make to the committee as to changes that may be made in the army appropriation bill, action upon which has been deferred until the Secretary's return.

"You may say I am only going to give the committee an informal talk on conditions as I found them in France," said the Secretary to reporters. "I am not going to bring up the question of the size of the American army or the extension of the draft age. You may, however, go as far as you like in stating that I am highly impressed with the unified control of the allied forces and in my sanguine and confident belief in the success of the war."

Committee Disappointed.

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Considerable disappointment was expressed by members of the Military Affairs Committee that Secretary Baker did not make known what the army appropriation bill shall contain. Completion of the measure in committee has been held up for more than a month, awaiting Secretary Baker's return, and the members are more than eager to report it to the House and have it disposed of.

There is considerable sentiment in the committee in favor of increasing the draft age to forty years. Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger, democrat, of Nebraska, has an amendment prepared to the Army Appropriation bill which he may propose as a separate measure to increase the age limit. He will not urge action on the bill, however, until he has sounded out Secretary Baker and can be sure of his support.

Secretary Baker was applauded by the committee to-day when he quoted a remark made to him by General Foch, the French military leader in command of the

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"I am not given to compliments," General Foch said to Secretary Baker, "but I want to say that every one of our officers speaks in the very highest terms of the Americans under arms here."

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The outstanding feature of Mr. Baker's testimony was that the American officers and the allied military authorities abroad had nothing but confidence as to the ultimate outcome of the war. The morale of all the armies fighting Germany was excellent, he said, and the American soldiers especially, he said, were in high spirits.

Mr. Baker said that he went from coast to battleground and did not see a single American soldier under the in-fluence of liquor. The morale of our soldiers and their morals were all that could be desired, he asserted. Every American soldier was putting himself in the best physical condition for the se-rious battle before him, the Secretary

Secretary Baker praised General Foch, whom he described as a modest man, not

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All Depends on Transportation.

Mr. Baker said that he was unable to size the American Army should attain in the next six months until he had figthe next six months until he had figures as to the shipping situation. He said that the size of the army that the United States would send abroad was dependent entirely upon the transportation question, which, he said, was daily growing better. Docking and storage facilities in France, he said, were other factors that must be considered by the War Department before deciding upon the size of the army for service upon the size of the army for service abroad. Therefore, until transportation and wharf facilities were expanded, the

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SECRETARY BAKER SAYS "PRESS ON."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 18 .- [By the Asso-

THE SUN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24. 1918.

BAKER PLANS ARMY OF 3,000,000 MEN

House Military Affairs Committee Hears Report on U. S. Needs.

SHIPS KEY TO VICTORY

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RMY SSO Success of American Efforts Abroad Depends on Moving Men and Supplies.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, April 23.-Fresh from the battlefields of France Secretary of War Baker appeared at an executive session of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day to discuss the war programme and his trip abroad. The Secretary spoke for more than an hour of his journey, but did not get to the essentials of the war programme nor the pending army appropriation bill.

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Mr. Baker said he was not ready to give the size of the army for which he will ask appropriations, nor was he prepared to-day to discuss draft age limit legislation, a census of citizens for noncombatant service and other legislative topics. He promised to return to the House committee within a few days and advise it of detailed plans of the War Department, The high lights of Secretary Baker's testimony were:

That the War Department plans the maintenance in France of a ninety day reserve of supplies for each American soldier.

soldier.

soldier.

That men and materials are now being moved systematically and with reasonably gratifying speed, the figures being furnished to the committee.

That ships continue to be the key to the situation and every endeavor is bent toward transportation.

Casualties Not Discussed.

Secretary Baker did not discuss casalties nor recent engagements in which Americans have figured, but he disclosed the number of American divisions on the battle lines and back of the lines.

Outside of these more or less concrete statements the Secretary devoted his time to a human interest recital of what he saw in France.

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With the omission of a few figures, the Secretary's statement was not unlike the story he might have told at a Liberty Loan rally. He interested the committee deeply with his description of men and scenes in France, and was allowed to proceed for some time with a general review of American activity abroad

abroad.

Finally the Secretary of War was asked about the estimates, consideration of which had been postponed pending his return. Members of the committee asked particularly about the contemplated size of the army. Mr. Baker disclosed that this matter is now being discussed by him and the General Staff and a decision will be reached soon. The figures, he said, were not in form for presentation at this moment.

Increased Army Planned.

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The trend of Mr. Baker's brief reference to the immediate roblems of legislation led the committee to believe that a great increase in the army will be requested. It is probable the total army strength shown in the coming bill will be around 3,000,000 men.

That preparation on a gigantic scale must proceed was the thought left with committee members. Mr. Baker said nothing to encourage belief that the conflict is near its end. Probable length of the war was not discussed in terms of months or years, but Mr. Baker evidently brought from France no false hopes or predictions of early peace.

Ships and the problem of transportation and subsistency of American soldiers abroad, Mr. Baker explained, still furnish the keynote to the war situation as it affects this country. The secretary revealed that the War Department intends to keep a ninety day reserve of supplies in France for every man sent over from the United States. This is a tremendous strain on the nation's tonnage. It is unnecessary and unwise, Mr. Baker indicated, to train men faster than they can be transported and to transport them faster than they can be fed and supplied with the essentials of warfare.

The entire transportation programme,

tials of warfare.

The entire transportation programme, however, is much improved and the de-

partment feels that an even flow of men partment reels that an even how or men and materials has begun and will be continued at a satisfactory rate. The Secretary told the committee how many men are being sent to France each month, but these figures necessarily are withheld.

Met French Generals.

In his hour's discourse on what he saw in France, Secretary Baker told a gripping story of a conversation he had with a French General 77 years old on the day the Germans began their offensive. This General, Mr. Baker said, had six sons in the service. Four are dead and two have been wounded. The officer was a corps commander at the battle of the Marne.

He talked to Secretary Baker twenty

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He talked to Secretary Baker twenty miles behind the first line trenches when the German guns began to pound away a month ago. Afr. Baker said he could hear the alied guns in reply, and even at that distance it sounded as though a kettle drummer was busy near by. Secretary Baker expressed some surprise that the corps commander seemed to be taking things so quietly. "To-day the men on the line have something to do. To-morrow the division commanders will have something to do. On the third day I will have something to do. It will then be time for us to act and decide at corps headquarters."

Much of the Secretary's statement today was along lines of narration. He informed the committee that he had discussed the war and its outcome with Generals and officials of all the allied nations. In no instance, he said, was there fear as to the "eventual victory of the Allies."

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

APRIL 27, 1918.

LETTER OF SECRETARY BAKER TO FATHER OF SLAIN OFFICER.

The Secretary of War authorizes the publication of the following letter:

April 17, 1918.

My Dear Colonel Feigl: On my return to Washington I am shocked to learn of the death of your brave and devoted son, Lieutenant Jefferson Feigl, killed in action on the 21st of March on the battle fields of France.

Just a few days before the

killed in action on the 21st of March on the battle fields of France.

Just a few days before his death I saw Lieutenant Feigl and learned from him, as I did from other American officers with whom I conversed, the splendid spirit of confidence and courage with which the American Army is inspired. He was in all respects the type and exemplar of the best in American spirit and action. His death is a loss to the Army, but it adds the name of a soldier who died doing his duty fearlessly to the list of those who are making the great sacrifice in order that freedom may be preserved for the sons of men.

For your personal loss there can be little consolation, but you can rejoice that you have been permitted to make this contribution to the greatest cause in which man can struggle, and that your brave boy knew the worth of the cause for which he fought and counted its dangers as nothing if only the right might prevail.

Cordially, yours,

Cordially, yours, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Colonel Fred Feigl, New York City.

THE SPARTANBURG HERALD.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1918.

SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER.

Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, 1918.
Ben Hill Brown,
Chairman County War Savings com
mittee, Spartanburg, S. C.:
Those who have seen the American
line in France need no urging to
purchase Liberty Bonds and War
Savings Stamps. I know of no other
way in which freedom can be bought.
NEWTON D. BAKET.

Good House Keeping

Number 577. February 6th. Confidential.

The following just For the Chief of Staff. Total received " Debarkation officer now at Glasgow reports that Steamship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk and that survivors numbering 1,100 as far as now can be ascertained were landed Bunoranna and larne in Tribona Ireland. It is expected that they will be sent to some port in England from Belfast to-night. Additional particulars will be furnished you when received total number our troops on board that vessel were 2,065 and consisted of 107 Supply train 32nd division, mobile laboratory 32nd division, sanitary squadrons one and two 32nd division, service aero number 100 158 and Mixit 213, 6th Battalion 20th Forestry Engineers, replacement detachment companies one and two 2 civilians and 51 casual officers George T. Bartlett(Maj Gen) " date and hour not yet ascertained.

Pershing.

Copy for Secretary of War (No 1)

Each time the Atlantic cables throb the news of a victory or defeat it will go to the Secretary of War on a piece of paper like this, a facsimile of the first report of the *Tuscania* disaster

A PIECE OF PAPER

By Donald Wilhelm

NTO a corridor of the great gray War Department stepped an officer in olive drab—from the office of the Adjutant-General. He was bareheaded. In his hand he carried a piece of paper. It was Thursday, February 6, in the tenth month of our war, late in the afternoon.

The negro orderlies rose, proffered their service. But the officer did not seem to see them. He closed the door behind him carefully, with lingering solicitude—solicitude of the kind that comes with apprehension.

Let us meet him as he pauses:

He is tall, and wears the stars of a brigadier general. He is a veteran soldier—Adjutant-General McCain; a West-Pointer, of the class of 1885, a man in whom war speaks, somehow, a sympathetic language. It is he, indeed, who has in his keeping the endless lists of "nearest relatives." He is a kind of official father to all our boys in uniform.

to all our boys in uniform.

He moved along the corrido slowly, then more and more slowly, with his head bowed, his spare shoulders bent in —a man of sixty years, it seemed, though he is younger far. He moved on, in

all the undistinguishable hum of the great building. From his right hand still dangled, like a live thing, that piece

of paper.

The colored orderlies along the hall rose successively. An officer passed; another. The general acknowledged their salutes, moved on. He turned the corner. Then a messenger from the telegraph room, darting out toward the stairway from the clatter of all those instruments behind the slatted door, brushed this fine grave figure—and, all in one second, stopped, faltered apology.

The general paused, seemed willing to pause, to delay, to find reason to delay, like one loath to perform an uncertain task. His worn eyes, kindly, knowing, in the depths behind the gold-rimmed spectacles very tired, lighted, resting on the other's face. Then a weight of responsibility pressed on the lids again. He nodded understandingly to the messenger, who also carried a slip of paper. But he did not know its contents.

He saw the general move on—down the middle of the corridor. He watched—who knows why?

It happened that as he watched, he and

two orderlies, there near the head of the stairs, saw the slip of paper flutter down, down to the stone flags. He was on it—he and the orderlies—instantly! Between them, somehow, they took it up—had taken it up, in fact, almost before the general knew it had fallen.

They saw it had lines typewritten on it. It was a telegram!

The general took it, murmured thanks, and moved on down the corridor. They watched him turn to the right, into the office of the Secretary of War.

In the outer office there were callers, many callers. Some were standing, imperiously demanding attention—congressmen, one senator, from Capitol Hill. Others were seated on the brown davenports that line the walls; some of these were strangers. Some, doubtless, were noting that the work of the American portrait painter improves with passing administrations; at least, the portraits of preceding secretaries, crowding one another for space on three of the walls, indicate that! Some—fidgeting, with eyes on clock, fingers on their watch-chains—were concerned lest the Secretary might not see them. And some, perhaps a business (Continued on page 127)

(06)

Friday, April 26, 1918

A Piece of Paper

(Continued from page 43)

man or two, were considering that there man or two, were considering that there is nothing capable of achieving miracles in this office, though it is the very right shoulder of Uncle Sam, with the Treasury the left shoulder, and the head there in the White House between! It is like any office, rather—any busy, well-directed office—even if, up aloft, the wireless whispered its mastery over nature—over all but human nature! And from the room down the corridor dots and dashes raced hard on the heels of each other, out, under the ocean, to the other side of the world, where were transports, and men—well-nigh a million men—and the great hopes of Democracy, all being shaped into a strong, far-reaching hand

of a mighty people!

Some of the callers left. Doctor Keppel, confidential secretary, knew without looking up—and sighed! He was busy, signing

Then the clock on the mantel behind him—the clock beneath the flag that enveloped Abraham Lincoln on his last trip home tinkled. It has a busy, high-pitched little voice bespeaking impatience. A clock in the next room—like a sentry—answered, in voice lower, more reassuring. The clock in the third

But the two men there did not hear it!
The tall, spare general, looking very old, was standing beside the desk of the Secretary of War—who seems small, almost boyish, of mental rather than physical force, when discerned there, face to face with a responsibility for too great for the second secon far too great for any man or any dozen men. He had resumed his seat abruptly. His pipe was put aside. His hands were closed tightly on the arms of his chair—so tightly that the knuckles were whitened. His eyes were wide,

knuckles were whitened. His eyes were wide, his lips parted, trembling feelingly.

For there is, it should be remembered, a kind of vicarious love of all mankind, that greatly considerate and imaginative men feel continuously. "He who lives more lives than one, more deaths than one must die." The Secretary is one of these men.

And now—?

And now-?

And now—?
There was a pause. The eyes of the two men were resting on the piece of paper that lay there, like a thing of personality, on the glass that rests above colored maps of the old, the embattled world. At last the Secretary spoke. "General," he said, setting his jaw forward, "I can't help thinking of all those families—"
The general nodded. "I know, Mr. Secretary," he said simply.
"It may be," the Secretary resumed, "that many of the men on that transport are being saved. And there are so many units represented—"

sented-

There was a tense little pause.
"General, we shall wait for confirmation."
Then another pause. Yet the two stood there, eyes intent on that little piece of paper.
At the head of this article is that slip—the

very slip. That w That was all. A few dots and dashes, symbols for sinister words known, had recorded the loss of a thousand men, it seemed. A hand—a grim hand, a harsh, malignant, and merciless imperial hand—had reached up through the bottom of that great ship and closed its tight fingers on more than a thousand lives—American lives!

The Secretary repeated, "We shall wait for confirmation, General."

The general, in whose keeping are the lists of soldiers' loved ones, nodded approval. was all. A few dots and dashes

FOR hours the clocks ticked on. The wireless of the Navy pleaded for information. The dots and dashes leaped away from the telegraph rooms, to Arlington, then out, over and under the seas.

The Secretary waited. One hour! Another! He hastened home for a few moments with his

family, then back.

The general waited in his office before the two windows that front on Pennsylvania

The great building itself waited, looming smaller, somehow, there beneath the great arch of the darkening sky.

The telegraphers of the War Department, of

the Navy Department, also, took unending messages, queer, meaningless, indecipherable combinations of letters and numbers. In the War Department these messages were snatched down to the first floor to the decoding rooms. There alert young officers transcribed them, sent them upstairs to General McCain. He is a kind of executive secretary for the Department with its infinite lists and communications.

At last, at 9.15, one of the telegraphers of the Navy took a message of a hundred words. It meant nothing whatever to him. He put it on the automatic carrier. It sped over the

it on the automatic carrier. It sped over the court to the Communication officer. He passed it to the decoders. An ensign and a yeoman deciphered it. In fifteen minutes copies of it were on the way to the Chief of Naval Operations, to the two Secretaries, and to the aides of the President.

Ralph Hayes, Secretary Baker's private secretary, notified the Committee on Public Information. Its night editor called in the newspaper man. Soon a million telegraphic dots and dashes were bounding away, leaping telltale to the world. And soon in all the great cities, extras were being shouted. Mothers and fathers, sleeping, heard and awakened. Fear gripped their hearts. Strong men clenched their fists, weak ones cried.

Mars at last had crossed the sea, invaded America's very homes, taken deliberately her chosen sons.

her chosen sons

The State Department, too, listened for whisperings from round the world.

message from General Pershing's men in France will be given directly to Clevelanders by Secretary of War Baker Friday night in climax to Liberty day.

"Speed up! Cleveland needs \$20,-000,000 more!" That will be Baker's urge to his fellow townsmen when, in his first big speech since his return from France, he will tell a mass meeting in Central armory what he saw in France that demands an oversubscription of liberty bonds as a bulwark to Pershing.

Dollars Pour In.

Dollars were pouring into the war cashbox in an increased stream as Cleveland prepared for Baker's coming. At noon it was officially announced that the race toward the \$55, 000,000 quota showed subscriptions totaling \$34,964,250, a day's gain of \$1,-408,550. At the same time the Cleve \$200,000, At the same time the Cleveland district's total was estimated at \$200,000,000, two-thirds of its quota.

An airplane piloted by two majors of the United States flying corps was

to have flown from Dayton to Cleveland in honor of Secretary Baker's coming, but bad weather at the aviation field forced a postponement. Other preparations were not affected, however, an darrangements were made for a rec-ord crowd at the armory for the night meeting. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock and there will be no reserved

sears.

Spurred first by the story of the amazing feat of George A. Schneider, secretary of the Cleveland Athletic Club, in selling \$103,000 worth of bonds from the stage of Keith's Hippodrome the previous night—to say nothing of the recruiting of two marines and one soldier out of the audience—early impetus was given the day's big drive by squads of girls dressed as Columbus and a particular and a particul bia, pointing the way, under naval escort, to bank doors, and by details of

Gun to Sound Appeal.

Blowing of whistles and volleys from the gun on the Public Square war tank were to sound the Liberty Day bond appeal. And later in the afternoon an escort of mounted police, the United States army recruiting force under Major Henry Stamford, cadets from Western Reserve university and Case school and the cadet band were to school and the cadet band were to gather to march to the station in welcome to Secretary Baker. The parade will move up W. 9th st., to St. Clair ave., to W. 6th st., to Superior ave., to Euclid ave. and to the Hotel Statler, where the secretary will remain till time to go to Central armory for the mass meeting at 8 o'clock mass meeting at 8 o'clock.

First Speech Since Return.

At the armory Secretary Baker will deliver in his first public speech since his return from France his message from General Pershing's men and his appeal to eversubscribe the liberty loan quota.

Attorney Homer H. McKeehan will preside at the armory meeting.

Baker Brings Speed-Up Plea From Pershing to Spur City Loan Drive

On the heels of Secretary Baker's visit will come that of another national figure, for former President Taft is scheduled to talk at Grays armory Saturday night. The Taft eloquence is expected to help make the last day of the campaign's third week a record one in bond buying. Mayor Davis will be chairman of the Taft Lass meeting. Lass meeting.

Saturday also will be notable for the beginning of the Boy Scouts' liberty loan campaign. More than half of the city's 2,500 scouts will gather at the Cpera House at 11 o'clock Saturday morning in a meeting inaugurating their campaign.

Thursday, April 25, 1918

WILSON MISFITS LAMPOONED IN SENATE SATIRE

"Baker Pacifist Peg in War Muzzle," Sherman Says, While Members Grin.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, who recently vehemently criticized administration officials, today gave a satirical review of President Wilson's ap-

pointments, which brought laughter from senators and spectators.

Reverting to the subject of "Square pegs and round holes," Senator Sherman referred to what he characterized as the "adminstration cribbage board," and discussed a list of many prominent officials, including cabinet members. In appointing members of the shipping board, the President, he said, "had color blindness that made a politician look like a shipbuilder."

Chairman Hurley and Charles Piez, the Illinois senator said, "fitted into their holes." but Raymond Stevens, of the board, he added, is its "vermiform appendix."

In shipping board appointments, Senator Sherman said, the President had "experimented with his peculiar ideas about pegs and holes," and secured "three misfits."

Federal Trade Commissioner Victor Murdock was referred to by Senator Sherman as one of the "captains of industry" appointed by the President

Regarding former Secretary Bryan, the Illinois member said he had dem-onstrated "inexhaustible capacity for absorption of Chautauqua gate

Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war, said Senator Sherman, was "a square peg in a square hole," but "had not been made to feel very comfortable."

Of Mr. Garrison's successor (Secre-

tary Baker), he said:

"The President got hold of a pacifist peg and drove it into the muzzle of a war hole."

Postmaster General Burleson an Secretary, Wilson, said the Illinois

Secretary Wilson, said the Illinois member, "both agreed in socialism and on being official misfits in the holes the President put 'em." Regarding the President Senator

Sherman added:

"One that hasn't made a better bat-ting average in pegging holes for five years ought to have Congress help him learn more about human pegs."

BAKER FAILS TO URGE NEW WAR POLICY

Congress, Disappointed, May Force Speeding Men, Ships, Guns.

RUSH WORK IS

By Robert B. Smith.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .-Widespread disappointment prevailed in Congress today over the failure of Secretary of War Baker to present a comprehensive program for increasing America's man power and to strengthen the nation's fighting arm.

For many weeks Congress, or at least a part of it, has been proceeding under the anticipation that when Secretary Baker returned from his European trip he would have many recommendations of far-reaching importance to make. Some legislation actually was held in abeyance pending the return of the secretary.

Expected New Policy.

President Wilson's "force" speech at Baltimore added to the expectancy in Congress that the administration would shortly announce a new army policy. Members of both houses spoke again and again for doubling the strength of the army, while others proposed increasing the draft age limit to forty. Reports reached the capitol that the administration had under consideration the registration of all male residents between the ages of eighteen

It would be no exaggeration to say that Congress was on its tip toes in anticipation of the announcement of important new legislative recommenda-tions upon Baker's return. The secre-tary has appeared in the last two days before both the Senate and the House military affairs committees. If he had any new plans in mind, he carefully concealed them from members of the

Both of Baker's trips to the capitol

the past two days were devoted entirely to harrating his observations abroad.

Predictions were made today that Congress would again try to take matters in its own hands and attempt to force the administration into accord with its belief that the nation's fighting strength should be tremendously increased.

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, one of the strongest of the

Mississippi, one of the strongest of the administration supporters, voiced the sentiment of a vast majority of members of Congress with regard to more effective participation in the war.

"What we must have," he said, "is more men and more guns and more munitions and then still more men and still more guns and still more munitions. Get them to France, thoroughly trained, half trained, or quarter trained trained, half trained, or quarter trained but get them there."

1918 APRIL 24,

BAKER TELLS OF U.S. ARMIFS OVER TH

War Secretary Has Confidential Talk With Congressional Committee

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Baker gave the House Military Committee today a confidential report on his trip to the battle fronts. He spent the morning with the committee in executive session, going over the situation.

the situation.

"You can say," he announced, as he entered the committee room, "that I am here just for an informal talk on the conditions as I found them in France. I am not going to bring up the question of the size of the Army or extension of the draft age. You can go as far as you like in the matter of unified control of the allied forces and in the sanguine and confident belief in the success of the war."

fident belief in the success of the war."

Members of the committee were present in force, as it was the first meeting of the Secretary with any Congressional committee since his return. Despite his announced intention not to bring up the question of the size of the Army, Chairman Dent and his colleagues were curious as to the Secretary's views along this line, and were disposed to accept his recommendations. The Army appropriation bill has been held up for weeks to await the Secretary's return. The Secretary's recommendations will be made soon, and the War Department is already preparing them.

Representative Shellenberger of Nebraska has prepared a bill to extend the draft age from 31 to 40, but has deferred pressing it until he can ascertain the Secretary's views.

The Secretary did not discuss the proposal to raise the draft age, and regarding an increase in the size of the Army told the committee he did not believe in providing for an increase in the strength of the Army beyond the ability of the Government to transport and supply it in France.

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APRIL 29, 1918.

ARMY OF 3,000,000 IN FRANCE NOW IS DESIRED BY HOUSE

Sentiment for Large Increase in America's Fighting Forces Grows Rapidly.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., } Washington, D. C., Sunday.

"Three million men for Pershing in France."

This is the goal which members of the House Military Affairs Committee hope to reach before the Army Appropriation bill is passed. This will be coupled with the creation of sufficient reserve to maintain an army of that size, no matter how long the war may last, if the bill goes through in accordance with the wishes of its ad-

The size of the American army is the one big question to be determined in the final consideration in committee of the army bill, which is to be taken up next week. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will be the first official of the department to appear before the committee to advise with it regarding the number of men to be put into military service. He will be followed by Provost Marshal General Enoch S. Crowder, if the programme now outlined by the Military Affairs Committee is followed.

Sentiment for Hig Army Grave. The size of the American army is the one

outlined by the Military Affairs Committee is followed.

Sentiment for Big Army Grows.

If necessary, other high officials will be summoned later, all for the purpose of reaching a determination regarding the magnitude of the fighting force America is to put into the European battle line.

Ever since the German drive began sentiment in Congress for increasing the size of our army has been growing. It is about the only important provision in the army bill which was not whipped into shape by the Military Affairs Committee before Secretary Baker went to Europe for his survey of conditions there.

Representative Dent, democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, has stated many times that completion of the army bill awaited the return of the Secretary of War and that it could be finished and reported to the House promptly after his recommendations were submitted.

The question of man power, however, was not at the acute stage when Secretary Baker left Europe that it has reached since then. Premier Lloyd George frankly has told the House of Commons that America must place more men in the field, that the age limit of the draft in England must be increased. Conscription in Ireland has been voted. These are desperate measures, and it has brought home to this country the fact that America must be ready to fill the vacancies created in the ranks of the Allies by the tremendous drain due to the Prussian onslaught.

Little Opposition Apparent.

Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger.

Little Opposition Apparent.

Representative Ashton C. Shallenberger, democrat, of Nebraska, of the Military Committee, is one of the moving spirits in the committee for a proposal to increase the age limit to forty years, and repeatedly has urged that an army of three million men be put at the disposal of General Pershing. Representative Dent recently stated on the floor that should Secretary Baker say the word he is ready to vote for a largely increased American army.

It has been remarked frequently that

has been remarked frequently that It has been remarked frequently that although some formidable opposition to various bills affecting the operation of the Selective Draft law has appeared in the last two weeks, no one has vetoed a single objection to increasing the size of the army. Should the House Committee on Military Affairs report a bill carrying substantial increases it is believed the House would enact it speedily.

HOUSE EXPECTS 3,000,000 ARMY

Baker Due Before Committee This Week to Estimate Department Needs. INCREASE IN DRAFT UP

Bill to Draw on Men Up to 40 Years Old Awaits His View of Necessities.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

April 29.—Secretary WASHINGTON. Baker is expected to appear before the House Military Committee this week to furnish long delayed estimates for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. The House committee is inclined to believe that it will be asked to appropriate for an army of approximately \$,000,000 men, and that the Secretary will go into detail concerning plans for the speedy training of additional forces and their despatch to

France.

When Secretary Baker recently appeared before the Senate and House Military committees he informed them that he was not ready then to present estimates for the army, nor to reveal the size of the army wanted by the War Department. These matters, he said, were pending with the General Staff. Much of Mr. Baker's testimony was devoted to a description of his visit to the battle froht. He promised to return to the Capitol "in-a few days" and furnish definite figures. definite figures.

The paramount question to be decided The paramount question to be decided this week is the size of the army for the next year of operation. There will also be raised the question whether it is necessary to raise the draft age limit. Representative Shallenberger (Neb.) of the House committee has announced that he will seek introduction in the bill of a provision for the registration and drafting of men up to forty years old. Should Secretary Baker declare such an amendment unnecessary at this time he will not press it.

Should Secretary Baker declare such an amendment unnecessary at this time he will not press it.

Since his return from France the Secretary of War has not expressed himself on the draft age limit. Before his visit to the front Mr. Baker was understood to regard as unnecessary supplemental draft legislation at this time.

That it will be necessary for America to put a large army into the field in the next twelve months is the impression at the Capitol. Members of the House committee would not be surprised should the Secretary present estimates for an army of at least 3,000,000 men. practically double the forces now abroad and in training. In his first appearance before the committee Secretary Baker said the transportation problem necessarily would have an important bearing on the size of the army and it would be useless to call and train more men than could be sent across.

The shipping situation, he said, was improving steadily, and the War Department was awake to the duty of sending men to Europe as rapidly as they could be trained, with indications that the training period on this side would be shortened and intensive training would be given when the men reached overseas points.

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ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York. RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row. J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row. 508EPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row

Address all communications to THE WOELD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30 1918

THE NATION'S FULL MAN-POWER.

"By the hundreds of thousands the soldiers of America are now in France," said André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, in an address delivered here Sunday night, "and every week brings to our shores a new stream of khaklclad boys.'

One of the things that the War Department and Congress should do as soon as possible is to give the Allies assurance that the sources of this stream have been made inexhaustible for the duration of the war.

The number of troops that can be sent to France during the coming year will necessarily depend upon the shipping that is available and the needs of the British, French and Italians in the way of food and supplies. That is a difficulty which the United States has had to struggle against from the beginning and which will continue to regulate the size of the American Army in France. But it is only fair to the Allies to give them proof that the troops will always be ready when needed.

Whether the War Department estimates for the coming year call for 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 men is a matter for the military experts to decide. They know how much shipping will be available. They know what tonnage is necessary to maintain American troops in France. They know approximately what the food requirements of the Allies will be and what other supplies must be sent from the United States. In the future as in the past the transportation of American troops must depend largely upon the shifting needs of the British and French, but the troops must always be ready in sufficient numbers when wanted.

The value of large reserves in the United States has been convincingly demonstrated during the last six weeks. During the winter the transportation of troops was at a relatively low figure because the British and French preferred that the limited tonnage available should be used to carry supplies rather than men. But no sooner did the German offensive make it imperative that reinforcements be rushed to France than the movement of American troops across the Atlantic began in enormous volume. It may diminish later if a larger percentage of shipping is required temporarily to meet the food situation, but the "hundreds of thousands" are there to fight alongside of the British and French in resisting the German advance. These reinforcements could not have been hurried to France in this crisis if the United States had pursued a hand-to-mouth policy in the way of raising and

equipping armies, The War Department in its weekly review refers to the "very large quotas" that will be required in the immediate future to fill up the gaps. There should be no question of making these quotas large enough to be impressive, not only in France and Great Britain but in Germany as well. It would be short-sighted to call men from industry to the colors faster than they could be trained and transported, with a generous margin of safety for emergencies, but complete provision can be made for the new armies, and made at once. This is the time to proclaim to all the world that the full man-power as well as the full financial and economic power of America is to be thrown against the legions of Prussianism.

3,000,000 FOR FRANCE

Wilson and Baker Perfect Plans at War Council Session.

FREE HAND IS NOW SOUGHT

Secretary and Crowder Will Appear Before House Committee Today.

Heads of Departments Tell President Shipping Facilities Are Sufficient for Army Projected-Dent Introduces Bill Providing for 4,000,000 Men if Needed-Draft Law Not to Be Extended—Have Men Enough.

BY ALBERT W. FOX.

Following a long conference between the President and Secretary of War Baker, which superseded an important meeting of the war council at the White House yesterday afternoon, it became known that the plan which Mr. Baker will lay before the House military affairs committee today for the raising of additional fighting forces, will be more far-reaching in scope and more sweeping in character than anticipated.

It virtually will ask that the President be given a free hand by Congress to utilize American man-power in such numbers as he may find necessary to win the war. It will ask that the President be given a clear road, unrestricted by legislative impediments, to send as many American troops abroad as the nation can transport, equip and

Details of the Proposal.

Mr. Baker's plan-which is really the President's own plan-will contain the following salient features:

The President should be authorized to mobilize as many men as can be transported, trained, equipped and maintained in France.

Everything must now be sacrificed to the nation's effort to send enough men into the battlefields to assure victory.

The immediate need of an additional 1,000,000 men can be met without overstraining the shipping or industrial resources of the country

Survey of the shipping situation shows that it will be possible for the nation to handle 3,000,000 men under the colors this year.

Draft Ages to Stand.

Extension of the draft age, between 21 and 31, is not necessary now, and there is no present sign that it will be necessary, as there are enough fighting men in Class 1 now to care for the needs of the next year, at least. The extension of the draft to men who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, will bring approximately 750,000 to the

The new men called to the colors are to be organized into fighting units as speedily as practicable.

The men are to be housed, not by constructing ten new cantonments, as was once seriously considered, but by extending the facilities of the cantonments and national guard camps already built.

Coincident with the news that Mr. Baker was giving his plan and his estimates a final revision before the President, it became known that Chairman Dent, of the House military affairs committee, had introduced a bill to authorize the number of drafted men in the army to 4,000,000 men if neces-

Chairman Dent Explains.

Mr. Dent, who is very close to the administration, and the recognized War Department leader in the House, undoubtedly had the President's sanction for the bill before he introduced it.

He explained, however, that it is his own bill, and not a War Department

It will serve the purpose of making it unnecessary for Mr. Baker to specify total figures, for if the bill passes, and the President is given discretion as to when and how men needed shall be called, the situation with respect to America's man-power will be satisfactorfly settled for some time to come.

Mr. Dent's bill provides "that during the present emergency, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force, over and above that now authorized by the act of May 18, 1917, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States of 1,000,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of May 18, 1917, or any act or acts amendatory thereof.

"That the President is further authorized, during the present emergency in his discretion and at such time or times as he may determine, to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force of not to exceed 2,000,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, under the same terms and provisions as provided in section one of this act; provided that the total number of enlisted men now drafted or to be hereafter drafted under this act, the said act of May 18, 1917, or any act or acts amendatory thereof, shall not exceed 4,000,000."

Crowder to Give Data.

It is understood that Provost Marshal General Crowder will accompany Secretary Baker before the House committee today. The question of the number of men immediately available for active military service in Class I is important and Gen. Crowder will be on hand to answer any questions.

One estimate is that the number is 1,800,000 and if the 750,000 men who have reached 21 since June 5 of last year are added, the total will reach 2,550,000.

The war council meeting went over the situation very thoroughly at the conference at the White House. Besides Secretary Baker there were present Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board; Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield, Bernard Baruch, of the war industries board; Vance McCormick, of the war trades board; John Skelton Williams, representing the railroad administration; P. A. S. Franklin, of the control board; Assistant Secretary Stettinius and Maj. Gen. Goethals, quartermaster general.

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By that means the President is able to present a plan which has had the acid test of practicability from all lines of national endeavor.

BAKER'S SHIP PLEA IS MET BY BOARD

Cites Need to Builders. Hurley Gives Out Expansion Plans.

"American military forces in Europe constantly are on the increase," Secretary Baker yesterday told a conference of shipowners and leaders of seamen's "The increase in cargo and troop ships enables us to augment our forces abroad steadily," he said.

Mr. Baker said a vital necessity of continuing the American military effort lay in the provision of adequate cargo space. He commended the purpose of the conference of recruiting men to man America's new merchant marine, and paid a high tribute to sailors on cargo ships.

Expansion of the shipbuilding program to provide for the construction of gram to provide for the construction of 200 additional wooden vessels, of 4,500 or 4,700 deadweight tons, was announced last night by Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board. This will increase to 580 the number of wooden ships completed, building or planned. The vessels, which will be either of the Dougherty or Ballin type, will be constructed in shipyards already established.

The board also decided to authorize the construction of 25 new sea-going tugs, increasing to 100 the number of such craft the board is now building. CTITOMOMEN DO ATO CITTODOM

Destructive Criticism In Time Of War

The Even. Sun, Balto., Md., April 26, 1918.

AN American periodical of wide circulation and of prolonged hostility to the Administration has of late become increasingly critical the more it appears that the Administration is growing in favor with the masses of the American people. In a recent issue this periodical is now loudly and openly demanding "destructive criticism that shall break through; not criticism that shall break through; not criticism that punishes, but criticism that destroys. from Creel to McAdoo."

A certain group of people, some of A certain group of people, some of whom are brilliant, some sincere, but who are nearly all political intimates, associates, or personal followers of an astute political leader now laying plans for his Presidental nomination, are calling for "destructive" criticism. The kind of criticism that is destructive not only of inefficiency—of which there has been far less in the management of this war than any other war in American history—but criticism that will undermine the Administration and lead to its potitical overthrow in the next elections.

As our Government becomes more and more efficient in the progress and prosecution of the war, these partisans realize that criticism may come too late for their political purposes. First, McAdoo

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Cites Need to Builders. Hurley Gives Out Expansion Plans.

"American military forces in Europe constantly are on the increase," Secretary Baker yesterday told a conference of shipowners and leaders of seamen's "The increase in cargo and troop ships enables us to augment our forces abroad steadily," he said.

Mr. Baker said a vital necessity of continuing the American military effort lay in the provision of adequate cargo space. He commended the purpose of the conference of recruiting men to man America's new merchant marine, and paid a high tribute to sailors on cargo ships.

Expansion of the shipbuilding program to provide for the construction of gram to provide for the construction of 200 additional wooden vessels, of 4,500 or 4,700 deadweight tons, was announced last night by Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board. This will increase to 580 the number of wooden ships completed, building or planned. The vessels, which will be either of the Dougherty or Ballin type, will be constructed in shippyards already estab-

constructed in shipyards already estab-

The board also decided to authorize the construction of 25 new sea-going tugs, increasing to 100 the number of such craft the board is now building.

OTTIDIMOMENT TO ATT OTTITION

Destructive Criticism In Time Of War

The Even. Sum,
Balto., Md.,
April 26, 1918.

By "A."

AN American periodical of wide circulation and of prolonged hostility to the Administration has of late become increasingly critical the more it appears that the Administration is growing in favor with the masses of the American people. In a recent issue this periodical is now loudly and openly demanding "destructive criticism that shall break through; not criticism that that punishes but criticism that destroys . from Creel to McAdoo."

A certain group of people, some of whom are brilliant, some sincere, but who are nearly all political intimates, associates, or personal followers of a certain group of people, some of the sum of the war in American has ture political leader now laying plans for his Presidental nomination, are all ing for "destructive" (riticism, That these people want is of criticism that these people want is of criticism that these people want is not president in the president of this war than any other war in American his tory—but criticism that eventually indermine the Administration and lead to its political overthrow in the next elections.

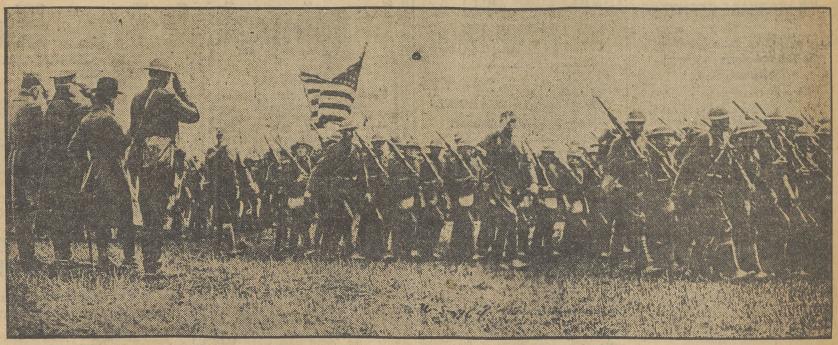
As our Government becomes more and more efficient in the press and prosecution of the war, these partisans realize that criticism mand elead to its political overthrow in the next elections.

As our Government becomes more and more efficient in the press and prosecution of the war, these partisans realize that criticism mand elead to its political purposes. First, McAdoo was assailed as an incompetent bungler, But McAdoo and good.

Next, Daniels was proclaimed as "impossible." Nicitical disapproval, and as Baker in possible. Nicital disapproval, and as Baker in populate, the critical methics outry has completed by the propaganda" now being circulated.

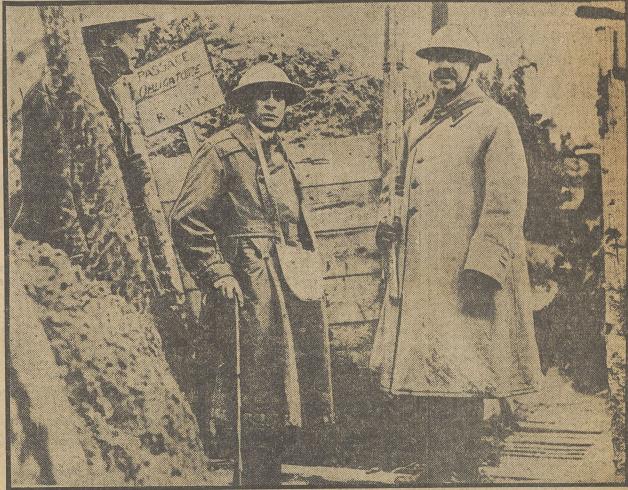
The scoldings of the "100 per cent. The scoldings of the "100 per cent. and dister of 1916, who was so warmly supported by these fault-finders, fade

SECRETARY BAKER "OVER THERE" WITH GEN. PERSHING AND HIS MEN. (Pictures copyrighted by the Committee on Public Information and released for the first time today.)



PERSHING AND BAKER REVIEWING U. S. BOYS.

This photograph made during Secretary Baker's visit to the American front shows an American infantry division passing in review.



SECRETARY BAKER IN THE TRENCHES. Left to right-Maj. Frederick Palmer, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, and Count de Chambrun, who is a French colonel.

POMERENE, COX DEFEND BAKER CONDUCT OF WAR

Conspicuous Ohioans, With Secretary, Address Cheering Throngs at Democrat Dinners; Senator Makes Savage Attack on Waechter und Anzeiger.

It is the intention of the American people to win this war and we are going to send all men, ammunition and supplies that are necessary to this end, and in addition we are not make an unnecessary sacrifice. while 1 -SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER.

When the democracies of the world join issues with the autocracies of the world there is only one thing for loyal Democrats, loyal Republicans, loyal Socialists, and loyal Prohibitionists; that is to respond when the President calls. We hesi-tated about entering the war but we are in it now and damned be he cries "hold enough." — SENATOR POMERENE.

people were as utterly loyal as are the people of Ohio tonight. We can't win this war unless can't win this war unless the army of 100,000,000 Americans are loyal to our cause and back up the soldiers at the front.—GOVERNOR

By John T. Bourke.

Vigorous defense of Secretary Baker's conduct of the war and a scathing arraignment of the Waechter and Anzeiger were highlights in speeches delivered last night at the twin banquets of the local Democratic organization.

Three Ohio citizens, conspicuous as national figures—Secretary of War Baker, Senator Pomerene and Governor Cox-alternated in addressing the two postprandial audiences, one held at the Hotel Statler, the other at the Hotel Winton. Nearly two thousand persons heard the speeches, but the most demonstrative applause greeted Senator Pomerene's eulogy of Baker's administration of the war department and the declaration that Ohio's mem-ber of the President's cabinet was the greatest war minister in America's history.

Cheering is Prolonged

The tumult of cheers with which these assertions were received was greater even than that which greeted Baker when he arose later to deliver his message to the people at home from the soldiers in France.

Secretary Baker's speech was along the line of his liberty loan day address of the previous evening, but he supplemented this with the description of his visit to the Ohio soldiers in the first line trenches on the battle front.

Pomerene's address was an appeal to patriotism, but in it he took pride in the fact that the leaders in the nation and in the state during the war are Democrats.

Cox, also, paid tribute to Baker as a great war minister, but most of his address was devoted to the loyalty of Ohioans and the work this state is doing to help bring victory to Ameri-

Precinct Captains Attend.

The dinners were perfectly arranged and the banquet halls decorated with the flags of the United States and its allies. At the Statler more than 500 of the 1000 guests were precinct capgoing to send brains that we shall tains the Democratic organization, e than two hundred down cratic leaders and officee among the 850 at the holders

essman Bulkley preatler dinner and former sided at i Lieutenant Governor Greenlund at the Winton. At each banquet liberty bonds were sold, the guests at the Winton taking \$50,000 worth and \$800 in thrift stamps.

The sale of liberty bonds was impromptu and was carried through in whirlwind fashion. At the Winton dinner W. A. Greenlund, acting as toast-master, conducted a "ten-minute auction" that brought a chorus of "bids" from the bond buyers. Included in the \$50,000 total were \$5,000 bond pur-chases by M. A. Bradley, Roland Mea-cham and James Caldwell and \$1,000 purchases by J. M. Ulmer, Howard Lat-imer and Frank B. Meade. The total sales at the Statler dinner were not

Following the banquets the out-oftown guests with Senator Pomerene were entertained by Revenue Collector Weiss at Democratic headquarters.

Secretary Baker, who spent most of the day in the offices of his law firm in the Union-Commerce National Bank building with callers, persons he met by appointment, left at 11 p. m. for Washington. Governor Cox returned to Columbus last night.

Baker Finds Ohio Boys at Front Eager for Fray

Greeting the members of the Demo-cratic organization of which he is the head, Secretary Baker in his banquet speeches recalled his twenty years' as-sociation with the trench workers of the Cleveland Democracy.

"This organization," he said," was busy about the public good for many years and tonight as we meet without any partisan distinction I have assurance that we are simply relaxing for the moment from the sweet communion that has bound us together in an-other cause."

Learns Troops' Needs.

"I have just come from France," he "It was important I should go there to see what is the spirit of our soldiers who are now in that country and learn of their needs. It was also important that I should come home to tell you what the conditions there are. I had almost a dramatic moment when I visited our Ohio soldiers in the front line trenches.

"As the morning broke I was taken along the village street and on either side of me were the men of an Ohio regiment lined up for battle. With their commander, Colonel Hough, I went along a road to another village, until it became unsafe because of German shells falling in our path. Dur-

ing that day I saw practically all the Ohio troops then in France. Among them were soldiers who have relatives in this hall tonight. Others I had known for a long time. There were men of all political parties among them. Their spirits were high and I was told they were as brave as any troops in the American army.

Want to Finish Job.

"I saw tens of thousands of American soldiers, but never saw one tolerant of coming home till the job was done. Some gave me letters and others verbal messages for friends at home, but from no soldier did I hear a complaint. The boys know why they are there Whenever you meet an American soldier in France you find him busy, smiling and cheerful. Our soldiers are conscious of the ideals for which they are fighting and know they are champions of a victorious cause."

"America is stamping its likeness all over France by building railroads, dredging harbors and constructing warehouses. Every soldier in France will get everything needed by him in the work he is to do. It is the intention of the American people to win this war and we are going to send all the men, munitions and supplies needed and in addition send brains that we shall not make an unnecessary sacri-

Issue One of Principle.

"The issue isn't one of territory, but of eternal principles that are to govern the world. The Germans may break that line, but until he breaks the heart of the British, French and American people this war isn't ended. We must prove that naked brute force cannot dominate a world ruled by morals."

All Parties Join In Battle of Democracy

"It is always a delight for me to join counsel with my fellow Democrats," Senator Pomerene said, "and particularly so when the Democracy of this country is led nationally by our great President and in the state by Governor Cox. But I believe you will agree that we were Americans before we were we were Americans before we were Democrats and prefer tonight not to speak of partisanship. The Democrats are always ready to join hands with patriotic members of other parties. "When the democracies of the world icin issue with the autocracies of the

join issue with the autocracies of the world there is only one thing for loyal Democrats, loyal Republicans, loyal Socialists and loyal Prohibitionists, and that is to respond when the Presi-dent calls. Great is the American peo-Woodrow Wilson is their ple and prophet!

Must Train Men.

"While it is true a million men can be called to arms, they cannot be trained over night. Ships to carry over night.

them abroad cannot be built over night.
"There is one thing all can do at once, and that is to furnish money to back our soldiers. On an occasion like this I'd rather be an American

dead than a slacker alive.

"The historian of the future will record the things done by our great secretary of war. Baker's name will

go down in history as America's greatest secretary of war.

"When war was declared we had an army of 200,000 men; now we have 1,500,000 ready for the front. We have sixteen cantonments each of which can house 47,000 population. We have built 700 shipways, three times the number in the British empire. The battle line was 3,000 miles away and we had to build 600 miles of railway in France and dredge harbors and construct storehouses. These are some of the duties that confronted our secretary of war.

War Not Skirmish.

"Now when prone to complain of been done we should commend what has been done. We did not have to prepare for a skirmish, but for a war against a military organization building for forty years.

U. S. Haven for All.

"We need not go back into history for to find that our ancestors came to America from foreign shores. They were glad to come. Ninety-nine of every hundred came hungry and America fed them; came naked and America clothed them; came paupers and America made them princes of industry. And now that you have enjoyed life under the protection of the Stars and Stripes to whom do you owe allegiance?"

"We hesitated about entering the contest but we are in now and 'damned be he who cries, hold! enough!' We say to our allies we are coming 10,000,000 strong.

"While America has sprung to its own defenses we have a few pacifists. If this nation was composed of pacifists it would not be worth fighting for. There are a few who came to this country not for the country's good but for

their own good. "We have German newspapers in America which have been disloyal and have spread a propaganda of false impressions of America's stand in the war. One of these papers is in your own city. I know nothing about it now, but if it is as it was a year ago it is only fit for Berlin. If the editors had gone back to Berlin and printed about the kaiser and Germany what they printed about Woodrow Wilson and America they would have been lined up against the wall and shot

Cox Shows Ohio Is Backing Boys in France

Governor Cox prefaced his address with the declaration that "some men in Congress who are now as critical as prudence permits them to be of the work that has gone on in the last year were responsible by virtue of delays they themselves occasioned in the passage of the first appropriation bill. It was delayed seven weeks because they wanted to name one of the com-manding officers abroad. This is not the function of Congress. Whether we agree in every particular with the policy of the commanding chief of the nation or not, plain duty suggests that every person, from the man in the street to the President of the United States, shall stand shoulder to shoulder in support of policies framed by the executive representative of the people."

Ohio Solidly in War.

Speaking of Ohio in the war the gov-ernor said: "So far as the morale of Ohioans is concerned at the present hour, it justifies the pride of the state. All the differences of yesterday are forgotten. Disputes in religion, poli-tics or other questions are neither desirable by the individual nor com-mended by the mass. The Ohio sol-diery represents practically every civilized race on earth. They have been caught up in the spirit of Americanism, and the people back home recognize that the shoulder to shoulder formation of the trench tells us that the same thing must be maintained here.

'The response to the liberty loan in some counties where the quota was not met in the past demonstrates that the real meaning of the war is now

"To our soil and factory are applied the energy and ingenuity of our peo-ple, and every day the state is making her contribution.

"The melting pot has been neglected. We have not assimilated aliens as we should. The theory that our institutions of government formed a melting pot which works automatically is false and misleading. We must keep the fires burning and apply the chemical elements of an increased humane vigilance.

"It is gratifying to observe that our people, now that we are in the war, intend to see it through. They mean to lick the kaiser and to destroy an institution which threatened to infest the world with the germ of brutality and outrage. The narrow escape which civilization has had is appreciated, and the righteousness of our cause gives spur to purpose.

"There is so little disloyalty in Ohio that it would not be worth talking about, if its manifestations were not so mischievous and vicious. To curb them is a duty to society and govern-

ment.

"Measured by the past, I believe that there is more loyalty, harmony in opinion and co-operation in effort than we have ever before known. With this condition controlling a commonwealth of more than five million human souls, the service of the state

will be impressive.

"We are tired of running a polyglot boarding house. We are to become a people of a common language. We intend to fight until the kaiser is licked. Hindenburg can push his line to Dunkirk but he can't drive America out of

the war."

Baker Not Up on Sixth City Affairs

Civic affairs of Cleveland evidently have been somewhat slighted by Secretary of War Baker on account of the press of governmental duties. At least this is the impression employees in the council clerk's office received early yesterday when Baker, accompanied by his bodyguard of detectives and several friends, walked into that office.

Baker shook hands with Deputy Council Clerk Cowell and after glancing around the room asked, "Where is Dick Collins this morning?" He smiled and remarked that he "had entirely forgotten about the last election" when Cowell stated that Collins, secretary of the county Democratic organization, had been out of the office since the installation of C. J. Benkoski in January.

Baker Has Special Guard While Here

Cleveland took every precaution to safeguard Secretary of War Baker in his two-day visit to "the old home town" from the mement he arrived in the city Friday afternoon

town" from the moment he arrived in the city Friday afternoon.

While he slept at Hotel Statler a special detail of detectives assigned by Detective Chief Rabshaw kept an all-night vigil in the hall, and all day Saturday as the secretary went about the city a bodyguard surrounded him. The detectives also were on hand to see that no undesirable person entered the Democratic headquarters, where open house was maintained.

The men assigned were Detectives Hires, Stastny, Oliver, Hughes, Lavin, Sommers, Burkhardt and Soukup.

NEW ARMIES AND THE TRANS-PORTATION PROBLEM.

Secretary BAKER told the House Committee on Military Affairs, according to a Washington dispatch, that it was useless for us to send men to a training camps when we had no way of transporting a vast number of se soldiers to France." He added that until he had studied the transportation problem "and other matters." he would not make definite recommendations about raising the draft age and about war legislation generally. Does Mr. BAKER understand that he takes a great responsibility when he advises Congress to go slow in authorizing expansion of the land forces? The Secretary himself seems to be in no hurry to make recommendations on the subject, and time presses. Preparations should now be making to train and equip new divisions for service in France; troops to be sent over, not in 1918, but early next year. We have about 1,600,000 men of all branches under arms, a great part of them still in this country. Every month sees the number in the home camps decreasing, and by the end of the year the last division should be afloat. In a statement made to the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 28, the Secretary of War said:

We shall have more than half a million men in France early in 1918, and we have available, if the transportation facilities are available to us, and the prospect is not unpromising, one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France.

The transportation facilities have been added to materially in the last three months, and as new ships will soon be going into the water in groups each month, there will be more and more older vessels of large tonnage to put at the disposal of the War Department. It is no secret that Great Britain is rendering aid on a liberal scale. The problem of transporting troops to France in 1918, with equipment and stores, is now full of encouragement. But in associating it intimately with the raising and training of reinforcements Secretary BAKER employs poor logic. The aim should be to make a procession of transports across the Atlantic, all of them carrying men who have received several months of training in the States. When the ship bearing the last contingent of the existing army of 1,600,-000 leaves our shores troop trains should be moving to the Eastern seaboard to supply transports in waiting at the dock. This cannot be the case If Congress fails to authorize the raising of new divisions without delay.

There are eight months of the year left. Six of them would be needed for training and equipping additions to the national army. If Secretary BAKER'S hope of dispatching the remainder of our present land forces to France by Jan. 1, 1919, is to be realized, no time, not a day, should be lost in preparing to send new levies to evacuated camps and cantonments. And it would be the part of wisdom to build more cantonments for the accommodation of drafted men. The United States should plan its armies on the theory that the war will go on until the Teutonic Powers are overwhelmed by fighting men, most of them Ame) h fighting men. When Germany s that the United States is dete ned to put 5,000,000 men, and more, into the field, to win thi and is making its preparations rapidly, but with method, peace will not be long deferred if the Allies in France are holding their lines intact, or if there is a base port where American reinforcets can be landed.

It would be a costly error to palter with the crisis, to cease to plan great armies, or to permit any intervals of time between the training of large bodies of troops. Mr. Baker reasons badly if he would make the operation of the draft dependable upon a calculation that his department would surely have ships enough at a certain

date to transport fresh reinforcements to France, that is to say, additions to our present land forces. He should consider that extra training, if this division or that had to wait a few days for a ship, would not be wasted energy. As a matter of fact, infantry cannot be trained too much for modern warfare. The imperative thing is that there shall always be soldiers to forward to France until reinforcements are no longer wanted. Mr. BAKER should also reflect that ships will be built the faster if the great army of mechanics at the yards knows that troop space will be in constant demand for the campaign of victory.

HIGH PRAISE FROM A GREAT MAN

WAR DEPARTMENT

April 22, 1918.

Dear Mr. Columbus:

Here is the Secretary's message to the photographers of America for publication, if you desire, in the magazine of your association.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mappel

F. P. Keppel Third Assistant Secretary of War.

Mr. C. J. Columbus, Photographers' Ass'n, Star Building, Washington, D. C.

ft

Let me congratulate the photographers of America, through the columns of your publication, upon the loyal response which they have made to every call from the Government for assistance in their important fields of war work.

At a time when all classes of citizens were vying in loyalty, the photographers have made an outstanding record. They have given the photographic section of the Signal Corps more men than the section could use, and they have met the call for photographic lenses with contributions that have supplied every immediate need.

It is such practical patriotism as this that makes it possible for America to meet successfully the centralized power of a military autocracy with the free efforts of free citizens voluntarily associated in a war for the defense of liberty and peaceful right.

Annount Baller.

Secretary of War.

ALLIED PRESS—BRITISH Continued

rible prophecy of a gas which would penetrate our masks has been proven false as well »

Colonel Repington's article in the Morning Post deals mainly with the political aspect of the situation and the general nature of the struggle. The most significant paragraphs are these:

«An extraordinary dry and favorable spring has certainly profited the German offensive so far as movement is concerned. while on the sector chosen for attack there is ground which favors concealment and the development of great masses of artillery. But we can hardly describe the sector as decisive because the greater part of it is ground abandoned by the Germans last year, and our troops can, in case of need, fall back to second and other lines without abandoning anything of first-class importance. We have in short more liberty of manoeuvre here than at other points, and the loss of a position here is not a matter to disturb us overmuch. It is a satisfaction to everyone to know that the Germans for once have been as good as their word, and that there has been a complete absence of finesse about their attack.

«The Field-Marshal's evening report arrives too late for comment, but, judging by both British and German reports of yesterday, the first attack must have disappointed the enemy's hopes. If current reports can be credited the first lines of the German attack, estimated at 20 to 25 divisions, of which 17 divisions have been already identified, were ordered and expected to reach objectives very considerably further to the west than their most fortunate troops penetrated, and the German failure to continue the attack on the morning of March 22 is evidence that their failure and their heavy losses had told their tale. On the other hand, the day of the 21st was only a beginning, and we can be sure that the advantage gained, such as it is, will be exploited by the reserves in rear with the utmost fury.»

The Post's special correspondent gives some idea of the data on which British Intelligence relied in determining the date:

They changed the date of the beginning of this offensive several times. A few days ago, however, it was evident that it could not be delayed much longer. Evidence was forthcoming that the German preparations were complete. A new group of Armies had come, under von Gallwitz, in the sector against the French, with Mackensen commanding a group of groups; «storm» troop divisions had moved forward by night from remote back areas, where they had trained and rested for the battle; the new dumps dotted about opposite the front to be attacked were full of ammunition; the new hospitals were manned, and gas shell was distributed to the massed batteries in large

quantities. We knew that unless some unforeseen delay occurred the enemy meant to make his first serious attack west and southwest of Cambrai on March 20 or 21.

ENEMY PRESS-GERMAN

THE LICHNOWSKY DISCLOSURES. The former German Ambassador to London admits that the responsibility for pre-

cipitating the war lies largely with Germany. The document has given rise to extended discussion in the German and in the Allied

Prince Lichnowsky was German ambassador in London 1912-1914, replacing Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein. His memoire, «My London Mission,» was published in the Stockholm Politiken, designed as a justification of his efforts, but was to be circulated only among a few close friends. It was never intended for publication. The rumor has it that an officer of «high social and military standing, but of violent pacifist leanings,» disclosed the memoire to the Stockholm *Politiken*. The contents were discussed in the Reichstag and have caused considerable excitement in the German press. Von der Bussche attempted to explain away the matter by stating that Lichnowsky was «ill,» that the officer who circulated the memoire was ill and, by implication, that all those who take any stock in it are ill.

Morocco. Germany followed an inconsistent policy likely to create enemies. She could have shared in the division of the West Coast, but «we did not know what we wanted, or our intention was to keep Europe in suspense, or to humiliate France.» The results were the spread of the idea of the «German peril,» the Russo-Japanese and the Russo-British alliances, and the demonstration of the invalidity of the Triple Alliance.

«Sir Edward Grey's object was to isolate Germany, but to make her remain a partner as long as possible in the concert which existed after the old British differences with Russia and France had been settled. He proposed by means of a network of treaties. to which probably there would also have been added an agreement regarding the naval question, to ensure world peace. For Germany's earlier politics had caused the formation of the Entente, which meant reciprocal insurance against the danger of war, and Sir Edward Grey desired without encroaching on the existing amicable relations with France and Russia, to arrive at a friendly rapprochement and understanding with Germany.

«In England, as in Germany, there were optimists and pessimists concerning a world war. Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and Mr. Asquith were among the optimists who believed in an understanding, and Mr. Balfour, Lord Roberts, the Northcliffe Press. and Mr. Garvin were among the pessimists

who considered war inevitable.

THE CLEVELAND NEWS May 1, 1918

BAKER TO ASK LAWS TO RAISE 3 MILLION ARMY

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Secretary Baker will appear before the House military committee tomorrow morning to present the administration program for increasing the army to meet the German drive.

There are indications he will not confine himself to specific figures, but raise all the troops it is found possible

to clothe, equip and ship to France.

It is known that war department officials, through the survey of shipping and supplies recently completed, have been convinced that it will be possible day.

to handle at least 3,000,000 men this year, and that the number could be considerably increased by straining resources. It is therefore believed that Baker will indicate to the House committee tomorrow that an additional million men will be mobilized if authority is granted.

Won't Boost Draft Age.

There is nothing to indicate that the war department sees at this time any necessity for extending the draft ages. There is every reason to believe that there are enough men in class 1 of the draft rated as fighting material to fill any demand that possibly can be made upon the selective service for a year

In addition extension of the draft to men who have reached the minimum age of twenty-one since the act was passed will add another three-quarters of a million to the list of availables.

A short story in The News every

SECRETARY BAKER IN ASK TU-DAY FOR ARMY OF 3,000,000

Programme to Exert Full Strength in Europe Outlined at White-House.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Wednesday.

All possible American man-power is to be Lurled against Germany. Every bit of government energy from this time forward will be devoted to training as large an army as can be maintained in the field. The flow of the troops to Europe will be kept up without interruption until the tide of battle has turned and the defeat of

Prussianism is in sight.
President Wilson and themembers of the President Wilson and the members of the war council determined upon the army policy to-day at a long conference in the White House. When this was ended Mr. Wilson and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, worked until late over the details of the programme which is to be recommended to Congress to-morrow by Mr. Baker.

Indications to-night are that the War Department will submit estimates for an army in excess of 3,000,000 men. In addition, blanket authority probably will be asked so that men can be called to the colors as rapidly as they can be trained and sent to the front.

In a congress to morrow by Mr. The Dent' bill authorizes the immediate organization and equipment of an additional army of one million men, and follows this provision with another section giving to the President authority to call to the colors as rapidly as they can be trained and sent to the front.

Congress Aroused to Crisis.

Congress will back up any recommenda-tion which may come from the War De-partment for a large army. Congress is thoroughly aroused to the importance of sending men abroad as rapidly as possible and of making the strength of America felt on the battle line in this critical period of German successes.

As an indication of sentiment in Congress

As an indication of sentiment in Congress Representative Dent, democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a bill providing for a national army of four million men. Such a measure would give to the United States, when the regular army and national guard of approximately and mational guard of approximately and provided an army of 5000. million men are included, an army of 5,000,-

Mr. Dent, in introducing the bill, said it had not come at the request of the War Department, but was intended to clear up difference of opinion between him and Major General Crowder, provost marshal general, over the interpretation of the selective service law. Mr. Dent believes that the law permits the drafting of only a million men while General Crowder is of the view that it authorizes a larger

Shipping Imposes Only Limit.

Shipping Imposes Only Limit.

Mr. Baker will present the administration's army programme to the House Military Affairs Committee at a meeting tomorrow afternoon. Until then he will not discuss the number of men to be asked for, but it is fairly well understood in army circles that the expansion desired is one million men. There are at present, either under arms or in training, almost 2,000,000 men. Provision in the next year's estimates on this basis, therefore, would be for 3,000,000 men.

estimates on this basis, therefore, would be for 3,000,000 men.

The number of troops to be raised in the United States during the present year probably will be limited only by the facilities for training and supplying them. Transportation and maintenance overseas, of course, is the big factor to which the Shipping Board and War Industries Board are giving attention. are giving attention.

The whole system of training is to be recast. It is the purpose of the War Department to use the present camps, but to expand them to accommodate the larger number of recruits. At the same time, now that the American forces are engaged actively in the fighting and are meeting with the inevitable losses, reservoirs of re-placement troops to take the place of these incapacitated in action must be main-

incapacitated in action must be maintained.

Tentative arrangements already have been made for the establishment of replacement camps. Camp Gordon, at Atlanta, probably will be made a temporary infantry replacement camp. Camp Lee, at Petersburg, Va., will be used for the same purpose as soon as the troops now there have left for France. Camp Hancock, at Augusta, Ga., will be used for training machine gun replacement troops. Camp Jackson will be used by the artillery and Camp Meade by the Signal Corps liason troops. The engineers have a replacement camp at Belvoir, Va.

Shipping continues to constitute the main problem involved in the maintenance of a large army abroad. There is no dearth of men, and under pressure the country can supply to them the necessary equipment, but the tonnage available for transporting them and the great quantities.

transporting them and the great quantities of necessary supplies is limited. The need of cargo space was emphasized by Mr. Baker at a conference of ship owners and representatives of seamen's unions.

Forces Abroad Increase Rapidly.

"American miliary forces in Europe are constantly on the increase," he said. "The increase in cargo and troop ships enables us to augment our forces abroad steadily."

The House Committeee on Military Affairs may discuss legislation to-morrow to increase tre army. Mr. Baker is to appear before the committee, but he is to discuss the Quota bill, and will urge the House committee to recommend that no credit be given for volunteeers in the Quota bill, any which there recently was a disagrap. be given for volunteeers in the Guota his, on which there recently was a disagreement in conference. General Crowder is opposed to giving credit for volunteers on the ground that some States would not have to furnish any more soldiers under he Quota bill.

While Mr. Dent believes that credit hould be given for volunteers he is willing to forego his personal views if a macrity of the committee decides to accept he views of the Secretary of War and the Provost Marshal General.

Members of the Military Affairs Committee expressed great impatience because they had not received the views of Mr. Baker regarding the size of the army. Complaint was heard from both democratic

Complaint was heard from both democratic and republican members of the committee that they are not taken into the confidence of the Secretary before his views are published in the newspapers.

Members are anxious to know whether the Secretary of War will ask for an increase in the age limit, and many are of the opinion that such an amendment to the present law will be necessary before an army of sufficient size to meet the needs of the situation can be assured. A larger army, it was said, would require a large reserve, and to maintain this an increase in the age limit might be neces-

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918

Power to the Utmost

The Senate has passed the Overman The House of Representatives ought to pass it.

It grants the President extraordinary powers. It gives him a free hand to reorganize the machinery of government. It permits him to disregard all the limitations of existing law in coordinating the work of departments, bureaus, commissions and other agencies.

This is a grant which Lincoln did not ask for. He and Stanton were able to coordinate their war powers under existing statute limitations. But since President Wilson feels that he needs a greater freedom from restrictions of this sort he ought to have it. Proposals from the outside to create a War Cabinet, to establish a Munitions Department and otherwise to put the government on an efficient war basis have been met by the suggestion that the President ought to be allowed to reorganize the executive branch in his own way and on his own responsibility. Inability to make such a reorganization has been set up as an alibi for shortcomings in performance.

The best thing to do under the circumstances is to quash the alibi. Let no extension of authority be withheld. The great handicap which the Administration has labored under hitherto has been the necessity of a quick transition to a militant present from a pacifist past. Hence Baker, Gregory, Denman, Crozier, Sharpe and Squier.

The real trouble may have been a lack of latent energy rather than a lack of power. But the lack of power can easily be cured.

Let us cure it.

Let us put all we have and all we are capable of into winning the war.

Ship Men Confer on Transporting Troops

Dent Introduces Measure in House Providing for an Army of 4,000,000

By The Associated Press) WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Secretary Baker will carry to Congress to-morrow the army increase programme mapped out by President Wilson and his advisers and based on the determination to win the war, if it takes the whole man power of the nation to do it. There are indications that he will ask that all restrictions on the number of troops to be raised be removed and the government authorized to mobilize as many men as it can equip, train and send to the battlefront in France.

When the War Secretary appears before the House Military Committee with supplemental estimates for the army, he is expected to diedose that the department has reason to believe it can handle during the present year at least double the existing force under arms of approximately 1,600,000 men. That would means a total of 3,200,000 soldiers for whom clothing, equipment and transportation are now in sight.

Would Make Victory Certain

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Evidence came to-day in various ways of the tremendous effort that now is being made to send American armies into the fight in such numbers and at such time as to make victory certain.

In the morning the members of the Shipping Board and the War Industries Board met with the War Council, composed of army officials. Details of additional ships and supplies were gone into, it is understood, on the basis of the recent surveys of the situation.

Later the President met his War Cabinet at the White House and went over the ground thoroughly. Secretary Baker remained more than an hour with the President after the other members of the War Cabinet had de-

In the House, Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, introduced a bill that would authorize the mobilization and organization of 4,000,000 selective service men instead of the 1,000,000 to which the government is limited by the existing act. Mr. Dent said the measure was his own and he had not consulted the War Department.

The bill would "authorize the Presi-The bill would "authorize the President to further increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States." It also provides "that during the present emergency, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force, over and above that now authorized by the act of May 18, 1917, entitled 'An Act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States' of 1,000,000 enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of May 18, 1917, or any act or acts amendatory thereof. "That the President is further authorized, during the present emergency, in his discretion and at such time or times as he may determine, to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force of not to exceed two million enlisted men, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary, under the same terms and provisions as provided in section 1 of this act. Provided, that the total number of enlisted men now drafted or to be hereafter drafted under this act, the said act of May 18, 1917, or any act or acts amendatory thereof, shall not exceed four million." dent to further increase temporarily

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PRESIDENT SEEKS **AUTHORITY TO USE** WHOLE MAN POWER

Baker to Go Before Congress To-Day and Ask That Restrictions Be Removed on Number to Be Raised.

MAKE TREMENDOUS EFFORT TO GET SOLDIERS ACROSS.

Dent Would Raise the Selective Service Army to 4,000,000-250,000 Are to Be Called to the Colors This Month.

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While plans for the future have been shaping up for presentation to Congress, the War Department has been pressing vigorously its efforts to expedite the movement to France of men already under training.

Urges Prompt Manning of Ships.

Secretary Baker appeared to-day before the conference of Shipping Board officials with Shipowners' and Seamen's Unions to urge prompt manning of new ships.

"American military forces in Europe constantly are on the increase," he told the conference. "The increase in cargo and troop ships enables us to augment our forces abroad steadily.

in cargo and troop ships enables us to augment our forces abroad steadily. Mr. Baker said a vital necessity of continuing the American military effort lay in the provision of adequate cargo space. He paid a tribute to sailors on cargo ships, who, he said, take as high hazaards and perform a spatriotic service as any other men of the Nation.

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A call was issued to-day by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder for 8,985 men to be sent to various educational institutions for a two months' course of training. They will leave on May

The men will be trained as auto-mobile machanics and chauffeurs mobile machanics and chauffeurs, machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metaworkers, general mechanics, carpenters, electricians, radio operators concrete workers and telegraphers. They will be unassigned until after the completion of their courses, when they will be distributed between the various branches of the service.

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Five hundred men from New York State will train at New York University and 150 from New Jersey at Brown University, Providence.

Baker Wants President to Have Full Powers to Draft Manhood.

FACILITIES TO GOVERN

Three Million May Be Put in Field This Year Under Newest Schedule.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 1 .- Following a lengthy conference between Secretary Baker and the President to-day it became known that Mr. Baker will lay before the House Military Affairs Committee to-morrow a plan to increase the fighting forces of the nation by a much larger figure than has been anticipated. He will ask that the President be authorized by Congress to call on the nation's manhood without legislative restriction until sufficient troops have been

striction until sufficient troops have been put into the field to make victory against Germany certain and decisive.

The plan which Mr. Baker will submit will be really the President's own plan, mapped out in pursuance of Mr. Wilson's expressed determination to employ all the nation's resources in man power and material against Prussian militarism. The salient features of the plan are understood to be the following:

The limit on the number of men called must be dictated only by the limit to the nation's facilities, now and later, to transport, train, equip and

later, to transport, train, equip and maintain fighting armies on the European battlefields.

Would Obviate Delay.

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The importance of removing legislative restrictions lies in the fact that the facilities for getting men abroad may and probably will increase greatly on a progressive scale and the President wants to be able to utilize this expansion without the delay of getting Congressional sanction for each step.

The immediate need is for 1,000,000 men, and a survey of the shipping and industrial situation shows that this number can be cared for at once without difficulty.

There will be no need to raise the age

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There will be no need to raise the age limit, as revised figures show there are 1.800,000 available first line fighting men in Class one and there will be 750,000 added when the draft is made to apply to men who have become 21 since June 5 last.

The men will be housed not by constructing ten new cantonments, as was proposed, but by expanding existing cantonments and National Army camps.

The new men drafted are to be formed into fighting units with the least possible delay and prepared for foreign service.

Three Million This Year.

Careful estimates made by the Shipping Board and by other Government organizations concerned in the problem show that an army of approximately 3,000,000 men can be cared for during the present year.

It is understood that Provost Marshal Careful Convention in a commany Secretary

Gen. Crowder will accompany Secretary Baker before the House committee to-

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Previous to the conference between
President Wilson and Secretary Baker
the Secretary and the War Council held
an important meeting. Present were
Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels,
Chairman Hurley of the Shipping
Board, John Skelton Williams, representing the Director-General of Railroads; Bernard M. Baruch of the War
Industries Board, Vance McCormick of
the War Trade Board, Chairman Hoover
of the Food Administration and Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator.

Give Data on Resources

After Mr. Baker had explained his plan and the estimates to cover new troops for foreign service, the various members of the council presented facts and figures as to what could be done with the resources at their command. The amount of ship tonnage, the amount of railroad transportation, the amounts of food and fuel, clothing and other necessities for the maintenance of the field forces and transport lines, &c., were discussed in detail.

Secretary Baker remained with the President for an hour and a half after the War Council meeting. He went over his estimates and all the requirements, giving them a final revision prior to

giving them a final revision prior to their presentation before the House Military Committee to-morrow.

The initial step in legislation vastly to increase the armed forces of the United States was taken to-day by Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee. Chairman Dent introduced a bill to add, first, 1,000,000 men, then 2,000,000 men to existing forces. He

2,000,000 men to existing forces. He provides finally that the total strength of the drafted army shall not exceed 4,000,000, which, with approximately 1,000,000 of volunteers; would mean a total army of 5,000,000.

It is not to be assumed that the chairman of the committee has introduced a bill out of harmony with plans with the War Department. In well informed quarters the Dent bill is regarded as a forerunner of the estimates which Secretary Baker will submit to the committee.

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Secretary Baker will go before an executive session of the House Military Committee to-morrow. Ostensibly his appearance will be in connection with the pending legislation relating to registration of men who have reached 21 years since registration day and companion legislation discarding the population basis in the calling out of draft quotas. quotas.

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It is inevitable, however, that Mr. Baker will be asked about the size of the army. It is not known whether he will furnish the revised estimates of the War Department. Committee members who have been holding up the army appropriation bill since January will make an effort to have him produce the faures. an effort to have him produce the figures.

Could Call Large Quotas.

Introduction of Chairman Dent's bill indicates that Congress probably will include in one piece of legislation authorization for increase of the army to a size which will meet the demands of the next two or three years. With such blanket authorization the President and Scorntage of Warr may call out the se-Secretary of War may call out the select men in lots of 500,000.

Mr. Dent explained to-night that more than 1,600,000 men, inclusive of volunteers for the Regular Army and Federalized National Guardsmen, were under arms. Between 600,000 and 700,000 drafted men have been called to the camps and the second draft is under way.

Mr. Dent's construction of the draft law of May 18, 1917, is that strictly speaking the President can draft but 1,000,000 men under its terms. The Dent bill reads as follows:

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"That during the present emergency the President be and he is hereby authorized to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force over and above that now authorized by the act of May 18, 1917 (entitled, &c.), of 1,000,000 enlisted men or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act of May 18, 1917, and any acts amendatory thereof.

Larger Draft Provided.

"That the President is further author-"That the President is further authorized during the present emergency in his discretion and at such time or times as he may determine to raise by draft, organize and equip an additional force not to exceed 2,000,000 enlisted men or such part or parts thereof as he may deem necessary under the same terms and provisions provided in section 1 of this act. this act.

"Provided that the total number of enlisted men now drafted or to be hereafter drafted under this act, the said act of May 18, 1917, or any acts amendatory thereof shall not exceed 4,000,000."

Assuming that Secretary Baker will ask for an army of 3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the President probably would call out the first million authorized in the Dent bill. This would bring about an army constituted practically as follows: Forces of the enlarged Regular Army and National Guard, 1,000,000; drafted men under the act of May 18, 1917, 1,000,000; drafted men under the first section of bill offered to-day 1,000,000; total, 3,000,000.

Would Leave Great Reserve.

This would leave a draft reserve of 2,000,000 to be called under the second section of the Dent bill.

Inquiry among members of the House committee developed to-day that it is expected that Secretary Baker will ask for appropriations for an army of 3,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

Secretary Baker, appearing before a conference of the Shipping Board, with

shipowners and seamen's unions, said

shipowners and seamen's unions, said to-day that the increased movement of troops abroad is going along satisfactorily. He did not give the number of men going across, but he indicated that all departments are pleased with the progress made in this line. It is probable that in his testimony to-morrow he may divulge the actual figures, although it is doubtful that they will be given to the public at this time.

Call for 8,985 men in the draft registration and with vocational training was issued to-day by Gen. Crowder. The men will be sent to various colleges and universities where special instruction will be given them, for two months, in automobiling mechanics, motor driving, mechanical and sheet metal work, blacksmithing and similar trades. Others will receive training as carpenters, electricians, radio operators, concrete workers and telegraphers.

The States from which the men will be drawn are: Alabama, 200; District of Columbia, 300; Florida, 380; Georgia, 250; Illinois, 100; Kansas, 250; Louisiana, 600; Maryland, 480; Mississippi, 460; New Hampshire, 240; New Jersey, 150; New York, 500; North Carolina, 200; South Dakota, 650; Texas, 500; Utah, 250; Vermont, 365; Virginia, 600; West Virginia, 900; Wisconsin, 500.

The men from New York State have been assigned to New York University for instruction. The New Jersey quota is assigned to Brown University, Providence; the Vermont men go to the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and the New Hampshire men to New Hampshire College, at Durham, N. H.

Oi AY M THURSDAY

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

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ing on at all. The report of the Investigating Committee of the Aeronautical Society contrasts Mr. BAKER's statements with actual conditions, which are very different from what he believed and represented them to be. In giving the history of the Liberty motor on Sept. 13, 1917, Mr. BAKER said that "the United States aviation engine "has passed its final test." The committee declares that this was impossible; that, "in fact, it is doubtful "if a final test has been given to "the engine even now, in April, "1918." In a statement issued by Mr. BAKER in October, 1917, it was declared "that work is in prog-" ress on practically the entire num-"ber of airplanes and motors for "which provision was made in the "Aviation bill passed by Congress in "July." The committee says that at that time "practically no work " was in progress in the manufacture " of machines. In many cases the "buildings in which the machines " were to be manufactured were not "yet built." The Secretary further informed the public that "the types" of airplanes now in process of man-"ufacture cover the entire range of "training planes, light, high-speed "fighting machines and powerful "battle and bombing planes of the "heaviest design." Yet Mr. Howard COFFIN of the Aircraft Board informed the directors of the Aeronautical Soclety that " no light, high-speed fight-"ing machines have been or are to "be manufactured in this country at "any time"; nor were battle or bombing planes in process of manufacture at the date of the Secretary's statement. Again on Feb. 20, 1918, the Secretary authorized the statement that "the first American-built fidence of the Secretary of War. It

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" many difficulties in building up this "new and intricate industry." The

committee says that at this time "only two machines were en route."

The condition of affairs in the field of airplane production, then, is Congress appropriated \$640,-000,000 by the act of July last for the building of airplanes, including the necessary provision of material, tools, and machinery and for the establishment of training camps and the training of aviators. Subsequently other large sums were made available for these purposes. In April, 1918, it is disclosed by Mr. Borglum's investigation that the airplane production program has "failed," that practically no airplanes have been produced. He tells of contracts awarded to persons who had no facilities for producing airplanes; of a vast plan, scheme, or conspiracy of profiteering; of prolonged, practically fruitless and enormously expensive experimenting with

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These conditions plainly point to an organized conspiracy, bold, powerful, numerous, made up of men able to formulate a great and definite plan and embracing within their number men sufficiently high-placed and influential to have the ear and the con-

must have been these highmen who put before Mr. BAKER the false picture of the work and achievements of the Aircraft Board and of the Signal Corps upon which he based his public statements. Necessarily, the conspirators had a purpose, they had a motive in deceiving the Secretary. Putting aside for a moment the question of their chief aim and purpose, what was their motive in deceiving the Secretary? Did they hope thus to cover up their record of failure? That would have been a mere postponement and a short one, for detection could not long be deferred. Was it their expectation that, by misleading the Secretary and the people, they could conceal their failure to produce airplanes for a time until they had pocketed the gains of their profiteering contracts? If this was their motive, it is necessary to assume that they expected the Government to pay them before the Government had received any airplanes from them.

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By JESSE S. COTTRELL. Special To The Knoxville Sentinel, WASHINGTON, May 1.—That the two nitrate plants that were recommended by the nitrate board to go to East Tennessee, and to which Acting Secretary of War Crowell was favorable, were sent to Ohio instead is now no surprise to members of congress from various sections of the United States who were endeavoring

to secure the plants for their respective local communities. An Illinois member of congress, who was urging a desirable site in his district, yesterday afternoon talked to a member of the board who made a favorable report of Kings-

port and Clinton, Tenn., and he asked the question why the East Tennessee sites were turned down. The official is said to have replied: "This was all done after Secretary Baker, an Ohioan, returned from Europe." This statement tells the whole

story of how East Tennessee lost in the contest for the nitrate plants. The Sentinel correspondent has been told by an attache of the war de-partment, who is in a position to know, that following the return of Secretary of War Baker to Washington, the engineers who were at work in the vicinity of Clinton received instructions to proceed to To-ledo and Elizabethton, Ohio, and make a report on those sites. This was after the reports for Clinton and Kingsport had been before the acting secretary for six weeks, but were held up pending the return of Secretary Baker.

While no implication is made, of course, that Secretary Baker had anything to do with sending the plants to Ohio, members of congress cannot refrain from wondering at the decision to send them to Ohio immediately after the return to the city of the secretary, in the face of the reported decision of the nitrate board to locate them in East Tennessee.

Democratic members of congress feel the disappointment keenly that Tennessee, a democratic state in season and out, is thus treated at the hands of a democratic administration and a state is favored which manages to remain in the doubtful column.

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It is a theory, only a theory, which, however, has the merit of leaving less to be explained than any other, for it would explain completely the whole astounding situation in respect to the building of airplanes. It is now obvious that the investigation of the failure in aircraft production is not a work for any committee of Congress. It involves consequences that lie outside the domain of the Legislative Department. It is work to be undertaken by a Federal Grand Jury, and in view of the deceptions practiced upon him, a high officer of the Government, it should be undertaken at the instance of NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

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Demand for Bigger Army Is Growing

Three Senators Offer Bills for Calling Many More Men to Colors

Baker to Announce His Plan This Week

He Will Ask an Increase to 3,000,000, It Is Reported

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, April 30. - Impatience at the delay of Secretary of War Baker in getting started on the training of an additional army was manifested in the Senate to-day by the introduction of three measures providing for the immediate calling out of from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 men.

The measure for 5,000,000 men was introduced by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, a Democrat who has been mentioned for membership on the Military Committee. His resolution would direct that committee to draft and report at once a bill for calling out 5,000,000 additional men from the selective draft.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a member of the Military Committee, introduced a bill for the calling at once of 3,000,-000 additional men from the selective draft list. Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, introduced a bill providing for the calling at once of 1,500,000.

Poindexter Urges Action

Mr. Baker was urged by both committees at his appearnace before them last week to give the committees an idea of how many men he would want to call out at once, and what he would want in the way of military appropriations. He put both committees off and told them details were being worked out. Many members of the committees and of the House and Senate as well are impatient at the failure to get started at once.

"I introduce a bill," said Senator Poindexter on the floor of the Senate to-day, "directing the Secretary of War to call an additional one million five hundred thousand men from the registry of the selective draft act and to proceed worthwith to train and equip them for service in the National

Army.

"In introducing it I should like to say that I notice in the press the Secretary of War is considering this matter and that conferences are being held about it, and I presume that Congress is waiting until somebody in the War Department prepares a bill and these it introduced. has it introduced.

Kahn Favors Call of 8,000,000

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"My opinion is that Congress ought to act immediately, and that there ought not to be any delay in increasing the army. Instead of holding conferences we ought to act. The foundation for this increase is already laid in laws that already have been enacted. All that is necessary is to call an additional number of men, and the brief bill which I am now introducing authorizes contracts and the incurrence of expenses that may be necessary in carrying out this work. There ought not to be an hour lost. Destiny and opportunity are marching by while we are holding conferences. One year at least is required to train men for battle, and immediate steps ought to be taken to provide them."

In the House Representative Kahn, of California, who put through the selective draft act, is talking to his friends in favor of increasing the army at once to 8,000,000 men. He has not yet introduced and resolution or bill expressing his ideas. Chairman Dent of the House Military Committee conferred to-day with Secretary Baker, but members of the House got no satisfaction as to what plans the Secretary may have.

Rober Will Announce

Baker Will Announce His Army Increase Plan Within 2 Days

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Plans for increasing the army to keep pace with the accelerated movement of American soldiers to the battlefront in France will be laid before the House Military Committee by Secretary Baker within a day of two. Mr. Baker said to-day, after a prolonged session of the Cabinet, that he would be ready to submit his estimates in that time.

What increase is to be asked has not been disclosed, but the report most widely circulated is that an additional million men will be provided for in the appropriation bills submitted, bringing the army up to more than 3,000,000 men.

It is known that a very careful survey of the equipment and transportation situations was completed by the War Department recently as a basis for formulating army increase plans. The Provost Marshal General's office

has taken steps to ascertain in definite figures the exact number of fighting men still available in Class 1 of the

men still available in Class 1 of the selective service forces, and recommendations for authority to organize additional divisions and estimate for appropriations have been held up pending the completion of these studies. Previous plans contemplated the mobilization of an additional 800,000 menduring the present year. This project represented the filling up to full strength of all existing divisions and the erection in France before the end of the year of a full field army under General Pershing, with an ample reserve to keep the fighting ranks full at all times.

Plans for the equipment of troops were based on this project, it is understood, and in considering proposals

BAKER PROPOSES TO INCREASE ARMY TO OVER 3,000,000

Announces After Cabinet Meeting That He Will Submit Plans to Congress at Once.

TOTAL MAY EVEN BE LARGER

Number of Men to be Called For Depends on Transportation and Equipment.

SENATORS FAVOR 5,000,000

Smith of Georgia, Reed, and Poindexter Offer Bills for Huge Draft Calls.

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Plans for the equipment of troops were based on this project, it is understood, and in considering proposals to enlarge the program extensively, the prospect of shortage of uniforms and other equipment, as well as of transportation, must be considered. There is little disposition to call men to the colors and further derange industrial life in the country un-less there is good prospect that they can be sent abroad within a reasonable

The accelerated movement of troops to Europe is proceeding smoothly, and officials are much encouraged by the showing of the transportation service. Secretary Baker has been in frequent Secretary Baker has been in frequent conference lately with Lord Reading, British Ambassador, and the aid in transporting soldiers Great Britain can furnish probably will play a part in determining the size of the enlarged

Senators Move for Bigger Army.

While the Cabinet was discussing the War Department plans today, legislation, looking to a large increase in the military forces, was proposed in the eSnate by Senators Smith of Georgia, Reed of Missouri, and Poindexter of Washington. The proposals reflected a growing restiveness among Senators over the delay of the Administration in

revealing its plans.

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Senator Smith offered a resolution calling upon the Military Affairs Committee to prepare a bill for 5,000,000 more men for the national army. Senator Reed put in a bill to draft an additional 3,000,000 men, while Senator Poindexter offered a bill to add 1,-500,000 men to the draft.

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The move for action by the Senate was impelled, it was stated in the Senate lobby, by the failure of Secretary Baker, in his recent appearance before the eSnate Military Affairs Committee, to disclose any plan regarding an increase in the national army.

Seator Smith only a short time ago announced in the Senate that he believed the National Army ought to be doubled in size. The turn of events since the German drive started has convinced him that an even greater number will be needed from America to swing the tide in the Allies' favor. He believes the war is going to last considerably more than a year.

Senator Poindexter's bill calls upon the Secretary of War to draft an additional 1,500,000 men from the registry lists " and to proceed forthwith to train

and equip them for service in the National Army.

"In introducing the bill I should like to say that I notice in the press that the Secretary of War is considering this matter and that conferences are being held about it, and I presume that

being held about it, and I presume that Congress is waiting until somebody in the War Department prepares a bill and hands it in," said Senator Poindexter. "My opinion is that Congress ought to act immediately and that there should not be any delay. "The foundation of this proposed increase is already in laws that have been enacted. All that is necessary is to call an additional number of men. The bill authorizes contracts and the incurrence of expenses that may be necessary in carrying out this work.

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Reed Would Prepare for Invasion.

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Senator Reed's bill would raise the aggregate of the army to more than 5,000,000 men. The Missouri Senator warned the Senate in a speech three months ago that America should raise an army not only for service in France but against a possible invasion of this country. Senator Reed believes that the present selective draft law will not yield ever 2,500,00 men. This, he insists, is far short of the army America must have to make her part effective.

The bills and resolution were referred to the Military Affairs Committee, which is expected to act within a few days. A majority of the committee favors a large army program. months ago that America should raise

army program.

SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Maryland went to the top and Secretary of War Baker assisted in the victory. Nearly \$20,000,000 subscribed in one night.

Discovery

To-day the Secretary of War will lay before Congress the Administration's plan to go headlong into war, with all the country's man power.

According to The Associated Press dispatch, "he is expected to disclose that the War Department has reason to believe it can handle during the present year at least double the existing force under arms of approximately 1,600,000 men. That would mean a total of 3,-200,000 soldiers, for whom clothing and equipment and transportation are now in sight."

The first feeling will be one of intense satisfaction. This is bound to be followed by bitter reflections.

When did all this clothing and equipment and transportation come into sight?

Did it fall out of the sky?

And why is it that all the man power provided for under the existing draft law is not yet mobilized?

There is one answer to all of these questions. The War Department has wasted precious time. It has not believed until now that it was necessary to win the war with American troops at Armageddon.

When in the last quarter of an hour of which Clemenceau speaks the fate of democracy in the world shall be decided, the miracle will be wrought not by faith alone, but by the presence at a particular place of enough men to overcome the enemy at the apex of his strength.

The preponderance for God and mankind may be very slight—a division more or less.

The time and place are unknown.

What one knows for certain is that faith without heroic haste in works is futile.

Yet in a country overrunning with potential man power, where to raise and equip and dispatch an unlimited army is an undertaking that presents technical difficulties only, it has been necessary continually to importune the War Department to enlarge its plans.

This has been so from the beginning. Last January in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Secretary Baker said: "General Leonard Wood came to my office-I have forgotten when, but it was earlyand suggested to me the advisability of instantly calling out a larger army. said: "'But, general, we have not the clothes and we have not the weapons for

This was to show that General Wood's complaint that munitions and equipment had not been provided fast enough was unreasonable because he had himself suggested calling up men faster. The implication was that if this had been done, the shortage in munitions and equipment would have been even greater than it was. On the next page of his testimony he defended the Ordnance Department for having taken months to perfect a rifle, on the ground that perfect weapons were ready as fast as troops were ready to receive them.

It was of no use to call up soldiers faster because the weapons were not ready and then it was of no use to worry about the time lost in refusing to adopt the British Enfield rifle, because soldiers were not being called up faster than they could be armed!

For a long time after America entered the war Mr. Baker was unable to imagine an army abroad.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on January 28, he said that as late as July, 1917 (four months after the declaration of war), "it was the confident expectation of everybody in this country that the sending of troops in large numbers to France was a thing in the somewhat remote future." That it was only seven days after the cologuy with General Wood, who was importuning him instantly to call out a larger army. Twenty pages on from there he spoke naïvely of the perplexity in which the War Department was, for "we might have perfected an army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the army we sent across was just the one thing that they did not need."

And on the next page he said that at the outset "the idea was that we should be a financial and industrial assistance to our allies during the year 1918."

It is not in unkindness or in a spirit of criticism that we cite these facts.

is to remind the War Department that plans and intentions require heroic ful-

Let us not conceal from ourselves the fact that we have been heroic in our intentions and tardy in our performances from the beginning. The more keenly we realize this truth, the less likely we are to forget the oncoming of that onequarter of an hour.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials -Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918

THE SCOUT May 2, 1918

BOND TO MR.

Scout Secured Order From War Secretary Saturday

Before Secretary of War Newton D. Baker left Cleveland Sunday for Washington he visited the home of Charles W. Stage, public service director in Mr. Baker's administration.

"Billy" Stage, Jr., who is a member of Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts, told Secretary Baker he had heard former President Tait at the Boy Scout meet-

ing in the Opera House.

"Mr. Taft told us to make everybody who could afford it 'come across'," Billy insinuated.

Secretary Baker "bit." It cost him

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918.

BAKER'S VISION

FEW months ago Col. Roosevelt took it upon himself to go to Washington on a mission whose aim was candidly to "get Baker." The ex-president sneeringly remarked to the newspaper representatives that Mr. Baker would make "a first class tenement inspector"—the implication being that he was perhaps a pretty fair humanitarian, but by that token utterly unfit to be secretary of war. Mr. Baker has survived Col. Roosevelt's criticisms; he is still secretary of war and his position in the esteem of the people has grown stronger and stronger with the passing months. His defense against such cheap diatribe as that indulged in by a former president is unnecessary.

However, a few phrases from a recent address by Secretary Baker in Cleveland reveal the fine humanitarian vision with which he surveys the vast problems of the war and indicate most forcibly to the unprejudiced that the very qualities which Col. Roosevelt inveighed against especially qualify a great man for leadership in this most vital of all military struggles. Indeed, it might not be fulsome to say that the nation is singularly blessed in having at the head of the war department in this time a civilian of strong humanitarian tendencies, instead of a bellicose, blatant militarist of the Roosevelt type.

In the course of the address referred to above Mr. Baker recited many of his experiences on the western front. But nothing seen there evidently had impressed him so deeply or inspired him so thoroly as the long procession of homeless refugees traveling southward to some unknown haven at the approach of the Huns to the region of the Somme. The thousands of bent old men, tottering women and wide-eyed children, lugging such of their possessions as they could carry and desolately setting forth from the homes they had known so long, presented a picture of war's fearfulness which was even more poignant to the sentient mind than the ghastly horrors of the battlefield. It brot vividly to the fore not only a military problem, but a tremendous problem in humanity, sociology and morality. It presented war as the wholesale perpetrator of the very crimes against human justice which the "tenement inspector" challenges and fights on an infinitesimal scale during times of peace. And Secretary Baker, visualizing the pathos and tragedy of its portent, urged upon his hearers that the great purpose of America in this war is to enforce such a rebuke to Prussianism that these scenes shall never be repeated again in the history of the world.

The man who grasps and emphasizes this phase of the war issue and who consecrates himself to its correction may not make so much noise nor bluster as the man whose policy is one of mere incitation to hatred and revenge, but he is bound to be more effective, both in promoting the unwelcome task of battle and in conserving the fruits of victory when the battle is won. We are not fighting a war of vengeance, nor contending merely for the crushing of a vast and brutal menace to our safety. We are fighting for the regeneration of the whole family of nations, for the triumph of a spirit of democracy which will guarantee to the aged and help-less and the innocent of all lands the right to "life Kberty and the pursuit of happiness." The primary manifestations of our effort and of necessity are military, but inextricably linked with the military phase are the social and humanitarian angles of the struggle. Mere military triumph, without a proper appreciation of the larger issues underlying our cause, would not only be but a half victory, but in all probability a means of future disaster thru the inspiration of militarism in our own land.

Col. Roosevelt intended to damn Mr. Baker by attributing to him the qualifications of a "tenement house inspector. Unwittingly, he gave him the highest praise. For present requirements not only demand a man with the vision and viewpoint of a moral crusader to direct our armies in the path of high purpose and clean manhood, but the readjustments ahead of the world call even more urgently for such a personality to aid in garnering the fruits of our stupendous sacrifice.

SECRETARY BAKER GETS "CLOSE-UP" OF TRENCHES

Major Frederick Palmer (at left), Secretary of War Newton D. Baker (center) and Count de Chambrun, who is a French Colonel, in a trench at the western front in France.



BAKER IS ASSAILED IN AIRCRAFT REPORT

Full Text of Aeronautical Society's Findings Discredits Secretary's Statements.

SMALL PLANTS NOT USED

Production Delayed, Committee Says, by Lack of Co-ordination, Loss of Blue Prints, and Defective Contracts.

The full report of the Investigating Committee of the Aeronautical Society of America regarding aircraft, it is now declared, devotes several pages to the optomistic utterances in official statements of Secretary of War Baker and brands them as false or exaggerated.

It reviews many causes of delay in aircraft production, including the re-fusal to deal with small factories on the ground that the cost-plus system made necessary to keep accountants in all factories making aircraft, and that there were not enough accountants to go around. It asserts that delay was caused in some cases because the blueprints and specifications sent out, by the Signal Corps got lost and failed to arrive at their destination

Signal Corps got lost and failed to arrive at their destination.

It charges that the recruiting and training of men for fiving has, slowed down because the Antart Board has practically given up thing of providing planes on a large scale for 1919, and that the training program has been reduced through failure to realize that better equipped airmen can be turned out if they are taught many sciences connected with air work while waiting for machines to be built.

The report of the committee generally supports the charges made by Gutzon Borglum, the Freddert's special investigator, but, the committee avoids any fixing of nerectal responsibility for the failure of hitch the manner in which engineering groblems the manner in the Aircraft Board has roblems been set. It is assected in the ground that the Aircraft Board has roblems been set. It is a production of aircraft. The reports of the production of aircraft. The reports of the production of aircraft in the ground that the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per centificative capacity of the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per centification from the ground that the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per centification consideration for securing a contract."

The report is made by Leon Cammen. Vice President of the society, and a member of the New York Academy of Sciences; Thomas a sufficient consideration for securing a contract."

The report is made by Leon Cammen. Vice President of the society and Charles Howell, Vice President of the society and Charles Howell, Vice President of the society and committee president of the society and committee president of the society and contract. The investigation was asked last night if he was familiar with the report. Mr. Borglum said:

"I have read it. It is a good report on the subject." The Investigation Committee prefaces its report by say-

clearly indicating that neither realized the nature of the work which they had to do and the means by which success for such an undertaking could be accomplished. The committee found that the organization of production was such that delays would be inevitable. Not only that, but the production was so organized that no effective plans were made to keep American aviation engineering at least on the same level of excellence with that of the enemy. The situation was far too serious for either the committee of the society to keep silent, as silence in such a case would be treasonable."

the committee of the society to keep silent, as silence in such a case would be treasonable."

The alleged boastful policy concerning aircraft production, according to the report. has been coupled with one of excessive secrecy, which is asserted to have had the results of stimulating Germany to an enormous increase of aircraft production and of preventing American engineers and inventors from rendering help, while German spies have had easy access to facts denied to American scientists. The Liberty motor is praised, but represented as only partially developed, and its development as being retarded by slowless to allow American genius to exert itself on the problems involved. The report says. "The curse of the production of the motor has been the excessive secrecy needed to make possible its overadvertising."

needed to make possible its overadvertising."

The report examines in detail statements by Secretary of War Baher, which are said to have given the public the impression, that splendid progress was being made in equipping America. for air fighting, and brands some statements flatly as untruthful and others as exaggerated and misleading. Under the heading of "Official Publicity" the report says:

"The committee at an early stage of its investigations became convinced, as has been since proved to a cortain extent officially, that the mijority of the statements issued by the Government in connection with the execution of the aeronautical program are untrustworthy. The following statements appear to offend worst in the matter of truth-speaking:

Deny the Final Test.

Deny the Final Test.

"In the office bulletin of Sept. 13, 1917, appeared the famous statement by Secretary Baker, giving the history of the Liberty motor. This statement be-gins: 'The United States aviation enplanes on a large scale for 1819, and that the training program has been reduced through fallure to realize that better equipped airmen can be turned out if they are taught sunny sciences connected with air work while watting for machines to be build. The report of these pade by Gutzon The report of these pade by Gutzon the report of these pade by Gutzon with the property of the control of the property of the property of the property of the control of the property of the pr

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BUY LIBERTY BONDS!

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picture as is permissible under
tary requirements of the problem and
the process in equipping the air service
with fighting planes.

"The picture is so complete that one
cannot help seeing in it things that are
not in the original landscape. 'The first
American-built battle planes are today
en route to the front in France. This
first shipment, though in itself not
large, marks the final overcoming of
many difficulties met in building up
this new and intricate industry.' This
statement would be plainer to the ordinary man if it were frankly stated that
only two machines were en route.

Committee in Doubt.

Committee in Doubt.

These planes are equipped with the first Liberty motor from machine production. One of them in a recent test surpassed all records for speed and climbing for planes of that type.' The committee hesitates to states what it thinks about this statement, because it does not know whether it was simply invented in the office of the Secretary of War or elsewhere or whether it was based on an actual engineering report. In view of the fact that several weeks after the shipment of these planes such a vital feature of construc-tion as the lubrication system of the Liberty motor has been found to unsatisfactory, the talk about breaking a record sounds discouraging. If it was invented by the writer of the statement, it is only one of the many misstatements clogging the aeronautical program. If it is based on a report of the engineers, an investigation is most respectfully suggested, and the committee ventures to add that drastic action

tee ventures to add that drastic action would be taken against any engineer submitting as misleading a report in private business."

After citing editorial comment from various technical publications for the purpose of showing that engineering experts, as well as the general public, was deceived by glowing statements, the report asserts, that one substantial effect produced by such declarations has been to spur Germany to great activity. It says:

Franklir Fifth Aven

first year, explained that this was its fixed policy due to the fact that accountants had to be put into plants where the work was done on a costplus basis, and that the limited number of accountants made it impossible to use the smaller plants. * As a matter of fact, with standardized production and a reasonable desire to get results, there was nothing simpler than to permit the smaller plants to produce parts at a fixed price, with bonuses for early deliveries and penalties for delays. To take the wooden parts as an example, struts for airplanes could be produced in about 5,000 plants of cabinet-makers, furniture makers, plano factories, toy makers, dec. at the rate of about 2,000,000 a day, which would be many times more than is necessary for the needs of American aviation. At the present time they are producing at a rate many times less than is necessary.

Blueprints Got Lost.

Bineprints Got Lost.

"There were still worse cases where blueprints sent from the Signal Corps failed to reach manufacturers, because proper precautions were not taken for their delivery and because there was no

proper system of checking the movement of documents of such importance.

"A rather startling fact has been disclosed by a Director of the Curtiss Coinpany which, if true, would indicate an absolute absence of any kind of or-ganization. This gentleman has stated ganization. This gentleman has stated in the public press that the Curtiss Company has delayed the delivery of bombing planes because, till the end of March, 1918, the Signal Corps failed to adopt a type of bombing attachment If true, this would be equivalent to say ing that the army cannot be sent to Europe because the Government has not yet decided on the rifles it is going to

The report alleges that the recruitment of aviators has been allowed to fall into an nlarming condition. report represents the Aircraft Board as practically giving up in despair after its many troubles, no longer hoping to

in spur Germany to great activity. It says:

"According to Reuter's Agency the French General Staff has in its possession proofs that the Germans, spurred to greater efforts by the fear of America and consequently neglecting the enlistment and training of aviators. It says:

"The recruiting of men, both for the flying and nonflying services was started with the big brass brand, only to be converted to new uses; the Fokker Company has taken over the great Berzina plano factory near Schwerin and large orders for parts have been placed in switzerland. The production in German General Staff orders. "This would have been bad enough if the American planes were there, but they are not."

While admitting that some causes of delay were justifiable, the report mentions other causes of alleged unnecessary delay in the following paragraphs:

"There have been changes in the program during the year, due, however, very largely to the fact that the original program was drawn up by men who knew next to nothing about either the program during the year, due, however, very largely to the fact that the original program was drawn up by men who knew next to nothing about either the production of planes and engines, Practically all the contracting for the production of planes and engines, Practically all the contracts are made on a cost plus basis, without any bonus for early production. The whole matter is therefore left to the discretion or patriotism of the production for planes and engines, Practically all the contracts are made on a cost plus basis, without any bonus for early production. The whole matter is therefore left to the discretion or patriotism of the production for planes and engines, Practically all the contracts are made on a cost plus basis, without any bonus for early production. The whole matter is therefore left to the discretion or patriotism of the production or any penalty for late production. The whole matter is therefore left to the discretion or patriotism.

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It is assetted in the manner in which engineering problems, were met.

It is assetted in the production of aircraft. The report adds on this subject: "The productive capacity of the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per centable cause apparently the ability to productive capacity of the country is utilized to probably not more than 5 per centable cause apparently the ability to produce south of the sective, and a member of the New Fork Academy of Sciences; Thomas as still a lawyer and former President of the sective, and charles Howell, Vice Bresident of the society, and Charles Howell, Vice Bresident of the society and a member of the New Fork Academy of Sciences; Thomas as said if the was familiar with the report, Mr. Borglum said: "I have read it. It is a good report on the "subject." The Investigation Committee prefaces its report by saying: "It became apparent at an early date that the execution of the aero

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BAKER IS ASSAILED
IN AIRCRAFT REPORT

IN AIRCR battle and bombing planes of the heaved less that time neither the light, high speed it that time neither the light, high speed it bombing planes were in process of manifest that time neither the light, high speed it bombing planes were in process of manifest that time neither the light, high speed it bombing planes were in process of manifest that the mention of the state of the process of manifest planes were in process of manifest planes. The process of manifest planes were in process of manifest planes are control to the front in the country at any little effort was finally with the present dispatch was published by the press dispatch was published as a picture as so complete that one cample they need to be problem and the problem and

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The Florida Metropolis

IMPROVE THE TALLEYRAND AVENUE ROAD.

At the meeting of the city commission held yesterday afternoon, Major Hugh Williams, who is in charge of embarkation at this point, filed complaint against the condition of the Talleyrand avenue highway leading to the municipal docks. The complaint is just and timely. For some time the commission has been disposed to improve that portion of the highway within the city limits, but an agreement with the board of county commissioners as to the paving of the county's share of the road has been impossible because of a misunderstanding. It is to be hoped that the county and city commissions will be able to get together without delay, as it is absolutely necessary that the road be improved at once. It is in bad condition. In fact it is almost impassable with heavy loads. The Quartermasters Department has rented the two big city warehouses on the municipal docks for the purpose of handling quartermasters' stores and necessarily the Government uses the highway to a considerable extent. Not only does the Quartermasters Department use the road but on the municipal dock properare other important Government branches which find it necessary to use the highway. Hundreds of houses for erection in France are being "knocked down" on the docks. Hundreds of men are engaged in the work. The Emergency Fleet Corporation is building a big material assembling yard for wooden ships. In addition the Baxter Ship Yards is near by and numerous indus-tries are also in that locality. It is important that something be done immediately to remedy the situation.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

may 4/18.

EQUIPMENT ONLY LIMIT TO ARMY'S SIZE.

Secretary of War Baker appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on May 2 and at the close of the hearing gave out this statement:

"The War Department program was presented to the committee to-day. It involved expediting the training of men and increasing the Army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be seen. I declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed Army for the

equip and transport them can be seen. I declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed Army for the double reason that any number implies a limit, and the only possible limit is our ability to equip and transport the men, which ability is constantly on the increase.

"The details of the estimates proposed for the Regular Army appropriation bill 1918-19 will be gone into with the committee beginning to-morrow morning. These estimates, when approved by the committee and acted on by Congress will, of course, be supplemented by subsequent appropriations as additional facilities for equipment and transportation become apparent. We discussed the size of the Army in a large way.

"I asked the committee to recede from the provision in the quota bill giving credit for volunteers. The department takes the position that we desired to have the subsequent draft quotas based on the number of men in Class 1 without reference to credits for volunteers."

Mr. Baker's appearance before the committee primarily was to urge the House conferees to yield to the Senate on the draft quotab bill. The House inserted an amendment providing that communities shall receive credit for their volunteers under the new apportionment, and this the War Department opposes. Both Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, accompanied Secretary Baker. General March talked briefly on the war program.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to adopt Secretary Baker's recommendation for receding from the House provision giving credit for volunteers. Although Mr. Baker did not make any further allusion to the fact, it was generally reported after the hearing that through the Secretary of War, President Wilson has asked Congress to remove all limit on the number of men that may be called to the colors under the selective service system and to give him authority to summon as many millions as are necessary to win the war. Congressman Dent, who introduced a bill on May 1 talling for an on May 3 was stated to be \$16,000,000,000. The Army Appropriation bill estimates submitted in December carried a total appropriation of \$8,000,000,000. That included provision for 1,606,000 men. On this basis the Army to be provided for under the new estimates would be approximately 3,200,000 men.

Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels were among the speakers at the annual dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York city on April 25. Mr. Baker told the assembled editors of some of his experiences abroad and said of our troops abroad, "these men are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, have in some cases already made it, in order that we who remain behind and those who come after us may be free from a philosophy too hateful to govern the world." Mr. Daniels devoted himself to a discussion of the press in wartime, upholding newspaper criticism as one of its supreme duties.

The Detroit Jose Press

Published every morning by The Detroit Free Press, from its Home Office, 11-19 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918.

MR. BAKER'S EXTRAORDINARY DEMAND. After the Overman bill comes its echo, Mr. Baker's bill for blanket authority to draft men at will.

There ought to be no opposition to expansion of the military establishment of the nation as far as may be commensurate with efficiency. The limit of effective growth should alone be the limit of enlargement. But after a year of experience with war conditions, the head of the war department should be able to lay before congress definite figures. He should ask for something more precise and illuminating than blanket authority to draft as many men as he sees fit to call to the colors. He should not feel obliged to ask congress to turn over its legislative authority to him. He should say whether his organization will be able to absorb, three, four or five million recruits within the period for which the legislative branch is about to make appropriations.

Mr. Baker's request is suggestive of a lack of exact knowledge of the workings and capabilities of his department. It argues an inability to make any precise and business-like estimate of what he may reasonably expect to accomplish within the next twelve months or so; either this or the secretary has suddenly been seized with a desire to play the dictator.

Congress will be quite right if it tells the secretary of war that he will be given anything in the way of power to enlarge the army which is proper and practical, but that he must first submit some sort of intelligent estimate. Congress has a right to exact knowledge on the subject and the country at large which is providing recruits for army increases also has a right to know what it is to be expected to do. It looks to congress to make sure that reasonableness in growth is assured.

If Mr. Baker is to conscript as he pleases without further oversight or supervision from the legislative branch, why not Mr. Daniels? And in line with this new freedom, why shouldn't Mr. McAdoo be given the privilege of levying taxes and selling bonds as he sees fit without being bothered with the necessity for getting authorization from congress? Why shouldn't congress merely abdicate for the period of the war, and let government henceforth be entirely by executive decree?

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ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Fublished every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.

JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

SATURDAY, MAY 4. 1918.

Thursday, Secretary Baker appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs and asked for an army "without limit." Friday, Col. Harvey appeared in print with a dehydrated attack on the Secretary of War, asserting that the increase that the Secretary would call for "will be as small as he will dare to suggest." All of which goes to show that it is still "better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so."

MR. BAKER SEEKS UNLIMITED POWER TO INCREASE ARMY

Secretary Outlines Colossal Military Programme to House Committee.

TOTAL OF BILL WILL BE \$16,000,000,000

Nation's Ability to Send Soldiers and Munitions To Be Only Limit on Size.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Outlines of a colossal military pro-

gramme to aid the allied forces in defeating the attacks of the Central Powers were presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. With the approval of President Wilson, Mr. Baker asked Congress for unlimited authority to increase the size of the army. The whole purpose of the proposed legislation is to rush to the battle front every soldiers and all equipment and munitions it is possible to transport.

A total appropriation of \$16,-000,000,000 will be carried by the army appropriation bill, if the wishes of the President and Mr. Baker are adopted by the committee. This is doublt the amount asked for by the aWr Department when the army appropriation bill first was submitted to Congress, and is more than five times the amount carried in last year's army

Supplies for Army of 3,000,000.

Detailed estimates will be presented to the committee to-morrow by Major General Peyton C. March, acting Chief of Staff. Only the merest outlines were referred to by Mr. Baker, but the total includes pay, subsistence and the necessary supplies and munitions for an army of

supplies and munitions for an army of approximately 3,000,000 men.

In addition to telling the committee of the increase to be asked for in the army, Mr. Baker urged that the House committee recede from its action on providing that credit be given for volunteers in the quota bill. He assured the committee that President Wilson now favors allowing no credit for volunteers, and read to them portions of letters to him from the President expressing this opinion.

It is the view of Secretary Baker that the draft quotas should be based entirely upon the number of men in class 1 and that no allowance should be made for volunteers. He contends that the greater proportion of volunteers come out of class 1 and that the burden upon a State is cor-

1 and that the burden upon a State is cor-respondingly reduced.

If Congress concurs in this view the quotas hereafter called to the colors will be apportioned among the States according to the proportion their number of class 1 bears to the total.

Will Ask House to Yield Point.

Mr. Baker discussed with the House Mr. Baker discussed with the House committee the size of the army for which it would be advisable to make appropriations for the coming fiscal year. But he made it clear that it would be unwise to emphasize any number in view of the determination of the government to train men and send them abroad as fast as possible. He said if the appropriations fall short of the necessary amount deficiency estimates can be submitted at an ytime.

The committe instructed Mr. Dent to

an ytime.

The committe instructed Mr. Dent to presnt the question to the House and asked that the conferrees be instructed to recede from the House provision which is

now in dispute.

It is probable that Mr. Dent will present to the House the modified views of President Wolson on the subject.

Mr. Baker's statemnt to the committee was made in executive session and most of the discussion occurred over the quota

bill.

"The War Department programme was presented to the committee," Mr. Baker said when the conference was ended. "It involved expediting the training of men and increasing the army as rapidly as ability to equip and transport them can be foreseen. be foreseen.

Nation's Ability Only Limit.

"I declined to discuss the numbers of the proposedarmy for the double reason that any number implies a limit, and the only possible limit is our ability to equip and transport men, which is constantly on the increase.

and transport men, which is constantly on the increase.

"The details of the estimates proposed for the regular appropriation of 1918-1919 will be gone into with the committee beginning to-morrow morning. Thes estimates, when approved by the committee and acted on by Congress, will, of course, be supplemented by subsequent appropriations as additional facilities for equipmnt and transportation become apparent. We discused the size of the army in a large way."

large way."

The proposal to give to the President unlimited authority to regulate the size of the army according to the needs as he sees them necessitates a change in the provisions of the present Selective Service act. This measure limits the President to calling out certain fixed increments, plus special troops, technical troops and men for replacemnt purposes.

Representative Dent said that he will speed up hearings, and hopes to be able to report the bill to the House next week. He said he would leave nothing undone to obtain prompt action, both in committee and in the House.

Without Stint and Without Limit.

Secretary Baker is right in his contention that no limit should be put upon the number of men to be added to the army of the United States. The War Department should be authorized by Congress to provide all the men it can equip and transport. If the absence of specification regarding numbers should lead to complications in the usual methods of appropriation Congress can find a way out. It should appropriate the money needed for the largest army that it is possible to form, relying upon the War Department to see that the appropriation is properly expended and accounted for.

The Army Appropriation bill was held up by the House Committee on Military Affairs, awaiting the return of the Secretary of War from France. In its present form provision is made for a force of 1,700,000 men. Obviously this will have to be increased. The day of the "army of one million men" has passed. We now must think in terms of three million or five million or even seven million, for to contemplate an American centribution of less than is necessary to make success absolutely sure is unthink-

Chairman Dent, of the Military Affairs Committee, has introduced a bill placing a limit upon the number of drafted men. As Mr. Dent's bill puts it, the number of men to be raised by draft "shall not exceed 4,000,000." While the number he cites may prove sufficient, the country is in no mood to welcome "shall not exceed" legislation.

In no other address he has made bearing upon the problems of the war has the President more clearly expressed the thought of the people than in that at Baltimore when he pledged :- "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

In the mind of the President when he gave that pledge on behalf of the administration and the American people there was no thought of "shall not exceed" limitations. Force "without stint or limit" means the full man power of the United States if that be needed to achieve the end of this nation's righteous purpose. The country stands ready to give it. The people expect of Congress that it shall place upon the executive branch of the government no limitations which by any possibility may hamper the country in its war making.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES DEATH PENALTY

Supports Secretary Baker's Stand in Cases of Minor Army Infractions.

SAVES FOUR VOLUNTEERS

President Wilson's action yesterday in pardoning two soldiers of the American expeditionary force who had been con-demned to death by a military court-martial in France for sleeping while on sentry duty, and commuting to nominal prison terms the death sentences imposed on two others for disobeying orders, was viewed by many Army officials as approval by the President of Secretary Baker's stand against the imposition of the death penalty in the Army except in special cases.

special cases.

Privates Forest D. Sebastian of El Dorado, Ill., and Jeff Cook of Lutie, Okla., were the men pardoned. In reaching his decision the President took into consideration their extreme youth—the former being twenty years old and the latter nineteen—and concluded that they did not realize the seriousness of their offense and its possible disastrous results upon the unit to which they were attached.

Fort Leavenworth for Two.

Privates Olon Ledoyen of Atlanta, Ga., and Stanley G. Fishback of Connelton, Ind., were the men convicted of disobeying orders. Their sentence was commuted to three years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and they will be brought to this country for imprisonment. Details in these cases have not been made public. The soldiers are nineteen years old.

old.
All four of the men were volunteers in the Regular Army.
The President's action was in line with recommendations made to him by Secretary Baker, who made a full investigation of the cases after the sentence of the court had been reviewed and approved by the judge advocate general's department.

Secretary's Known Opposition.

Secretary's Known Opposition.

Secretary Baker previously had gone on record against the adoption of any general rule for the imposition of the death penalty for military offenses, when this was recommended by a National Guard commander as necessary to stop the growing number of desertions from his division.

The bulk of the new American Army has been too recently taken from their individual homes and their influences to permit a thorough understanding by the soldiers of the stern justice of the Army, Mr. Baker held, adding that it never had been proven that this punishment would act as a satisfactory preventive.

The recent putting to death cf sixteen negro soldiers in Texas, after conviction on the charge of rioting, resulted in President Wilson issuing instructions that cases in which similar sentences were imposed should be sent to him for final approcal. Army regulations give Gen. Pershing full authority to order the carrying out of death sentences, but in these cases he sent the record to the War Department for consideration.

Unusual interest has been shown in the cour cases, as they were the first of their kind abong the rfoops in France.

Baker Takes Up the Borglum Charges Against Aero Board.

READY FOR COURTS-MARTIAL

War Department Will Spare No One Should Culpability Be Proved.

Officials Prefer Investigation by Experts, Rather Than Congress. Borglum's Report Said to Only Reiterate Accusation Without Submitting Evidence for Action-Attacks on Col. Deeds Personal.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

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Secretary of War Baker has taken up the sensational charges made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, against the aircraft production board and the signal corps, and the War Department is not only ready to sift and probe these charges, but will sanction immediate court-martial proceedings or trial by the civil authorities if it can be shown that there has been deliberate retardation of work, profiteering or pro-German efforts to interfere with produc-

The action of the War Department will tend to bring the renewal of these sweeping charges against the nation's aircraft production program to a speedy and decisive "showdown" one way or the other.

If Mr. Borglum's charges are true, the government will be unsparing in meting out punishment to the guilty. If they are not true, Mr. Borglum's position or the accuracy of his information will be put in the spotlight, and the American public will be in a position to pass judgment on the whole proceeding.

Baker Has the Report.

The position which Mr. Baker apparently takes appears fair to all concerned and certainly does not seek to avoid the issue of facing such facts and evidence as Mr. Borglum can produce.

Secretary Baker said yesterday afternoon that he had Mr. Borglum's report before him. He declined to discuss its contents or to answer questions concerning details or names known to have been incorporated by Mr. Borglum in his report.

The fact that Mr. Borglum has been renewing h'; charges of graft, incompetence and pro-Germanism in connection with the airplane program before the Senate military affairs committee and the added fact that the committee may undertake a sweeping investigation of the charges makes the action of the War Department all the more timely.

It may, perhaps, be said that Secretary Baker would prefer facts gathered by the War Department authorities to such facts as may, under given circumstances, develop before the Senate

War Department's Position.

This would not mean that Mr. Baker wished to judge the work of the investigating committee in advance o wished to put a check on its findings, but it might mean-although Mr. Baker himself has expressed no opinion whatever on any phase of the subject-that the War Department appreciated the great difficulty of really sifting facts in connection with the highly technical and intricate questions involved in airplane construction.

In other words, there are skilled inspectors and others in the War Department who could give more valuable information in five minutes than outsiders or critics imbued with the most patriotic motives could give in six months.

Mr. Borglum's investigation of the aircraft situation is, so far as its general character is concerned, well known to President Wilson, Secretary Baker and other officials. Mr. Borglum is a sculptor who was a friend of the Presi-

Given Letter by Wilson.

Some time ago he told the President of certain facts which had come to his notice, he said, in connection with profiteering in aircraft work, &c. The President, who doubtless wanted all the information he could get on matters of this kind and who was naturally deeply concerned over the aircraft work, told Mr. Borglum in effect to investigate the reports he had heard and let him know about the results.

The President gave Mr. Borglum a letter which enabled him to start investigating.

It may be that the President does not think as much now of Mr. Borglum's ability as an investigator as he did when he gave him the letter.

Anyway, when Mr. Borglum's reports to the President began to come in they were not precisely of a character to nail down or confirm any of the sensational charges originally made.

Reiterated Previous Charges.

Instead they were reiterated charges of delay, of lack of decision, of profiteering, of deliberate retardation of work, of pro-German interference, &c., interspersed with Mr. Borglum's opinion as to the personality of certain high officers engaged in aircraft work.

So far as the delay or lack of decision was concerned, the charges were built on some foundation, but they told only what every one knew.

There had been delay, there had been difficulties, there had been lack of decision, too frquent changes of specifica-tions, &c., but the question of whether technical difficulties, industrial diffi-culties at the factories, &c., were to blame, naturally entered into the ques-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

WILL PUNISH GUILTY

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

But on the matter of deliberate retardation of work, pro-German activi-

tardation of work, pro-German activities, deliberate profiteering, &c.—which was, of course, of great interest to the government—the investigation of Mr. Borglum brought only unsubstantiated hearsay evidence, according to the War Department.

In at least one instance Mr. Borglum's report seemed to show that he had taken advantage of his position to scathingly criticize Col. E. A. Deeds, who was formerly connected with the aircraft board, and is now assistant to Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer.

Mr. Borglum made a series of veiled

signal officer.

Mr. Borglum made a series of veiled charges against Col. Deeds, and besides accusing him of retardation of production, incompetence, profiteering, pro-German sympathy, said that his real name was Dietz. There was an animus in the report which at once attracted attention.

Attacks on Col. Deeds.

Attacks on Col. Deeds.

To all who know Col. Deeds—and he is very well known, admired and liked in Washington—the charges were regarded as so absurd that they were laughable.

Col. Deeds himself could not refrain from considering them as a joke.

It is said that Mr. Borglum has a personal grievance of long standing against Col. Deeds, and it would be very interesting to have Col. Deeds permitted to tell his side of the story.

The colonel is ready to have any sort of probe made of the Borglum charges.

The fact that he has remained on duty for weeks after the sensational Borglum charges reached the President may be taken as an indication of, what the President thought of them.

The War Department's view of Mr. Borglum's report is in part as follows:

"It contains no facts beyond those frankly admitted by government departments with reference to delays," and it makes no attempts to analyze the causes of delay other than to say that they are the result of corruption and disloyalty. It is added that "the charges against Col. Deeds are unsupported by evidence."

Mr. Borglum said last night that he would have a full statement to make to the Senate committee in a day or two.

SENATORS DEMAND **DEATH FOR GUILTY** IN AIRCRAFT DELAY

Shooting Urged as Criminal Profiteering Is Charged by Gutzon Borglum.

GRAFT TO REACH INTO MILLIONS, IS ALLEGED

Liberty Motor Now Exposed as the Product of a Private Automobile Company.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Thursday.

Sensational new charges of criminal profiteering in America's billion dollar aircraft programme produced a turmoil of indignation in the Senate this afternoon and precipitated demands for a thorough investigation by the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, declared that the Aircraft Board, as constituted before the recent reorganization, had "played a gigantic confidence game upon the American people in the creation of the Liberty motor."

Senator King, of Utah, said he had been told by an officer of the government that 'somebody ought to be shot" for the breakdown of the aircraft programme. He declared his belief that a crime had been committed and demanded that "branding and pillorying of those who have betrayed the country and deceived the President."

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, laid the blame at the door of the Secretary of War for failing to order the shooting of the officers who have had charge of the aircraft programme.

Borglum Telegram Starts Outburst.

The Senate outburst began when Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, read into the record a telegram from Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, commissioned by the President to investigate the aircraft programme. Mr. Borglum charged that aircraft production was "still in the clutches of the ring" and predicted that no headway would be made by John D. Ryan, the recently appointed head of the Air-

the recently appointed head of the Aircraft Board, under present conditions.

Later in the day, Mr. Borglum conferred in secret session with the Military Affairs Committee and laid before it a vast accumulation of evidence he gathered while investigating the aircraft programme. He remained with the committee for several hours.

At the end of the conference, Senator Hitchcock, the acting chairman, said that it had not been definitely determined by the committee wither an investigation.

the committee whither an investigation would be a once. Its decision would be governed, he said, by developments during the next few days. If certain persons named by Mr. Borglum could be persuaded to appear as witnesses, the committee would be a cheed with the committee. mittee would go ahead with the inquiry he said.

Text of Borglum Message.

Mr. Borglum's telegram read into the

record follows:-

"Please deny absolutely that I had or have interest in any aeroplane company or monetary benefits by result of inquiry. That lie and others invented by interests who must dread investigation have used every means to invalidate and interfere even with Senate inquiry. I also deny that I have discussed other than general evidence with anybody, nor will a except before a judicial non-partisan body. My letter to 'Times', written scalar.

NEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

Squiers for everything. Aeronautic production still is in the clutches of the ring, and no headway will be made by Mr. Ryan or any one else until that is broken up the country that there had been a deliberate effort to make the aircraft programme a failure. Tell Senator Thomas that the only reason gramme a failure. my inquiry hurts anybody is that it is expert. My inquiry was finished February 12. Gutzon Borglum."

"I have talked with Mr. Borglum this morning," said Senator Brandegee, "I and think he is perfectly reasonable in his view about this matter. I know there are certain gentlemen who have heard tales of public scandal of worldwide notoricty that he engaged in some improper financial operation, and some people say he is crazy. I will take my chances on that His sanity could be readily established, if it is questioned. Such charges as those ought not to go drifting about this country in responsible newspapers day after day.

"They no eccasion to stand here and they are they cial operation, and some people say he is

Some Evidence Destroyed, He Says.

whatever the trouble is, whether it is inefficiency or incompetency or criminality,
or whether it was unavoidable, then, if
anything of a criminal nature is divulged,
the federal district attorneys can proceed
and inflict the penalty.

"I hope the committee will consider this

"I hope the committee will consider this and that the matter will not be allowed to be suspended with these suspicions and charges floating around involving every-body," said the Senator. "If there are rascals in the aviation service the honest men who are in it are entitled to be separated from them in public opinion. If anybody has squandered money or stolen it the other men ought to be exhonerated. The facts ought to be known and the truth ought to be shown."

Willing to Begin Inquiry.

Senator Hitchcock told the Senate the Military Affairs Committee was perrectly willing to make an investigation, but said it thought such a proceeding could be it thought such a proceeding could be more efectively conducted by the Department of Justice.
"The committee," he said, "has no power

to punish any one found guilty in such a criminal investigation. If there is to be any criminal investigation it is the opinion of the committee that it should be made by the Department of Justice, because the epartment of Justice has the power to prosecute.

"Does not the Senator from Nebraska think that the Military Affairs Committee is charged with the solemn and sacred duty is charged with the solemn and sacred duty of investigating this failure of the air-eraft production and that it ought to fasten responsibility where responsibility belongs?" inquired Senator King, of Utah. officer of the government has told hat somebody 'ought to be shot for failure in this department.' I bethe failure in this department.' I believe there has been something criminal and I think that it is the duty of this committee make a thorough and exhaustive investigation and to brand and pillory those who have betrayed the country and have deceived the President." failure

Would Let President Decide.

"That is a question too large for the committee to pass upon," replied Senator Hitchcock. "There may be grounds for criminal charges. If so the President is the one, in my opinion, who should decide that question. The Department of Justice is at his disposal. He only has the committee cridings and the committee cridings and the committee cridings and the committee cridings and the committee cridings. mittee evidence and the committee reports, but he has the report made by Mr. Borglum and the report made by his own special committee, chosen by him, to investigate the matter.

The committee has stated the facts to "The committee has stated the facts to the country and has had a share in bringing about the necessary reforms. It is important to expose and to prosecute men who may be responsible and guilty for the substantial failure to produce aircraft, but after all the greatest matter at this time is to bring about a reorganization. out after all the greatest matter at this they had created it. This is one of the time is to bring about a reorganization discoveries made by members of the comand produce aircraft. That the President has undertaken to do in the selection of the undertaken to do in the selection of the character of men who were upon the the agencies of the government which will Aircraft Board."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, PART 2) operate under his direction and under the direction of the Assistant Secretary of

Wants Guilty Punished.

"I want to ask this question," he said.
"If the official of the government, who is responsible for the aviation programme and for the expenditure of over \$800,000,000, which Congress has appropriated for this purpose, when his failure has been pointed out to him, when it has become a matter instead of ordering these men to be shot,

"T have no occasion to stand here and defend the Secretary of War," Senator Hitchcock replied, "but I believe this "A good deal of evidence has already been destroyed, Mr. Borglum says, and I am sure he has information of which the committee ought to avail itself. I think when the committee has unearthed whatever the trouble is, whether it is inefficiency or incompetency or criminality, or whether it was unavoidable, then, if anything of a criminal nature is divulged, the federal district attorneys can proceed and inflict the penalty. "It serviden this is already been destroyed, Mr. Borglum says, and I thicknock replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War," Senator Hitchcock replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War," Senator Hitchcock replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War," Senator Hitchcock replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe this fully, that the Secretary of War replied, "but I believe thi

and by officers of the Signal Corps.

"I have nothing further to say, except that if the Senate will direct the committee to make a further investigation the committee will do so. But I believe I express the judgment of the majority of the committee that the matter now called up is more a matter for the Department of Justice than for the committee.

Charges Big Confidence Game.

"There are a good many matters that have come before the committee which are interesting, but the publication of which is not necessarily of any great are interesting, but the publication of which is not necessarily of any great value. I would mention one of them. I have stated that the members of the Aircraft Board came before the Committee on Military Affairs and misled the committee for weeks, Now I will go further. "I will say that members of the Aircraft Board as it formerly existed played a circantic confidence same upon the whole "T will say that members of the Aircraft Board as it formerly existed played a gigantic confidence game upon the whole country in the creation of the Liberty motor, so-called. I am not saying anything against the merits of the Liberty motor, but when the members of the Aircraft Board told the committee and published in the papers that the Liberty motor was the magical creation of a few great geniuses gathered in a hotel here in Washington and created within a month they perpetrated a gigantic confidence game upon the whole country.

"The Liberty motor is the Packard mo-

"The Liberty motor is the Packard mo-"The Liberty motor is the Packard motor, which it took the Packard company three years to develop, with such additions as were put into it by Mr. Hall, of California, and we are going to pay the Packard Motor Company for the three years of experimentation between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, and that claim is in the course of adjustment.

"There was no need to deceive the country in this way. There was no need to appeal to the imagination bu such a fraud, but that is one of the tricks that the Air-craft Board as formerly organized has resorted to.

Attacks Air Craft Board.

"I am not disparaging the Liberty mo-"T am not disparaging the Liberty motor is, or shortly will be, equal to the great Rolls Royce motor of Great Britain, which is of a corresponding size and power. What I am saying is that the Aircraft Board deliberately played a great confidence game on the whole country in that they pur-chased from the Packard company the work of three years of development and that they were going to pay approximately \$800,000 for it.

"They conveyed to the public the idea that down in a hotel here in Washington they had created it. This is one of the

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

No Limit.

"Let us avoid specific figures. They imply limits. There is no limit. We will call out enough men to make victory certain. We will call them as rapidly as they can be trained and sent forward."

Thus Secretary Baker, with reference to his estimate of \$15,000,000,000 for the Army during the coming fiscal year. That is good talk. It is the right note to strike. This is now our war and we are in to the finish. That finish must be victory, and upon the American Army will rest the burden of gaining it.

Upon our man-power now depends the outcome of the war. If our scale of preparation was inadequate at the beginning, a year ago, we must revise it. To put a limit upon it is to underrate the enemy, and there is no error so grave in war as that. Germany has shown extraordinary staying powers in this conflict. In the recent offensive, started March 21, she has wasted men by the hundred thousand, her total losses in the two main advances, in Picardy and in Flanders, being now conservatively estimated at 350,000. Yet she will go on in the effort to break the allied lines. She must do so, and even when stopped she will be strong.

Upon the rate at which the United States can put men into the field equipped and ready for the fight will depend the duration of the war. If, as is believed, Germany will exhaust her reserves this summer in fruitless hammering at the allied lines, there must be men enough on the front in the autumn for a counter offensive on a great scale. They can come from no other source, in sufficient numbers, than from the United States. Preparation without limit, therefore, is the need of this time, and whether the estimated cost is \$15,-000,000,000 or \$20,000,000,000, or more, it must be provided. For we must win this war, and we can win it only by presenting in Europe men enough to break the enemy when the time is ripe.

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MR. BAKER SUGGESTS INSTITUTION FOR MILITARY ENGINEER COURSE

Secretary of War Favors Future "Sister to West Point" at Site of Camp Humphreys, Va.

overlooks the Hudson, a source of pride and of confident strength to the whole nation.

pride and of confident strength to the whole nation.

"This war has taught us that we must always be prepared to use in wars, so long as we have them, the latest developments in science and engineering, and that country is most likely to succeed with a minimum cost which has at its command the finest array of scientific knowledge," the Secretary continued.

Field of Actual Practice.

To be effective, the Secretary added, this scientific knowledge must be conveyed from the realm of pure science into the field of actual practice.

into the field of actual practice.

Secretary Baker went with Maj. Gen. March, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. William M. Black, chief of engineers, and Brig. Gen. Frederick V. Abbot for a tour of inspection of the camp.

The Secretary was accompanied by Mrs. Baker, and there were several other women, members of officers' families, in the party that motored from Washington and was met at the center of the camp by a little train on a sixty-centimeter guage railway, the cars being drawn by Baldwin gasoline locomotives.

The party was taken on a tour of inspection of the camp on this railway, built after the type of which there are about 12,000 miles in use in France. The Secretary seemed impressed especially with a view from the southern end of the camp overlooking Camp Belvoir and a long stretch of the Potomac.

Platform Built on Trucks.

When the inspection tour was finished and the party came to the speakers' platform, they found it had been built upon five of the huge Mack engineer trucks. Seated on the platform, in addition to the Secretary and his guests, were Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. Earle and Col. Richard Park, commanding officer of the camp.

Col. Park introduced the Secretary of War. The Secretary said that the work done at the camp was most creditable to Col. Park and his associates.

"The fact that some barracks are already turned over at this time, long in advance of the time called for and anticipated," he said, "is a very gratifying evidence of the zeal of these officers and of the zest and energy with which you men, soldiers and laborers, have pursued the task set for you here." When the inspection tour was finished

Trend of Country Changed.

The Secretary pointed out that within a little more than a year the whole trend of the country has been changed, "the occupations and interests of our people concentrated upon a single

An institution, which shall be a "sister to West Point," and shall offer a post-graduate course in military engineerling, is the plan Secretary of War Baker has in mind for Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., he told men in training there yesterday afternoon in an address that followed an inspection of the camp.

"This place is admirably suited and adapted to such a use," the Secretary said, "and I lke to think that some day we will visit the site either coming down the Potomac or by rail, overlooks the Hudson, a source of pride and of confident strength to the whole nation.

"This war has taught us that we Need of Engineering."

thought, and scattered around the country now there are these camps built in an incredibly short space of time. Men are being rapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are looking the preatest magnifule. Men are apidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are apidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are apidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are being rapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are being rapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are being rapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to perform a task of the greatest magnifule. Men are tapidly leaving this country to the such and are rapidly leaving this country to the sake of the greatest magnifule. Men are tapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to the sake of the greatest magnifule. Men are tapidly trained and are rapidly leaving this country to the task of the greatest magnifule. Men are tapidly trained and are rapidly trained and are r

Need of Engineering.

An army must always have a strong engineering corps, the Secretary said.

"It is the means whereby the army will have placed at its disposal the highest and most useful innovations and will be able with the most safety

and will be able with the most safety to itself successfully to maintain its continued course," he explained.

"West Point has always been a school noted for its engineering faculty and yet the modern art of war teaches us that we must go beyond that, and I must reveal you a great secret by telling you that one of the dreams I have after this war is over and these grounds are converted is to see built at this place a permanent post-graduate engineer educational institution of the Army."

IH, BAKEH ASKS \$15,000,000,000

Figure Presented to Congress Is Exclusive of Ordnance and Fortifications.

2,298,000 TROOPS IN SERVICE BY JULY 1

3,200,000 Men Promised for Fighting Front in Year-To Build Enormous Ordnance Plant.

No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Friday.

In asking Congress to-day for \$15,000,-000,000 for the army for the year 1918-1919, Secretary Baker announced that the army now includes 1,885,000 officers and men, in camp and in the field; that there will be 2,298,000 by July 1, and that the War Department will be able to have an army of 3,200,000 in service within a year from that Mr. Baker's figures are for the

tim. Mr. Baker's figures are for the army alone, exclusive of coast defences and heavy ordnance.

Every existing cantonment will be enlarged to provide for additional troops to be trained and all National Guard camps will be used to their capacity.

The appropriation asked by the Secretary of War includes the stupendous sum of \$1,000,000,000 for ordnance, most of which is to be used by the United States Steel Corporation in the construction of new plants for the manufacture of heavy guns. While the location of the plants and the size and number of the guns were not specified, it is understood that guns of a surprisingly long range are contemplated.

Coast Defence — Included.

The new Army bill. ... presented to-day

The new Army bill, presented to-day to the House Committee on Military Affairs, does not include appropriation for coast defences and their heavy ordnance, which will be carried in a separte fortifications bill, nor \$800,000,000 for miscellaness them to be carried in supplementary ous items to be carried in supplementary

When Mr. Baker appeared before the When Mr. Baker appeared before the House Committee he was accompanied by Major General Peyton C. March and a corps of officers from the Quartermaster's Department and the General Staff, all prepared to give information. Mr. Baker did not make public the figures he submitted to the committee. Individual members reported that the items entering into the huge total will be, roughly speaking, as follows:—

\$5,000,000,000 for the use of the Quarter-

master. \$4,000,000,000 for the Ordnance Bureau. \$1,000,000,000 for the Ordnance Bureau, \$1,000,000,000 for the Engineer Corps, \$3,000,000,000 for pay officers and men. \$1,000,000,000 for the Medical Corps, \$1,200,000,000 for the Aviation service. Members of the committee considered of

Members of the committee considered of prime importance the proposal to build great ordnance plants and it was agreed that billions of dollars would benecessary. That feature of the bill gave clear indication of the purpose of the government to prosecute the war on as great a scale as possible and until victorious. The appropriation for ordnance does not cary any provision for the actual purchase of guns. They are to be supplied through a separate appropriation bill to be reported by the Appropriations Committee. Most of the \$4,000,000,000 asked is to be used exclusively for the constructions of plants which will turn out great guns in large quantities.

Hearings Are Put Over.

Hearings Are Put Over.

Further hearings have been put over until next week, when there will be a new print of the bill, containing the items of the estimates in detail. When these are before the committee they will take up in consecutive order the ordnance appropriations and the details of the aviation programme. The aviation item as submitted to-day is a lump sum appropriation and is understood to include \$400,000,000 asked for some time ago in a deficiency appropriation. It is thought best by the department officials, in view of the criticism of the aviation programme, to withdraw their former request for the deficiency and have it covered in the lump sum appropriation. Inquiry into the aviation service will centre around this action in withdrawing the former request.

around this action in withdrawing the former request.

John D. Ryan, recently put in charge of the aircraft production, will appear before the committee and several commissioned officers, including Brigadier General William L. Kenly, who has just returned from France and who has just been appointed head of the division of military aeronautics, will be questioned by the committee.

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Reports of dissension in the committee over the proposal to give the President unlimited authority to determine the size of the army as the needs of the situation require were strenuously denied to-day. A canvass of individual members shows that there is little foundation for rumors that the Military Affairs Committee or the House itself will not give the power asked

for.

There will be some objections raised, but the general opinion appears to be that a large majority will favor giving President Wilson absolute discretion in the number of men he is to call to the colors and that there will be no hesitation in providing appropriations large enough to give ample elasticity. In other words, an unlimted number of men will be sent to France, and the magnitude of the forces will be curtailed only by the limitations of transportation and these facilities are improving every day.

In the Senate, however, Mr. Baker's programme encountered its first opposition when Senator, Sherman, of Illinois, and Senator Smoot, of Utah, deciared that Congress should have a voice in determining the size of the army.

Undoubtedly there would be greater opposition in both branches of Congress to conferring with the President unlimited authority over the strength of the army, were it not for the fact that the legislative branch will stil retain firm control of appropriations by which a large army must be maintained. There will be some objections raised, but

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All of the army camps and cantonments are to be enlarged, and very materially enlarged, to take care of the training of the men to be raised in the next twelve months. Secretary Baker said that the General Staff had this question under careful consideration, and that the idea was to increase the size of existing training camps rather than establish new camps. These camps, it is estimated, now have facilities for training close to a million men at one

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ATURDAY

WILSON FAVORS AVIATION INQUIRY

President and Baker Approve Investigation and May Make One Themselves.

SENATORS AWAIT BORGLUM

Military Committee Ready to Act if He Can Produce Evidence to Back Charges.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 3. - There is every prospect that there will be a thorough investigation of the allegations made by Gutzen Borglum, whose charges with respect to men connected with aircraft production have aroused members of Congress.

President Wilson, it was asserted today, will interpose no objection to a Congressional investigation to get at the facts regarding aircraft production and those in charge of that important task in the past, and may even take action himself to clarify the situation. There was no official announcement from the White House, or any intimation as to the character of the action the President might take.

Secretary Baker is not interposing any objection to an investigation if the Senate considers it wise to seek the facts and is, in fact, himself, very carefully studying the text of the Borgluin report to the President, which has as yet not been made public. When Sec-retary Baker was asked today regarding his attitude in the matter he said:

"The War Department will, of course, welcome any evidence of any wrong doing, if there has been any, in any branch of the War Department, and if anything is brought to my attention warranting an investigation it will be investigated."

Secretary Baker was asked whether the allegations contained in the Borglum report had been brought to his at-

"I have the Borgium report before me now," said he, "and am studying the contents of it."

The Secretary added that the Marshall report, which was now before the President, was being considered by the Secretary also as part of his consideration of developments in the aircraft situation that had come during his absence in France. Both these reports were filed while he was in Europe.

Secretary Baker said he had not referred the matters covered by the Borglum report to the Department of Justice, and when asked what his attitude would be toward any investiga-tion the Department of Justice might see fit to make, Mr. Baker said: "There will be no conflict whatever between the War Department and the Department of Justice.

In response to another question, Secretary Baker said that he had taken no action on the basis of the Borglum or Marshall reports and that, as a matter of fact, he had not completed his consideration of the Borglum report.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee today laid the ground work for an investigation of aircraft production. In an informal discussion, the committee decided that if Mr. Borglum could present facts and witnesses to substantiate his charges, the committee would delve to the very bottom of the matter, and if it discovered conditions to warrant criminal prosecutions, would insist that the Department of Justice act promptly and decisively.

It all rests with Mr. Borglum. With facts, the committee will unhesitatingly go on. Without additional evidence, the committee will not act. Mr. Borglum's report to the President, as printed in The New York Times, and read into the Congressional Record, does not contain enough substantiating evidence, the committee holds. But if the investiga-

tion is entered upon it will be amplified to include every division of the War Department.

Mr. Borglum today was engaged in rounding up witnesses and he is expected to communicate with the committee early in the coming week.

Word from the White House today that President Wilson would not in any way oppose a Congressional investigation of the aircraft situation rather spurred committee members toward action. Some members, however, take the position that the committee has gone far enough and that it now rests with the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute if any prosecuting is to be done.
Senator Weeks of Massachusetts voiced

the views of these members when he

"This committee has done its part. It has already shown conditions to be bad. It has called this to the attention of officials of the Government. The committee is made up of very busy men and we should not do any more investigating."

Other members, however, pointed out that the Department of Justice apparently had no inclination to take upon itself the investigation of alleged shortcomings or criminal acts of any one connected with the Government, and that unless the Military Committee acted nothing would be done.

THE WORLD:

MAY 4, 1918.

BAKER IS READING BORGLUM'S REPORT

If He Finds Facts to Warrant He Will Order Official Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Secretary

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Secretary Baker announced to-day that he was studying the report on aircraft production made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, and that if he found facts in it to warrant action, he would order an official inquiry.

The question of reopening the inquiry was discussed briefly to-day by the Committee on Military Affairs, but members agreed that a decision must be postponed until the character of Mr. Lorglum's information is determined. Several of the committee again expressed the view that the committee was not the proper tribunal to conduct a criminal inquiry.

John D. Ryan of Montana, who was recently elected to take charge of aircraft production, was formally nominated by President Wilson to-day to be Chairman of the Aircraft Board.

AMERICAN TROOPS CHEERED IN LONDON

Lloyd George Leads War Cabinet Huzzahs-King and Queen Witness March.

U. S. EFFORTS ARE LAUDED

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 11 .- Troops of the National Army of the United States arrived in London this morning for a parade through the principal streets of the city. There was a regiment of three battalions in line. The men were brought in from a nearby camp. Large crowds cheered them in the streets and they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page.

The Americans came through the archway of the Horse Guards parade into Whitehall to begin the march through the West End streets and thence to the embassy and Buckingham Palace. Members of the war cabinet, including Premier Lloyd George, Chancellor Bonar Law, Viscount Milner and J. Austen Chamberlain, came out on

J. Austen Chamberlain, came out on the balcony at the war office and watched the scene with interest.

The premier, hands in pockets, looked down intently until the last American was out of sight. When the American flag was carried past Mr. Lloyd George led in the cheers, which were taken up by other members of the war cabinet and by the people in the streets.

King Observes Men.

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Shortly before the troops swung into view before the palace King George and Queen Mary walked from the palace to the street before the front gate, where they met Maj. Gen. Biddle of the American Army. The king carefully observed the men as they passed in review, and afterward congratulated the general on their appearance. He then inspected the guard, while the queen conversed with Gen. Biddle.

Secretary Baker's statement that more than 500,000 men are now in France is given much prominence by the press and cordially commented upon. The Daily Telegraph describes America's effort as a wonderful feat apart from other vast work of its war organization. It recalls the German sneers at America's efforts and says that when Secretary Baker's announcement leaks out in Germany the public there will realize, in this, as in many other matters, that they have been grossly deceived by their rulers.

The Daily Mail says that if anything is needed to add to the heartiness of the greeting awaiting the American troops in London today it is supplied by Secretary Baker's announcement. The dispatch of a half million men is really a great achievement, the Mail says, and adds:

"America has had immense and unlooked-for difficulties to contend with. She has not overcome all of them, but is fast getting the better of them. There is very much to be done before America's weight is fully felt, but the government and people of the United States are sparing nothing that will enable them to do it."

LONDON, May 10.—King George is sending the following message of welcome to each officer and man of the American forces passing through England:

"Soldiers of the United States: The people of the British Isles welcome you

"Soldiers of the United States: The people of the British Isles welcome you on your way to take your stand beside the armies of the many nations now fighting in the old world the great battle for human freedom.

"The allies will gain new heart and spirit in your company. I wish I could shake hands with each one of you and bid you godspeed on your mission.

(Signed) "GEORGE R. I."

SATURDAY E, ES

BAKER NOW ATTACKED

Hindered Aero Inquiry, Borglum Tells Wilson in Letter.

TO PUT DATA BEFORE SENATE

Brandegee to Present Details; Hitchcock Given Additional Data.

"Are of Value to the Committee," Senator Says-Sculptor Promises Affidavits of "Falsehoods and Deliberate Frame-Up by a Confessed Tool of Col. Deeds and This Man's Engineer"-To Press Inquiry.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

Continuing his campaign against the men in charge of the nation's aircraft program and undaunted by the documentary evidence put into the Senate record on Friday showing that he attempted to capitalize his relations with President Wilson by secretly organizing an aircraft company, Gutzon Borglum launched another vitriolic attack here yesterday.

In an open letter to the President he goes a step further than he has heretofore gone and now virtually accuses Secretary of War Baker as having prevented him from securing proper evidence to support his charges of graft, &c., against the signal corps and the aircraft board.

Mentions Baker's Name.

Mr. Borglum now mentions Secretary Baker by name when he refers to "interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker." The sculptor also indirectly lays the responsibility for "bullying and threatening witnesses" at Mr. Baker's door.

In his letter Mr. Borglum says that on Tuesday or Wednesday he will place before the Senate, through Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, his State, "detailed evidence together with affidavits attached relating to the falsehoods and deliberate frame-up by a confessed tool of Col. Deeds and this man's engineer."

Senator Brandegee could not be reached last night. It is now recalled that it was to Senator Brandegee that Borglum sent a telegram on April 3 denying the charges that he was connected with an aircraft company. This telegram was read in the Senate by Senator Brandegee, but at that time its significance was lost inasmuch as nothing had been produced in the Senate to which it seemed to refer. The wording of the telegram, however, makes it evident that Borglum at that time suspected that letters he had written might be brought up against him. The telegram said:

Telegram to Brandegee.

"Please deny that I had or have any interest in any aeroplane company. That lie and others invented by interests who most dread investigation since the middle of January to invalidate and interfere even with Senate inquiry."

Senator Hitchcock, who has acting chairman of the Senate military affairs committee during the aircraft investigation, said last night that Mr. Borglum had recently submitted to him certain additional facts which he thought would be of value to the committee in its inquiry.

The Senator was reminded that recently, in a Senate debate, he had stated that "I had several personal interviews with him (Borglum) and spent an evening going over his papers. I believe I can state fairly that he has no valuable information that has not in some form reached the committee

Senator Hitchcock added "This statement was accurate when I made it. However, within the past few days Mr. Borglum has presented to me certain additional facts and statements which I do regard as of value to the committee in its investigation.

"I have this data and I will present it to the Senate military affairs committee, but it will not be made public at this time. I have not seen either Mr. Borglum or Senator Brandegee today, but talked with Mr. Borglum again four or five days ago."

Apparently Mr. Borglum is not going to wait for the beginning of the investigation by the Senate committee, but is to make his reply to the charges brought against him directly on the floor of the Senate through Senator Brandegee. The latter is already on record as having expressed confidence in the sculptor.

Repeats His Charges.

Much of Mr. Borglum's letter of yesterday is given over to repeating and emphasizing charges he has already made. He mentions specifically in this open letter Maj. Gen. Squier, Col. E. A. Deeds, Col. R. L. Montgomery and Howard E. Coffin. These names appeared in Mr. Borglum's first report to the President, but have not been mentioned openly before.

It is not considered unlikely, in view of the turn the aircraft investigation has taken, that the President will consent to the publication of most if not all of the special report made to him by the committee headed by Snowden Marshall. This committee had all the Borglum charges before it when it began its work. It found no substantiation for the charges of wrongdoing, graft, &c.

Here is Mr. Borglum's open letter:

Points in Borglum's Letter.

In his letter to the President Mr. Borglum says:

"On Tuesday or Wednesday I shall place before the Senate of the United

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

WASHINGTON POST : MONDAY, MAY 13,

BAKER NOW ATTACKED

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

States through Senator Brandegee, of my State, detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, and relating to the falsehoods and deliberate frameup by a confessed tool of Col. Deeds and this man's engineer, and in which the following statement from the head of the War Department intelligence bureau, appears."

(Here 'Mr. Borglum uses part of an article in a local paper, which states that Col. Ralph H. Van Deman, head of the intelligence section, declined to discuss in any way the activities of his office in connection with the inquiry, and which states that it became known yesterday that the intelligence section had not seen the report signed by Henry Harrison Suplee, telling of Mr. Borglum's alleged efforts to form an aircraft manufacturing company.)

Of the Gravest Concern.

"It is a matter of gravest concern to "It is a matter of gravest concern to me that credence could be given to charges of such a nature, or that they could have been in your possession, and I have received no intimation of the falsehood until Mr. Marshall intimated that there was some sort of charge, or charges of disloyalty to you.

"This is so unthinkable that I dismissed and declined even to discuss them. The publicity of your letters to me through wide and artfully arranged and widely advertised charges against

and widely advertised charges against me, presented by Senator Thomas, to-gether with the deliberate interferences by departmental aid you placed at my service, namely Stanley King and Gen. Squier, Stanley King acting directly un-der the Secretary of War, together with other subordinates, deputized to interwith my investigation efforts, constitutes a very grievous chapter in America's effort to get production of airplanes."

Repeats His Denial.

The letter then repeats Mr. Borglum's denial as published in this morning's

papers, and continues:
"It is absurd to state that pro-Germans are clamoring for investigations, while the Secretary of War is a party to statements untrue and unfounded. is used to deceives the nation and serving no other possible purpose except to warn Germany to hurry her own airplane production as 'we are just (and forever) 'just at the peak of produc-

I believe, in the history of this country has a group of men been given so completely a nation's resources, together with the administration and people's confidence, as have the aircraft group, and never have such confidences been more wantonly abused

Makes New Accusations.

"I refer here to Maj. Gen. Squires, Howard E. Coffin. Col. Deeds and Col. Montgomery. These civilians and military members appear everywhere in the program—planned to meet our military needs—and they appear everywhere in the deliberate and elaborate machinery that liberate and elaborate machinery that placed and held the colossal contracts among a few; they appear everywhere in the fine network of falsehood and camouflage, and they included Mr. Baker as their partner in the common statements to the public; they deliberately lied to you and framed up their statements, particularly their failures, misleading Congress before the Senate military committee, and they directly are responsible for no engines, no planes, no propellers and our vanished appropriations.

"Shaped Course of Production."

These men shaped the course of our

"These men shaped the course of our production, selected the producers, created their agents who have tangled up and delayed production, and they are responsible. It was this group who refused to consider the emergency and need of a nation at war, and calmly planned to the creation of what every informed man knows was impossible to produce in time, the aeroplane motor. "It was these men who refused the opportunities available to our government to secure any of many of the tried airplane engines of Europe, and it was these same men who have held themselves aloof, uninformed as they are, from practically experienced aeronautical guidance, and in consequence we find ourselves May 12, 1918 without a single American-made plane actually fighting for us with the allies in Europe.

Alleges "Foul, Unfair Blow."

"Had there not been this malicious effort to discredit me with you and impugn my honor on the floor of the Senate, I might have with the rest of America, though with shame and anger, still been holding my peace, waiting and watching for the interminable shifting from one department to the other of responsibilities than can lie

other of responsibilities than can lie only at the door of the executive members of the aircraft board.

"The scurrillous slander by Deeds' friend was a foul and an unfair blow and in the circumstances of its importance and its purpose to invalidate me, discredit me, gave it abnormal public interest and unusual publicity. This, Mr. President, compels me to demand that the investigation by the military committee of the Senate shall be complete, exhaustive in the matters relating to aircraft production.

Wants a Public Hearing.

"But as these charges have been brought before the Senate, the interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker preventing me from securing proper evidence, bullying and threatening witnesses by his assistant, Stanley King, together with Mix's charges, must be openly and publicly brought before Congress.
"I know you will agree with me

brought before Congress.

"I know you will agree with me in this, that I have a right to demand it, as you know no harm can come to any one but those who are guilty, both for the delay, rather complete failure and the loss of our air program, the wasting of the funds appropriated, together with the persistent and malicious effort now to suppress an open investigation.

cious effort now to suppress an open investigation.

"I do not wish here to discuss the powerful and sinister forces which are gratified over every means that can be employed to produce disagreement among ourselves, and I therefore beg of you to believe that I shall do anything in my power to establish harmony and confidence among good Americans. Americans

Reaffirms His Loyalty.

'You and I have disagreed on no single feature and the angry and hos-tile attitude of those in charge of the aircraft program has been created and incited entirely by men whose interests and ideals are alien to this nation's immediate needs.

immediate needs.

"I am loyal to you as our President, and even better, I am loyal to your thought as so often expressed touching the state of the world and this nation's mission, and I shall remain so, but I am not loyal to nor can I support men or methods inimical to our country's good, planned to deceive you and the nation, and discredit us in the eyes of the world."

BORGLUM TO GIVE REPLY TO SENATE

Brandegee, He Writes President, Will Present Affidavits on Mix Charges Tomorrow.

NAMES BAKER AS PLOTTER

Says Secretary Was Party to Effort to Discredit Him and Deceive President.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 12.—In a letter written to President Wilson today and made public tonight, Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, demands the fullest investigation into the aircraft production situation, and makes known that on Tues day Senator Brandegee will present to the Senate "detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, relating to the falsehoods and deliberate 'frame-up by a confessed tool of Colonel Deeds and this man's engineer."

Mr. Borglum accuses Secretary Baker of being a party to the effort to discredit Mr. Borglum in his capacity as an investigator for President Wilson into the aircraft production situation. He in timates that part of this effort was the action of Senator Thomas on Friday in presenting to the Senate documents intended to show that Mr. Borglum en-deavored to capitalize for personal gain the letter of the President authorizing Mr. Borglum to make inquiries in of-ficial quarters as to the condition of the aircraft program.

The principal document read into the Senate record by Senator Thomas was a statement from Kenyon Mix, son of the head of the Dodge Manufacturing Company, telling of alleged negotiations with Mr. Borglum for the formation of an aircraft production company, which was to be furthered through Mr. Borg lum's relations with President Wilson and his ability to get intimate information from the Government aircraft rec ords by virtue of Mr. Borglum's letter of authority from the President.

Senator Brandegee could not be found tonight, and no information was obtainable as to the character of the affidavits which, according to Mr. Borglum, the Senator is to present to the Senate on Tuesday to show that Mr. Borglum

on Tuesday to show that Mr. Borglum has been the victim of a frame-up. Various persons of official position are accused by Mr. Borglum in his letter to President Wilson of having lied to the President. The sculptor-investigator includes Secretary Baker among those who, he says, have deceived the public and the President as to the condition of the aircraft program. He wants an open investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Afafirs, which has undertaken a new inquiry into the aircraft situation.

Text of Mr. Borglum's Letter.

"My dear Mr. President:—
"On Fuesday or Wednesday I shall place before the Senate of the United States, through Senator Brandegee of States, through Senator Brandegee of my State, detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, and relating to the falsehoods and deliberate 'frame-up' by a confessed tool of Colonel Deeds, and this man's engineer, and which by the following statement from the head of the War Department Intelligence Bureau appears as one of the mysteries in the case:

Colonel Ralph H. Van Deman, head of the Intelligence Section, General Staff, declined to discuss in any way the activities of his office in connection with the inquiry. One of the mysteries of the

Borglum case so far is the receipt of the report of Henry Harrison Suplee, a consulting engineer of the Dodge Company, which was labelled in the Congressional Record "Memorandum for the confidential information of Military Intelligence Section, United States Army." It became known yesterday that the Intelligence Section has not seen the report, does not know to whom it had been sent, and declined to enter upon an investigation of Mr. Borglum's activities on the ground that he was a personal representative of the President.

"It is a matter of the gravest concern to me that eredence could be given to charges of such a nature, or that they could have been in your possession, and I have received no intimation of the falsehood until Mr. Marshall intimated that there was some sort of a charge, or charges, of disloyalty to you. This is so unthinkable that I dismissed and declined to even discuss them. The publicity of your letters to me through, wide and artfully arranged and widely advertised charges against me, presented by Senator Thomas, together with the deliberate interferences by departmental aid you placed at my service, namely, Stanley King and General Squier, Stanle

"Mr. Baker as Their Partner."

"Mr. Baker as Their Partner."

"Never, I believe, in the history of this country, has a group of men been given so completely a nation's resources, together with the Administration and the people's confidence, as have the aircraft group, and never have said confidences been more wantoniy abused. I refer here to Major Gen. Squier, Howard E. Coffin, Colonel Deeds, and Colonel Montgomery. These civilian and military members appear everywhere in the program planned to meet our military needs—and they appear everywhere in the deliberate and elaborate machinery that placed and field the colossal contracts among a few—they appear overywhere in the fine network of falsehood and camouflage, and they included Mr. Baker as their partner in the common statements to the public—they deliberately lied to you and framed up their statements, particularly their failures, misleading charges before the Senate Military Committee, and they directly are responsible for no engines, no planes, no propellers, and our vanished appropriations.

"These men shaped the course of our production, selected the producers, created their agents, who have tangled up and delayed production, and they are responsible. It was this group who refused to consider the emergency and need of a nation at war, and calmiy planned the creation of what every informed man knows was impossible to produce in time, the airplane motor. It was these same men who have held themselves aloof, uninformed as they are, from practical, experienced, aeronautical guidance, and in consequence we find ourselves, May 12, 1918, without a single American-made plane actually fighting for us with the Allies in Europe.

"Had there not been this malicious effort to discredit me with you and impugn my honor on the floor of the senate I might have, with the rest of America, though with shame and anger, still been holding my peace, waiting and watching with the interminable shifting from one department to the other of responsibilities that can lie only at the door of the executive members "Never, I believe, in the history of this country, has a group of men been

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"I know that you will agree with me in this, that I have a right to demand it, as you know no harm can come to any one but those who are guilty, both for the delay, rather complete failure and the loss of our air program, the wasting of the funds appropriated, together with the persistent and malicious effort now to suppress an open investigation. I do not wish here to discuss the powerful and sinister forces which are gratified over every means that can be employed to produce disagreement among ourselves, and I therefore beg of you to believe that I shall do anything in my power to establish harmony and confidence among good Americans. You and I have disagreed on no single feature, and the angry and hostile attitude of those in charge of the aircraft program has been created and incited entirely by men whose interests and ideals are allen to this nation's immediate needs.

"I am loyal to you as our President, and, even better, I am loyal to your thought, as so often expressed, touching the state of the world and this nation's mission, and I shall remain so, but I am not loyal to, nor can I support, men or methods inimical to our country's good, planned to deceive you and the nation and discredit us in the eyes of the world.

"GUTZON BORGLUM."

HARRIS MAKES DENIAL.

Says He Was Not to be Borglum's Airplane Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—Benjamin Harris, who was mentioned in Ken-

min Harris, who was mentioned in Kenyon W. Mix's statement as being the representative of Gutzon Borglum in the alleged proposal to form a company to manufacture airplanes, said last night:

"The statement of Mr. Mix is false in so far as it makes it appear that I was to be Mr. Borglum's representative in an airplane company. So far as I know, Mr. Borglum has no interest in any such enterprise. That is all I care to say at present."

"UNRELIABLE, CONJECTURAL."

Army and Navy Journal So Characterizes the Borglum Charges.

This week's issue of The Army and Navy Journal says editorially that the Borglum aircraft charges are "unre-liable and conjectural," and adds: "Nothing is heard in Washington but

"Nothing is heard in Washington but praise for the course taken by President Wilson in sending the investigation to the Department of Justice instead of leaving it to the War Department or confining it to the Senate, although it is understood that he approves heartly the action of the Senate committee in following up its inquiries to settle once and for all time whether there is any truth in some of the unofficial charges that improper business methods have been followed in the course of the vast schemes of producing alreaft."

ICTORY TALK IN BOOK RETARY BAKER

eventually all but the biggest of the tion was the Lambs—the nucleus of the organization, had been obtained. Its President is Edwin Milton Royle, who wrote "The Equaw Man," and men like and Cosmo Hamilton will give encouragement, and perhaps something more subatantial. As for its roster of playerfolk, it will probably include playerfolk, it will probably include playerfolk, it will probably include

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but this is a matter for future adjust-ment. It is recognized as unlikely, for example, that daily matinees will be found a profitable investment at this season of the year. gram, also, calls for dally matinees,

S. THEATRE

is announced, will be sent on tour next snu are conterned, can be expected to be deadly serious. "Love's Lishtning." it Not every paragraph, where so many

for the star role in a new play. some of next asson's premières, for he has bound himself to Klaw & Erlanger Robert Hilliard seems destined to miss

fashioned speaking play next season. Valeska Suratt has come out of the movies and probably will appear under the Woods management in a regular element as the most season.

so, Broadway is certain to see it. will be rewarded with a new show, itshioned much after the style of the old Montgomery-Stone pieces. And, it so Broadway is certain to see it. week at the Standard Theatre. Now, however, it is probable that their efforts spent the last season regaling the prov-inces with "Chin Chin," their closest approach to the Risito having been a

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Departure from Pacifism beeches Just Collected

> the men in uniform in the other countries. It is being fought by you. * * * It calls on each of us to do our utmost in order that it may be successfully and speedily brought to an end. I am mightily interested in bringing this war to an end. But I have no reference whatever merely to having it stop

> "This alternative presented itself to We could either yield-we could either say that we had grown so fat and

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Copy of the Liberty Edition of "Frontiers of Freedom."

-uoxid pusitest pus elaod seurst dightiness, your frightfulness has ter- gotten liberty; or else we could say

'No, all the prosperity, all the success, all the civilization, all the ethical advance of our people, is due to one thing, and that is that we have been free, and we intend to remain free.' And that is what we have said. Now we are dedicated with all of our efforts of every kind, with our lives, our fortunes, to win

Speaking to the Chautauqua repre-

NEW. YORK TIM sentatives in

he said: in this war of the people of every ma

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VICTORY TALK IN BOOK BY SECRETARY BAKER

Cabinet Member's Departure from Pacifism Indicated by Speeches Just Collected Into a Volume.

been published in book form by the ing to the middle of Asia as a start.

George H. Doran Company. There are Their intention to destroy France was It calls on each of us to do our utmost two editions of the volume, the ordinary clear; their purpose to destroy Eng-"trade edition" and a special limited land was clear, and the German Em-number of copies. Two of the latter, in-peror did not hesitate to say to cer-mightly interested in bringing this war scribed by the Secretary of War, one to President Wilson and the other to Post-master General Burleson, will be carried in the first aerial mail next Wednesday from New York to Washington.

In almost all his speeches Mr. Baker has spoken of the principles for which we fight, of democracy at home and abroad, of the heroic dignity of our cause, and of our disdain to conquest. But Mr. Baker's book contains utter ances of a fighter. He used to be a pacifist. But in the book he shows that when he talks about peace he means a

victorious peace. That is clear from such sentences as the following, quoted from an address at a mass meeting in Cleveland, Oct. 17,

"There isn't a man in America who has inherited any of the spirit of the founders of this Government, or caught of the inspiration of liberty and freedom; there isn't a man who loves his children and wants them to have a chance, who does not believe that this war must be fought to a finish. By that I do not mean fought to an end but fought to a finish, and that finish must be an absolute victory over any power existing in the world that can visit another such catastrophe upon the human race."

Speaking to labor men at the Labor Day celebration at Newport News last September, Mr. Baker said:

The American people have a relentless and unalterable determination to stay in this struggle until this reign of terrorism is forever banished. * Some people say that they do not know how long the war will last. I do. It will last until we win it."

The "reign of terrorism" which Mr. Baker mentions is, of course, the reign of German ambition and "Schrecklich-Throughout his speeches he makes many references to this, to the invasion of Belgium, the deportations, to what happened in Poland and Serbia, to submarine warfare, and again and again to the Lusitania. In this speech to the labor men, after tracing the events that led up to our entrance into

the war, he said:
"It seems a remote thing, and yet every time I close my eyes I can see the docks at Queenstown—the boats coming in and landing women and children, mothers dead with babes clutched in their arms. All day long that procession comes, until at nightfall there lie on those docks hundreds of people, many American men and American wo men slaughtered by the juggernaut of German imperialism.'

In a tent meeting at Cleveland, Oct.

'We must realize that we are at war we must realize that the very characte our adversary and the aggression which brought on our own participation mark it as a supreme struggle. Let no an imagine for a moment that a feebl effort will suffice. If we are in truth to rescue civilization out of this conflagration, then every nerve, every muscle every thought, every affection, every impulse, every capacity both in us as individuals and collectively in us as a nation must be devoted to this undertaking, not only that we may win, but that we may win quickly."

Later in the same address he spoke of the cause of the war, said that every man in the country had hoped it would not be necessary, and traced the German conduct which made it inevitable, contin-

"And then came the notice that the German Government had built enough submarines to feel safe and would march on the open highway of the commerce of mankind and mark out lanes through which we might send a ship or two, provided we painted them like barber poles! We could not be assured that even these ships would be safe. We were told that the Master of the Universe and the Partner of God had decreed that certain parts of the ocean could not be traversed by ships and that if we undertook to continue our commerce the ships would be sunk without warning. had two courses. We could send the Ambassador home and rest with a pro-We could have shrunk and shriveled and said, 'So long as you don't pinch us, you can eat everybody else." We could have given up our rights as a nation. We could have knelt at the foot of the Hohenzollern throne and said: Thy will, O Lord, is enough for us. We didn't do it! We had no intention

"I came not so much to tell you why the war is being fought, or its nature, but I came to tell you that this is your

In an address at Richmond, Dec. 5, 1917, the Secretary spoke of Germany,

and again of our national choice: "When this war broke out, almost the first movements of Germany were true to form. She brought her ships off the coast of England, not by its forts, where its ships of war were, but along its undefended coast, its peaceful seaside villages, its little Summer resorts They stood fourteen or fifteen miles out to sea, and under cover of darkness bombarded sleeping towns, killing defenseless women and children. When the great Zeppelin raids began to come over England there was no attempt made to attack fortified places. Their whole object was to use frightfulness as a means of driving the people of England into submission

Now, one of the greatest surprises to the German Government, but which doesn't surprise any other people in the world, is this-that you can't scare Englishmen into submission by killing babies. Nobody knows what is in store for us in this war. We are in it until we win it. It is just as well to have some understanding at the beginning, and Germany should learn now that, if, with the help of the devil, she is able to find some way to cross the 3,000 miles of ocean that separate us and to make a secret and stealthy warfare upon the vomen and babies of this country, she will not scare our men either.

"The same policies were pursued with " We had a choice then; by that time

Secretary of War, have just ginning at the North Sea and extend- the men in uniform in the other coun-'When I am through with the rest of whatever merely to having it stop.

'There is another personal touch in these fellows, America had better look out.' So we had a choice to make. We could either cower and crawl to the either say that we had grown so fat and land.' That, he says, isn't true. But

NDER the title of "Frontiers of the game was perfectly clear. It was Cleveland! It is being fought in Seattle, the principal ad- the intention of the Hohenzollern family and in Waco, Texas. We think of it as dresses of Newton D. Baker, to throw a shadow across Europe, be- being fought by these army officers and tain Americans, prominent Americans, to an end. But I have no reference

feet of the Hohenzollerns and say, 'O lazy and money-loving that we had for-

To me President: my auar mer President; imperfect reproductions of mery imperfect addresses about the That will site be found to some of the spirit of debertywhich you have langue. Respectfully

Facsimile of Mr. Baker's Inscription to the President on the Flyleaf of a Copy of the Liberty Edition of "Frontiers of Freedom."

submit and become your subject State. I accept your form of Kultur,'-or we could fight. We chose to fight." In addressing the City Club of Boston,

fought in France. Why, it is being this war." fought in Boston, it is being fought in Speaking to the Chautauqua repre-

Mightiness, your frightfulness has ter-rified me! Your power is too powerful! 'No, all the prosperity, all the success, No, all the prosperity, all the success all the civilization, all the ethical advance of our people, is due to one thing, and that is that we have been free, and we intend to remain free.' And that is Oct. 25, 1917, he said: what we have said. Now we are dedi-"When we are ourselves, thoughtless cated with all of our efforts of every what we have said. Now we are dediabout it, we think of this war as being kind, with our lives, our fortunes, to win

he said:
"Every man in America is interested in this war; it is not the war of the people in Washington; it is not the war been privileged or will be privileged to see and help in.'

in store" for us, not only that victory would bring a better era and larger lib-erty, but that, by joining in the war, we Americans have been privileged to participate in making them a common

"I suppose I am just like everybody else. I would like to go over the top. I would like to storm a rampart.

suppose it were? In his Richmond address he said:

"I do not know how it is with you, but I have a limitless admiration for the British and French people. I am not very sure that I would not be perfectly willing to fight for them and for them

Of the union that war has brought us, he said, in Washington, Oct. 8, 1917: We are more of a nation today than we have been at any time in the whole hundred years and more of our glorious history." And to the Boston City Club,

Secretary Baker has a good deal to

sentatives in Washington, Jan. 2, 1918, enjoy the idea of war, and yet there are some things dearer than life. Our fathers fought from 1776 to 1783 to establish freedom. Would we call back the Continental Army? Would we send of the people in the army; it is the war Lafayette back to France—and Rochamof every man in America. * * * This beau? Would we take Washington's war is the greatest thing that we have sword out of his hand and break it over our knee and say: 'Don't do that. We would rather live forever slaves to a His address on "The Embattled tyrannous Government than have a fight Democracy," before the New York about it'? Would we call back any of Southern Society, Dec. 12, 1917, concluded with a declaration of the "joy principle and for the establishment of right in this world? No!

"By the rotation of events and the irresistible logic of righteousness which summons every brave arm to the right side of the cause, the United States has entered this war. And it will never turn For himself, he said, in speaking to the National Conference on War Camp not merely a cessation of conflict, but peace based upon righteousness.

when this war is over and it is definitely determined among the children of men that autocracy is bidden to veil its face would like to grab a flag which was forever; when government becomes all shot down and raise it up and go forover the world merely the instrument of ward with it, and feel that I had taken enlightened popular will and judgment; Old Glory where it ought to be." when the interests of the lowest and the There is another personal touch in least in every society are vital to the welfare and the interest of all that society; when the rule of the people is established in the world and the historians write it down that America, born in freedom and dedicated to liberty, has saved that great doctrine for the salvation of mankind-it will then be said that in 1917 we arrayed our nation and sent to the war our soldiers; that we sustained them by our industrial enterprises at home; that we kept our na tional spirit pure and undefiled, and that the dawn of liberty for men all over the world dates from that day when our soldiers landed in France and began the final battles of freedom.

The book contains the three principal "We are consolidated as one people. addresses made by the Secretary of War to our troops in France. At the Americans now, joining hands with the heroes of France and England."

War to our troops in France. At the close of his speech to the Rainbow Division, March 20, 1918, he said: Division, March 20, 1918, he said:
"I thought you marched well and

say that is of interest to pacifists—not drilled well when I last saw you, but the pacifists of today who use the word as a bad cloak for disloyalty, but the idealists who cannot bear the thought of any war. The following sentences are taken from different speeches:

"I do not love war. * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * I do not love war. * * * * * * I do not lo

IN THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM. By Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT: Addresses in Wartime. By Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the interior. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

O good American, of whatever party, or section, or racial inheritance, can read these two books without rejoicing that men so representative of the best in America, of America's finest vision and highest ideals and most forceful and practical spirit, have a part in the guidance of the country at this crisis, that they are where the stamp of their own profoundly American character can impress itself upon the day by day development of affairs. In entire accord with the spirit and purpose of President Wilson in his determination that this war shall be for the advancing and safeguarding of democracy, the two books show, at least in regard to these two important advisers, how sure has been his judgment in the selection of his official family. Both books are com-pilations of speeches delivered more or less recently, and therefore some part at least of each has been reported in the newspapers. But here for the first time they are fully and adequately presented and in each volume there are so many fine things so well said, such forcefulness and vision, so quick with the spirit of American ideals, hopes and purposes, that their preservation in permanent form is a distinct public service.

The addresses in the volume by Secretary Baker have all been delivered during the last year and cover a wide variety of places and occasions, from a speech to a gathering of college Presidents in Washington to brief talks to our soldiers in France. But they are all concerned in one way or another with the mounting purpose of America to throw herself with the full weight of all her resources and all her people and all her traditional purpose and spirit into the war for Therefore, one finds in democracy. speeches, inevitably, more or less repetition of theme or idea or phraseology. But there is, after all, very little repetition, so little, indeed, that one wonders at the rich variety of his mental furniture as, he addresses these varying groups of fellow-citizens and appeals to the peculiar interests of each, seeing behind it the hosts for which it stands and interpreting for it and for them, in terms of their own relation to the nation and the war, the ideals for which America is fighting. Among these occasions upon which the addresses were made were a conference of trade publication editors, the first national community Song Day, a war-camp recreation conference, a convention of police chiefs, a Liberty Loan meeting, meeting at Cleveland, Ohio; and there are also speeches that were delivered before an engineering society, an officers' training camp, the woman suffrage association, the York Southern Society, and others just as varied. Among the most important at the moment is the full report of the long address-it fills almost a hundred pagesbefore the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 28, in which he gave account of What We Have Done to Make War." preservation in full of this most interesting document alone makes the book well worth while and deserving of the attention of all for whom the war has meaning.

It is sometimes said, as against Secretary Baker's fitness for his position, that he is an idealist—those who say it perhaps forgetting that it is just as well for both fighter and director of fighting to keep in mind what we are fighting for. The quality of his idealism,

its far sighted vision and its intense Americanism, are manifest in every page of this book. But there is something else that is manifest also, that will perhaps surprise those who hold superficial and heedless estimates of his character. And that is his thorough-going practical quality. One finds, it everywhere in the book, in his knowledge of human nature, in his insight into character, in his rapid seizing of means, in his recognition of conditions, in his flexible fitting of occasions and methods to purposes. And there is everywhere such perfect faith in the principles and the purposes of American democracy and in the hearts and souls and thoughts of the American people that the book ought to be an inspiration for those possessing less knowledge of the country and less faith in its people.

less faith in its people.

There is so much of literary quality in Mr. Baker's addresses, so much of happy phrasing and striking expression of ideas, that the pages of the book fairly cry out for quota-But space will permit only the gathering of a sentence here and there. For instance: "I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is tather fortunate." "The army is merely the point of the sword. It is simply the striking point of the national strength, but the handle and the hand that wields the handle, and the body that controls that hand, and the subsistence of that body are all just and the subsistence of that some as vital and indispensable to the effective use of that weapon as the point itself." "We have learned that the best control in the world is self-control, and that the best inducement to self-control is the kind of education that gives the best that is in men

normally opportunity to grow vigorous."
Secretary Lane's little book contains thirteen addresses, nearly all of them brief, delivered on a variety of occasions during the last six years. The volume takes its title from the theme of the initial address which was delivered at the commencement exercises of

Brown University two years ago. Surveying the things America has done, and aspired to do, he found the personification in two men of the American spirit, Theodore Judah, the young Connecticut engineer, who was the real builder of the first transcontinental railroad, and Herbert Hoover, and phrased his idea thus: "Judah—the incarnation of the American ambition to make hard places easy; Hoover—the incarnation of the American desire to help the world." In all the In all the addresses the chief theme is this exposition of the spirit which has made America in the past and must continue its molding powers in the future. But the exposition is not in the spirit or the form of boastfulness or national egotism. Its keynote is rather that of urgent appeal to his hearers, to all Americans, to be worthy of that spirit, to hold it before them as guide and standard, to make their lives individually and their part in the national life a force to hold America true to the American spirit. Throughout, his exposition is fine and noble and inspiring. One is at first moved to say that the book for that reason should be widely read by the young. to help them start their lives facing the right way; and then one remembers how many a man of middle age needs just the rectification of his point of view that the inspiration of the book would give, and then it seems better to put the emphasis quite as much on the older as the younger readers.

There is one brief address, filling less than four pages, called "Makers of the Flag," delivered before the employes of the Department of the Interior on Flag Day, 1914, that deserves a place among the classics of American literature. For with imagination and insight and literary grace and charm it interprets in brief and telling sentences what the American flag ought to mean to every man, woman, and child who lives under it. A few

sentences will prove its quality and show with what beauty Secretary Lane has expressed a great truth. The flag itsel is speaking: "I am not the flag; not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more, I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a People may become. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dream and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts. For you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane are representative American men and the material of their addresses shows that they are speaking from their hearts, out of intimate knowledge of the American people, voicing the understanding and the desires of that people. And that is why their books are so extraordinarily stirring and inspiring—because through their pages the American people is speaking its warmest heart and its noblest soul.

1918

BOOK

NO GUN SHORTAGE, BAKER ANNOUNCES

Early Estimates of the Browning
Too Optimistic, but Heavy
Ones Are Now Coming Out.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary
of War Baker to-day authorized this
statement, with a view to clearing
the atmosphere with regard to the
Browning gun situation:

"I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning machine guns.

"No question seems to have been raised as to the production of the light type, which is coming through in quantity.

"Early manufacturers estimates as to the heavy type were perhaps more optimistic than were justified. The estimate of the Ordnance Department, however, in January has been met and is being met by the production figure.

"Some of the heavy Browning guns have actually been produced, and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers.

In the meantime there is no pres-

War Time Utterances of Our Secretary of War

Newton D. Baker Reveals Very Human, Lovable Qualities in His New Book

Coming at a moment when the eyes of the whole country are focussed on Washington, and especially on the War Department, a book of absolutely unique, immediate importance and authority is Newton D. Baker's volume, "Frontiers of Freedom," to be published May 18 by George H. Doran

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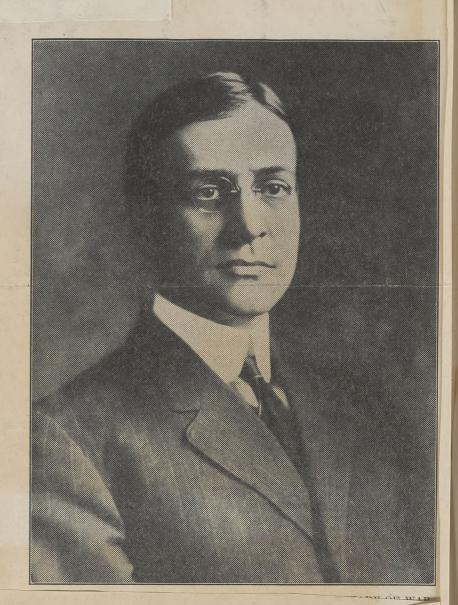
In the course of his duties the Secretary of War is called upon by all manner of organizations for statements of the department's work. With a freshness and a directness that make doubly interesting this intimate picture, Mr. Baker answers questions in the minds of all as no other man could do.

Clear-visioned, forceful, quick with patriotism, this book gives a picture of a man who is impatient of anything but the very best that America can do. The book is specially valu-

"What, then, does he say and think while the world is being made over? What are the wartime utterances of our Secretary of War? The record has been meagre. Secretary Baker speaks always extemporaneously; there is neither manuscript nor notes. The comments here brought together had to be gathered from more or less fragmentary reports recorded, in most instances, without his knowledge. Indeed, they were seen by him first when these pages were 'galleys.'

"For those who have known him and, knowing him, have loved him with a great love; for those who have seen him put the fine impress of his soul into a Nation's armies; for those who have watched him, with the Commander-in-Chief, make this war not the military venture of a class, but the crusade of a people; for those, however humble, who have been privileged to work with him, who have seen him shun the market places and, in the silent watches, who have learned from his consecration the greatness of the Cause—for those, these chapof the Cause-for those, these chap-





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SECRETARY BAKER AND GENERAL PERSHING TALKING WITH ONE OF THE NURSES DURING MR. BAKER'S VISIT TO THE GREAT AMERICAN FLYING CAMP IN FRANCE

able because it contains Mr. Baker's memorable survey of America's war effort made before the Senate Military Committee, and his addresses to the various units at the front on the occasion of his recent visit. No one can read the volume without feeling its inspiration its firm property. its inspiration, its firm purpose, and realizing what the United States is doing. And it will, of course, remain a conspicuous volume among the historical literature of America at

A Secretary of War and a Secretary of A War

"As Mr. Dooley somewhere remarks, there is a great difference be-tween a 'Sicretary of War' and a 'Sicretary of A War,'" says Ralph A. Hayes, Newton D. Baker's friend and secretary, in his Introduction to Mr. Baker's book, "Frontiers of Freedom" (George H. Doran Company). "The first, to be sure, is in days of peace, the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia and the President of the

of Columbia and the President of the Panama Railroad Company; he is Chairman of the National Forest Reservation Commission and Superintendent of Cleaning and Repairing the Statue of Liberty; he is administrator of laws relating to National Ceme-

of laws relating to National Cemeteries and overseer of bridge construction on navigable streams; he has a multitude of other pastoral functions that have not the slightest relationship to the great god Mars.

"But the second—the war-time Secretary—fights a Nation's battles; he hears its censure and sometimes its praise; he is the subject of smoking-car debate and Congressional inquiry. Within the bounds of No Man's Land, a people exiled by civilization for the ingrained iniquity of its rulers, seeks to fathom his plans and measure his potentialities. In and measure his potentialities. In Everyman's Land he reaches into myriad homes, and even as she wipes away her farewell tear each sweet-heart and mother and wife wonders how he will care for her boy.

ters need no apology. For the others, these remarks are put into this more permanent form not alone because they are the expressions—albeit impromptu—of the head of the military establishment of a great Republic, but because they seem to speak spontaneously the language of a liberalism that even now is coming into its own."

Title Born on the Battle Field

Everybody knows the words with which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker expressed his emotion when from an American trench in Flanders he beheld No Man's Land: "I now stand at the frontiers of freedom." Mr. Baker's inspiration was far from literary when he struck out this symbolic phrase and, unconsciously, christened his book, "Frontiers of Freedom," the publishers' tentative title tened his book, "Frontiers of Freedom," the publishers' tentative title of which volume, then in the course of preparation, had been, it is said, "Keeping Faith with Democracy."

What We Have Done to Make War

And now let me be frank with you and let your judgment be frank with me. Has any army in history, ever, since the beginning of time been so raised and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised the Regular Army and the National Guard to war strength and supplemented them by the operation of a draft. There are Senators in this room who said to me with grief when we proposed that that form of raising soldiers should be had, "Mr. Secretary, it can't be done. It is too sudden to address to the American people that mode of raising soldiers." And yet has any great enterprise within knowledge of any man in this room ever been carried out with more unfailing justice, ried out with more unfailing justice, with more intelligent explanation and commendation to the good sense of patriotism of the American people,



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR

and has any great and revolutionary change in our mode of practice ever been accepted so splendidly as the operation of the selective service sys-

We have got those young men in camp and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence they can come back, with more agencies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual and mental, than any army that ever went out on a field.—
The Secretary of War Before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Jan. 28, 1918.

Keeping the Faith at Home

I can see the day when our harbors will be filled with the mass of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers. They will come with their ranks thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified by accomplishment; and when they tell us that they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home.

—Secretary Baker -Secretary Baker.

If nobody had ever known honesty it would have occurred to some scalawag to invent it, for it pays.

—Secretary Baker.

The U.S. as a War Employ

The privates' uniforms of the United States are not being made is sweatshops; for cnce, at least, the Government of the United States as sumes the character of a model employer in a vital industry. We shall set our faces resolutely against everything which seeks to break down those barriers set up through years of patient labor against the enervation and dissipation of the child-life, and of the woman-life, and of the man-life of the country.—Secretary Baker.

The Civilian Hand Behind the Sword

The Army is merely the point of the sword; the handle, and the hand that wields the handle and the body that controls that hand, and the subsistence of that body, are all just as vitally indispensable to the effectiveness of the use of that weapon as the point itself.—Secretary Baker.

A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics; and that is rather fortunate.

—Secretary Baker.

I want them adequately armed by their Government, but I want ther to have also an invisible armor t take with them.—Secretary Baker.



PHOTOGRAPH OF SECRETARY BAKER AND GENERAL PERSHING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE, TAKEN DURING MR. BAKER'S RECENT TRIP TO THE FRONT. THE PICTURE SHOWS THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL PERSHING VISITING A COLD STORAGE PLANT NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE AMERICAN BASE. THIS WILL BE THE SECOND LARGEST ICE PLANT IN THE WORLD

918

Last January Secretary of War Baker stated that early in this year the United States would have 500,000 men in France. He now says that prediction has been made good. He does not indicate how many American soldiers are there, but the suspicion is that the actual number far exceeds the 500,000 mentioned by Secretary Baker. This suspicion is based upon the knowledge that for the last two months soldiers have been sent over in much greater numbers than had been an-

Mr. Baker at the same time he promised to have 500,000 men in France early this year also said this government would send 1,500,000 men across during 1918. Having made good the first part of his prediction, the country will be inclined to give full faith to the second part and look forward to its fulfillment before December 31. If that can be accomplished, there is good reason to hope that the spring campaign of 1919 will witness the decisive battles which will end the war.

But it is encouraging to note that the administration is not proceeding upon the assumption that the war will end next spring. On the contrary, every preparation is being made for an indefinite campaign, so that if the end should come early it will prove a very welcome surprise. Plans are being laid for an army as large as can be transported to France. How large that army will be no one

knows. The plan is to continually call the men and train them so that a steady flow will continue to go across, that flow to be limited only by the shipping facilities. And with the encouraging progress now being made in shipbuilding, the vessels for transportation and maintenance will be furnished with increasing speed.

There is talk now of raising an army of 3,000,000 men, but those figures are only tentative. Secretary Baker told the House committee on military affairs specifically that he did not wish to talk in numbers; that his idea was to have authority to raise men and send them to France as fast as they could be transported and as long as the necessity for them existed. So when one speaks of an army of 3,000,000 or 5,000,000 men one uses the figures which to his mind appear to be the limit which the the United States must send. As a matter of fact, there is to be no limit.

If force of habit means anything, the Hun will find it difficult to return to real food after the war.

One of the best preliminaries to the correction of war mistakes is to admit 'em and begin over again.

Every time the Hun emits a warning blast of frightfulness against joining the allies another little nation joins.

Speaking of liberty loans, that loan of 500,000 men to France, just announced by Secretary Baker, is not so bad.

Delays Only Those Which Come With Such a Big Programme in a Practically New Industry. but There Is No Breakdown, and Late Arrangements Will Expedite Production.

GEN. WILLIAMS, AS HEAD, BENDING EVERY ENERGY.

Senate Sub-Committee Preparing to Find Causes Which Kept the Work Back and to Place Blame Where It Belongs-U. S. Steel Corporation Is to Make Big Guns and Projectiles

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Analysis of the American ordnance situation by experts uninfluenced by politics

THE WORLD: THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

BAKER'S JANUARY FORECAST ON ARMY ABROAD EXCEEDED

WASHINGTONN, May 8 .- Secretary of War Baker made this statement to-day:

In January I told the Senate Committee that the strong likelihood was that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be despatched to France.

I cannot either now or perhaps later discuss in detail the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in JaJnuary has been passed.

You must excuse me from making any further statement at this time

Reports that American troops were being sent to France without equipment are answered by the statement that it is simply silly to talk about sending a soldier abroad for whom equipment had not been

American Heavy Guns in Action Near Toul.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 8 (Associated Press).-American heavy artillery was fired to-day for the first time in the sector northwest of Toul. After several weeks spent in preparation the American artillerists, having picked out targets in the rear of Montsec, reported that they were ready to open fire a couple of days ago. but for reasons not disclosed the guns were not fired until to-day.

About forty big shells were sent over Motnsec at the heavy German batteries composed of 203's captured from the Russians, which had been firing for some time, especially at the American battery positions.

The regiment appeared to be very disselved to be said that dissertion was freely talked of."

and with marked result. The German concentration has been disturbed and their preparations paralyzed by the effectiveness of the bombardment. "Prisoners from the jesth Division, captured on May 4, said they had been unable to obtain rations since May 1, and that the constant artillery fire and 'gone bad.'

The feel specified in the control of the capture of the ca man support trenches with gas shells and with marked result. The Gerish have consistently shelled the Ger--tirk ent seab eve tas ent anirud. :quement:

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UPSET ENEMY PLANS BRITISH GAS SHELLS

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The First Half Million.

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ORDNANCE OUTPUT SOON TO SPEED UP. DECLARE EXPERTS

Delays Only Those Which Come With Such a Big Programme in a Practically New Industry, but There Is No Breakdown, and Late Arrangements Will Expedite Production.

GEN. WILLIAMS, AS HEAD, BENDING EVERY ENERGY.

Senate Sub-Committee Preparing to Find Causes Which Kept the Work Back and to Place Blame Where It Belongs-U. S. Steel Corporation Is to Make Big Guns and Projectiles

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Analysis of the American ordnance situation by experts uninfluenced by politics shows that the production of artillery, while less than was to be expected according to theoretical estimates, is proceeding along lines that may well be called normal, measured by the experience of France and Britain in building guns in this country.

This statement applies to the full programme with certain qualifications concerning the French 75, on which there was a delay before industrial energy was concentrated on the model that has been adopted. But even had the decision been made earlier there is no ground to believe that deliveries would have been expedited, because of the shortage of forgings. shortage was due to several causes, chief among them being limited facilities and the use of the greater part of those on French and British orders.

There is a wide discrepancy between deliveries and promises. That stands out to any student of the problem. But what does not appear is tthat in every single instance of gun building in this country or abroad the same breach is to be found. This breach is slowly drawn together after deliveries are under way. The charts of production in the many millions of dollars of ordnance built in this country for the French and British show this unfailing characteristic.

Problem Is Complicated.

Between the promised and the actual beginning of deliveries there is a lapse of several months, but this difference is gradually cut down and final deliveries fall into about the same lines as laid out in the con-

The ordnance problem is so farso complicated that it is difficult to reduce to a statement of percentages. For several weeks the President himself has been pushing the matter and Secretary Baker and Assistant Secretary Crowell, together with E. M. Baruch of the War Industries Board, have been working with Assistant Secretary Stettinius, who has general supervision of the ordnance programme and who knows more about production than any man in America.

It is his opinion that the situation is by no means as hopeless as has been painted; that the delays and difficulties encountered have been those to be expected in founding what is practically a new industry. He feels there may have been too great an optimism as regards technical obstacles but, ignoring the various tables of estimates against which he has always been opposed, he believes a firm foundation is being

That there have been errors of judgment is not denied; that there has been bad management on the part of manufacturers is equally true. But measured by experience, instead of by promise, the feeling is

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World."

44th St. Theatre. Mat. To-Day, 25c. to \$1.—Advt,

ADD WAR CONDUCT TO AIRCRAFT HUNT CHAMBERLAIN ASKS

He Requests Senate to Empower Committee to Go Into Details of Management "by or Through War Department."

SOME COLLEAGUES BALK: SAY THIS IS NOT TIME.

Baker Will Not Delay Aviation Inquiry by Trial Demanded by Three Army Officers-Thomas Charges Monopoly in Patents.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, May 9 .- To insure a thorough, drastic investigation of the aircraft charges and other War Department matters, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a resolution to-day asking for authority sulted in a monopoly on aircraft proto subpoena witnesses and call for papers from various departments.

of the preparations for war was launched by the Military Affairs Committee last winter Mr. Chamberlain did not think it necessary to have the Senate give its approval of the investigation. His resolution to-day provides for a sweeping authorization.

He asks that the committee be authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate "the progress. of aircraft production in the United States or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war, by or through the War Department."

He requests that the committee or a sub-committee of it may sit during the sessions or during any recess of the Senate, take testimony under oath and obtain documents and other information from "the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof." He also wants permission to "employ agents or assistants and pay travelling expenses."

Why Some Senators Balk.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Audit and Control and will be acted on in a day or two. There will be opposition to it but Senator Chamberlain expects to win. The question of whether the Senate should approve a general investigation of the War Department now will be uppermost, and a number of Senators feel this is not the time to consent to such an inquiry. If the Chamberlain resolution is adopted it will be understood as an approval of what the Military Affairs Committee has been doing since last December.

For the present at least no military courts will be appointed to investigate charges of graft and disloyalty in connection with aircraft production. This announcement was made to-day by Secretary of War Baker.

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"I have turned over everything I could get my hands on."

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Senator Thomas of Colorado, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, charged in the Senate to-day that the programme of the Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, of which William F. Durand was Chairman and W. S. Stratton, Secretary, reduction.

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WORLD

"My own view, fortified by our recent experience, is that the committee erred in not securing by purchase or by condemning the existing patents of an established and fundamental character, because with their control, agreement for aircraft production based on original patents would not in any wise be embarrassed by the personal or selfish interest of out-

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"I affirm that this agreement tends to produce monoply because it draws within its membership all patents, within its membership all patents, exxcept improvements upon engines and motive power, existing or to exist affecting the industry. It se-oures absolute ownership to the extent that when the subscriber with-draws he cannot take his patents with him.
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Declines to Act Now on Request of General Squier and Aids.

SECRETARY WILL AID INVESTIGATORS

Senator Thomas Asserts Manufacturers' Monopolistic Agreement Delayed Work.

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Guilty of Treason 12 German Pacifists

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ADD WAR CONDUCT TO AIRCRAFT HUNT, **CHAMBERLAIN ASKS**

He Requests Senate to Empower Committee to Go Into Details of Management "by or Through War Department."

SOME COLLEAGUES BALK: SAY THIS IS NOT TIME.

Inquiry by Trial Demanded by Three Army Officers—Thomas Charges Monopoly in Patents.

(Special to The World.)
WASHINGTON, May 9.—To insure WASHINGTON, May 9.—To insure a thorough, drastic investigation of member of the Committee on Military the aircraft charges and other War Affairs, charged in the Senate to-day Department matters, Senator Cham- that the programme of the Advisory berlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a reso-and W. S. Stratton, Secretary, relution to-day asking for authority to subpoena witnesses and call for papers from various departments.

of the preparations for war was launched by the Military Affairs Committee last winter Mr. Chamberlain did not think it necessary to have the Senate give its approval of the investigation. His resolution to-day provides for a sweeping authoriza-

He asks that the committee be authorized and directed to inquire into and report to the Senate "the progress of aircraft production in the United States or into any other matters relating to the conduct of the war, by or through the War Department."

He requests that the committee or a sub-committee of it may sit dur-

ing the sessions or during any recess of the Senate, take testimony under oath and obtain documents and other information from "the several departments of the Government or any bureau thereof." He also wants per-mission to "employ agents or assistants and pay travelling expenses.'

Why Some Senators Balk.

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That one of the chief drawback to the production of aircraft is the existence of a monopolistic agreement an on the big manufacturers to control all patients in the United States was charged by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, in a speech in the Senate this afternoon, designed to show that the costly delays in the aircraft programme have been more the fault of the manufacturers than of the administration.

While Senator Thomas was speaking. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, introduced a resolution giving to his committee the broadest authority to investigate all phases of war work, including the aircraft programme, even while Congress is in recess. The resolution occasioned brief debate and was referred to the Senate Committee on auditing and expenditures. The committee is expected to report it favorably to-morrow.

Senator Thomas declared that the manufacturers' agreement was "un-Amei can and undemocratic," and should be annulled at once. "It looks like profiteering without any limitation," he said.

HERALD AND EXA WEATHER HOLDS DAILY PICTURE F Actual Yield May Largely Exceed

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.



WHEAT GROP KEY

Federal Estimate if Conditions Are Favorable.

BY JOSEPH F. PRITCHARD.

The government May crop report was spread before the speculative world on the Chicago Board of Trade immediately after the session yesterday. There were many omissions generally posted. as only figures in round numbers were given, instead of in a more complete

The area to be harvested with a production of 15.7 bu per acre would mean duction of 15.7 bu per acre would mean cent more than in 1917, 19.1 per cent more than harvested in 1916, and the stock as an invest less than in 1917. more than harvested in 1916, and 15

less than in 1915.

It is expected the outcome will probably be above or below the figures, given according to favorable or unfavorable conditions from May 1 to harve st.

WINTER WHEAT FA'TIS.

CORN SALES HEAVY.

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There was heavy selling of corn by longs and the offerings of July exceeded buying power. There were further small price recessions in the July, while the higher.

There was the smallest fraction

INVESTORS'

(The Chicago Herald invites inquiries about bonds and stocks. A) given in this column or Herald and Examiner best information it has from authoritative source sive "tips." All consults be accompanied and addressed our elope case the answer is given dress Investors' Service Chicago He raid and E consideration will be given this column.)

GILLETTE RUB

Ans.—Gillette Rubber corporated four years a succeeded remarkably a succeeded remarkably a succeeded remarkably amply financed and determine is engaged in a business to have unlimited markets margin of profit. There are this country. This mean will have to be replace makes a good tire and the stock offer very good speculatly.

BUTTE & SPOK.

BUTTE & SPOKANE

C. L. P. Clinton, Ia.—Wh tell me about Butte & Spo ing Company, incorporated laws of Washington in 19 is the value of the stock?

Ans.—The company among the dead ones. Present ad very much life, our records show that it will be in 1905 to take over laims at Butte. Patrick Clama was connected with that he never heard of the Presumably the stock is we

SUGAR MARKET

BY ASSOCIATED PRES

NEW YORK, May S.—The
for raw sugar continues s
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complained of tonnage h
complained of to any exte
from Cuba this month than
day's purchases by the co
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for New York for Canada.

In refined arrivals of rav
while one or two refiners s
behind on old orders, as a ru
it is expected that there
enough sugar on hand to ta
prices are unchanged at 7.

CACH CDAIM MARKET

Secretary Baker is the man in a derby hat, next to Gen. Pershing. They are Property are

HERALD AND EXAMINER DAILY PICTURE REVIEW

Chicago's New Gold Star and Poet Painted Yellow

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918.

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER INSPECTS RAILROADS IN FRANCE—On the extreme left, at the corner of the car, is Gen. Pershing. Secretary Baker is the man in a derby hat, next to Gen. Pershing. They are

shown being taken over the new lines which convey the American troops from camps in France to the trienches. As the officials travel they study the plans for additional lines.

To the stories of failure in munitions and aircraft; Secretary Baker's announcement of half a million American soldiers in France comes as a cheerful offset. As against the claims of optimism or pessimism in other branches of our war-effort Mr. Baker's statements have the merit of concreteness. It is true he did not say half a million men; he said the half-million estimate made in January has been "surpassed." That is the kind of vagueness we can easily reconcile ourselves to. It does not behoove us to make the Baker figures a springboard into unmitigated confidence. But the time is at hand for striking something like a balance between what we have done for the cause of the Allies in the thirteen months since we entered the war, and what we have failed to do.

In four ways the country set out to give help to the Allies: men, munitions, food, ships. As to the proper priority within this list, emphasis has shifted from time to time, a circumstance to which part of such failure as we must confess to must be debited. It was men first when Marshal Joffre was in this country. It became food with the advent of the bad crops all over the world in 1917. It became ships when the unrestricted U-boat warfare total mounted up with the months. It became men again when Col. House returned from his mission with the decision of the Inter-Allied Council at Paris. It has been more than ever men since the beginning of the German offensive, and the revelation that, for one reason or another, the British fighting strength on the western front was not what we had been led to sup-

What has been our record of achievement in these four primal categories? Regarding food, there is little to be said. Our measures have been, judging by possibilities in war-time, an unqualified success. We have fed the Allies and we have taken care of ourselves. The rally of the country to Mr. Hoover has been splendid. From the amateur war-gardens whose results are moral rather than practical, to the farmer's increased acreages, in spite of debate about the proper price for wheat, the country has risen to its duty. Last winter we feared panic prices for flour in this country for this spring. The price of flour has been going down. To-day we read of the prospects of a magnificent wheat crop. Mr. Hoover will not claim credit for the heavy snow storms of last winter with their beneficent moisture for the food fields, nor for the extremely favorable spring weather. Yet, on the other hand, Mr. Hoover would have been eyed askance if yesterday's crop report had been a dismal one. Such is the psychology of war-criticism.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE AND NOT ord shows that within a little less than a year from the first registration under lest autumn. We took our time about With regard to fighting men, the recsome 1,200,000 men of the National Army under the colors. Add to this the regular army of about 400,000 men and the National Guard of approximately the same strength, and the yield of the first year of war has been two million men. But of these two millions, ought we to have had in France more than the possible 600,000 or 700,000 men indicated in Mr. Baker's statement? Mr. Roosevelt and other critics of our "failure" would say so; but not so emphatically the impartial observer who has recognized the magnitude of our entire task or who has seen what other nations have accomplished. Our army now is not much smaller than the British army when it delivered its first offensive at Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, after nearly eight months of war. Count Britain's other armies in Gallipoli and elsewhere, and still our showing is far from disgraceful, considering how bitter was the necessity under which England made her effort. In September, 1915, the British army held about forty miles of front in the west. Our own army might almost do that today if that were the plan of the Allied High Command.

When we come to ships we begin with our list of disappointments, partial or complete. To-day it may seem a pity that long months were lost in experiments and squabbles. Yet the experiments had to be made. What would have happened in a democracy if Mr. Wilson had refused a fair trial to the happy-thought wooden ships? But if the past has its regrets, the present and future offer compensations. The speed

of our old and new shipyards is cumulative with the months. Admiral Sims believes that in a short time the new construction will balance the U-boat sinkings. But, after all, the test of ships is in the shipping. We apparently have the bottoms for pouring our men into France, though undoubtedly the Allied shipping is a help. We have done extraordinary work in facilitating transport by quickness of turnover. The convoy system presumes a slackening to the speed of the slowest ship. Yet we hear of convoys of more than a dozen ships crossing the Atlantic in seven days and setting out for home in four or five days. Here, too, enters our navy. It has helped in the shipping problem by its work against the U-boat and by its work in convoy.

The account closes with an apparently heavy debit charge in the matter of munitions and airplanes. Here we must wait for fuller information before confessing "failure." Secretary Baker's statement with regard to the Browning guns is in pretty sharp con-The airtradiction to the charges. plane muddle is not likely to be explained away. But in speaking of failure in airplanes and guns, we cannot

the selective draft we have brought last autumn. We took our time about airplanes and guns partly because we were told that they were the least pressing of the Allied needs. Our soldiers, in French and British divisions, are not short of cannon or planes. For that matter, the French High Commissioner in this country told us the other day that France has enough cannon to outfit twenty American divisions. There is no excuse for complaisance in face of the ugly accusations at Washington. But the proper spirit in which to approach the problem is one engendered by a just comprehension of the things we have done as well as the things we have failed to do.

New York Tribune

First to Last-the Truth: News-Editorials

-Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1918

An Unexpected Alibi

Secretary Baker said that much of the criticism of the aircraft programme had resulted from pro-German propaganda.— —Associated Press News Dispatch.

We can understand how Mr. Baker might think it the part of German propaganda to attack the work of the War Department and thereby induce a public clamor embarrassing to him personally, but we cannot imagine a German propagandist being so stupid. We beg leave to call Mr. Baker's attention to the fact that the harshest critic of the aircraft situation is the man appointed by the President to investigate it "unofficially." Mr. Borglum suspected members of the Aircraft Board of pro-Germanism. Does Mr. Baker suspect Mr. Borglum of pro-Germanism? What of "The New York Times"? What of Mr. Tumulty, who is said to have directed the Acting Secretary of War to release the Borglum report to "The New York World" in Mr. Baker's absence?

Is Mr. Baker arriving again at that state of defensive hysteria in which, just before sailing for Europe, he wept and summoned his friends to tell him whether he should resign?

BAKER CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN DESPITE ORDNANGE ATTACK

Senate Sub-Committee Declares Situation 'More Deplorable Than in Aircraft.'

"Conditions worse than in the aircraft programme" have been discovered in artillery production, according to members of a special sub-committee appointed by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to investigate ordnance.

The committee consists of Senators Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Fletcher, of Flor-

Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Fletcher, of Florida; Beckham, of Kentucky; Wadsworth, of New York, and Weeks, of Massachusetts. It has been conducting its investigations so quietly that, although it has been working for several days, its activities came to light only to-day.

Members of the committee declared to-night that their inquiry thus far has revealed that there have been practically no deliveries of field artillery. Where guns have been actually completed there have been no carriages upon which to mount them. There may be some deliveries this summer, but no effective outpue will be possible until autumn, if then, according to one member of the committee.

No Shortage, Says Sceretary.

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The Secretary of War, in response to criticism emanating from Congress of the delay in the ordnance programme, to-day said that there was no shortage of Browning machine guns and that the rate of production measured up to that anticipated by the ordnance department.

"I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning guns," said Mr. Baker. "The light type is coming through in quantity. Early manufacturers' estimates as to the heavy type were, perhaps, more optomistic than were justified. The estimate of the ordnance department, however, in January is being met and has ben met by the production figures. Some of the heavy Browning guns have been actually produced and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers. In the meantime there is no present shortage of machine guns of the light or heavy type either in France or in America and there is no shortage in prospect."

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Secretary Baker declined to discuss the production of heavy ordnance, to the investigation of which the Senate subcommittee has been devoting itself.

Troops Present Problem.

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An alarming phase of the situation is the continued inability to produce artillery in the face of the vastly increased troop movement to France, it was declared. When the allied government last year undertook to supply the American army with all necessary artillery, their representatives never contemplated such numbers of American troops as are now being sent to France.

One of the chief obstacles to the delivery of field artillery has been the inability to get gun carriages. The story of the Ordnance Bureau's management of the carriage problem has been one of almost incomprehensible delay, it was stated. Instead of adopting the French and British designs in gun carriages in the beginning, the Ordnance Bureau, according to members of the committee, wasted months trying to build an American gun carriage with an improved recoil "to beat the world," and in the end was forced to admit failure. It now has gone back to the French and British designs and there are signs of eventually reaching production in some quantity. signs of eventually reaching production in

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The committee also has learned that the army has practically abandoned the manufacture of the 4.7 gun, one of the standard guns of the Army when the United States entered the war.

May Delve Into Small Arms.

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The committee is devoting its whole attention to the artillery situation. It is probable that another sub-committee will be appointed of inquire into the situation with regard to small arms. Nearly six months now have elapsed since the Senate Military Affairs Committee disclosed conditions in the Ordnance Bureau, which led to the elevation of Major General William Crozier to the War Council and his appointment of the bureau.

There is a belief in Congress that conditions in the production of artillery had been rapidly improving. The members of the sub-committee now making the investigation declared to-day there was no ground for such optimism.

There was a lull to-day in the hub-bub in Washington over the aircraft situation. While the Senate Military Affairs Committee merely marked time on the aviation question, the Department of Justice took preliminary steps for going forward with its inquiry into the charges of criminal profiteering made by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor.

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the sculptor. The Senate committee probably will meet in a day or two to appoint a sub-committee to conduct the investigation of the aircraft programme. Whether or not the hearings should be public was a subject of discussion.

HERALD.

TORK

FIND ARTILLERY DELAYS WORSE THAN AIRCRAFT

Senate Investigators Uncover What They Regard as Shameful Inefficiency.

BUNGLE IN HOWITZERS

Gun Carriages Also Held Up by Futile Experiments-Machine Tools Obsolete.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, May 8.—The special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the four days that it has been in secret session, has discovered, in the opinion of its members, that the state of affairs in the War Department's programme of field artillery production is more serious than that lately shrown in the aircraft

Not only has the "falldown," according to committee members, been more complete than that disclosed to exist in aircraft production, but the delays and deficiencies are more numerous and more vitally significant. Along with this fact there is, according to the committee, the accompanying information that the field artillery situation does not permit the exercise of cor-rective powers which will remedy mat-ters in anything like the short time within which the shortcomings of the Aircraft Production Board can be over-

come.

Secretary Baker has replied to the recent criticisms aimed at the War Department with respect to delay in delivery of the heavy type of Browning machine guns. There is a wide discrepancy between the information given out by Mr. Baker and the reports emanating from the Capitol, although Mr. Baker admitted that predictions had been perhaps more optimistic than were justified, plame for this being placed on the manufacturers.

Baker's Statement.

"I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning guns," Mr. Baker said. "No the production of light and heavy Browning guns," Mr. Baker said. "No question seems to have been raised as to the production of the light type, which is comin gthrough in quantity. Early manufacturers' estimates as to the heavy type were perhaps more optimistic than were justified. The estimate of the Ordnance Department, however, in Jahuary, had been feet and is being met by the production figure.

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The special subcommittee now looking into ordnance conditions consists of Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Beckham (Ky.) and Fletcher (Fla.), Democrats, and Wadsworth (N. Y.) and Weeks (Mass.), Republicans.

The investigation has been under way less than a week, but has been productive already of information which is said by the committee to present a shameful exposure of inefficiency. Just as in the aircraft production programme meddling and messing with established designs for guns and gun carriages with a view to turning out a characteristically American improvement on every French,

British or Italian design of established value and practically measurable standards has marked the efforts of the ordnance bureau to fill the demands of the everseas forces of the United States for artillery. This practice was brought out to some extent in the committee's investigation last week. Its result in holding up ordnance production is now being seen in its full measure.

Delay of Howitzers.

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Manufacture of 75s.

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Persons will be made.

Papers which have consistently supported the present administration rally to its sid and insinuate or assert openly that form Premier Asquith and his followers back of Gen, Maurice and that the at it is a mancuvre to oust that the at it is a mancuvre to oust the bloyd George Cabinet headed by Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and the Maring of Lanadowne.

BAKER CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN DESPITE ORDNANCE ATTACK

Senate Sub-Committee Declares Situation 'More Deplorable Than in Aircraft.'

"Conditions worse than in the aircraft programme" have been discovered in artillery production, according to members of a special sub-committee appointed by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to investigate ordnance.

The committee consists of Senators Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Fletcher, of Flor-

Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Fletcher, of Florida; Beckham, of Kentucky; Wadsworth, of New York, and Weeks, of Massachusetts. It has been conducting its investigations so quietly that, although it has been working for several days, its activities came to light only to-day.

Members of the committee declared tonight that their inquiry thus far has revealed that there have been practically no deliveries of field artillery. Where guns have been actually completed there have been no carriages upon which to mount them. There may be some deliveries this summer, but no effective outpue will be possible until autumn, if then, according to one member of the committee.

No Shortage, Snys Sceretary.

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No Shortage, Says Sceretary.

The Secretary of War, in response to criticism emanating from Congress of the delay in the ordnance programme, to-day said that there was no shortage of Browning machine guns and that the rate of production measured up to that anticipated by the ordnance department.

"I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning guns," said Mr. Baker. "The light type is coming through in quantity. Early manufacturers' estimates as to the heavy type were, perhaps, more optomistic than were justified. The estimate of the ordnance department, however, in January is being met and has ben met by the production figures. Some of the heavy Browning guns have been actually produced and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers. In the meantime there is no present shortage of machine guns of the light or heavy type either in France or in America and there is no shortage in prospect."

Secretary Baker declined to discuss the production of heavy ordnance, to the investigation of which the Senate subcommittee has been devoting itself.

Troops Present Problem.

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An alarming phase of the situation is the continued inability to produce artillery in the face of the vastly increased troop movement to France, it was declared. When the allied government last year undertook to supply the Afacrican army with all necessary artillery, their representatives never contemplated such numbers of American troops as are now being sent to France.

One of the chief obstacles to the delivery of field artillery has been the inability to get gun carriages. The story of the Ordnance Bureau's management of the carriage problem has been one of almost incomprehensible delay, it was stated. Instead of adopting the French and British designs in gun carriages in the beginning, the Ordnance Bureau, according to members of the committee, wasted months trying to build an American gun carriage with an improved recoil "to beat the world," and in the end was forced to admit failure. It now has gone back to the French and British designs and there are signs of eventually reaching production in some quantity.

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The committee also has learned that the army has practically abandoned the manufacture of the 4.7 gun, one of the standard guns of the Army when the United States entered the war.

May Delve Into Small Arms.

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The committee is devoting its whole attention to the artillery situation. It is probable that another sub-committee will be appointed ot inquire into the situation with regard to small arms. Nearly six months now have elapsed since the Senate Military Affairs Committee disclosed conditions in the Ordnance Bureau, which led to the elevation of Major General William Crozier to the War Council and his appointment of the bureau.

There is a belief in Congress that conditions in the production of artillery had been rapidly improving. The members of the sub-committee now making the investigation declared to-day there was no ground for such optimism.

There was a lull to-day in the hub-bub in Washington over the aircraft situation. While the Senate Military Affairs Committee merely marked time on the aviation question, the Department of Justice took preliminary steps for going forward with its inquiry into the charges of criminal profiteering made by Gutzon Borgłum, the sculptor.

The Senate committee probably will meet in a day or two to appoint a sub-committee to conduct the investigation of the aircraft programme. Whether or not the hearings should be public was a sub-ject of discussion.

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HERALD.

YORK

FIND ARTILLERY DELAYS WORSE THAN AIRCRAFT

Senate Investigators Uncover What They Regard as Shameful Inefficiency.

BUNGLE IN HOWITZERS

Gun Carriages Also Held Up by Futile Experiments-Machine Tools Obsolete.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The special subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs during the four days that it has been in secret session, has discovered, in the opinion of its members, that the state of affairs in the War Department's programme of field artillery production is more serious than that lately shrown in the aircraft production.

Not only has the "falldown," cording to committee members, been more complete than that disclosed to exist in aircraft production, but the delays and deficiencies are more numerous and more vitally significant. Along with this fact there is, according to the committee, the accompanying information that the field artillery situation does not permit the exercise of corrective powers which will remedy matters in anything like the short time within which the shortcomings of the Aircraft Production Board can be over-

come.

Secretary Baker has replied to the recent criticisms aimed at the War Department with respect to delay in delivery of the heavy type of Browning machine guns. There is a wide discrepancy between the information given out by Mr. Baker and the reports emanating from the Capitol, aldhough Mr. Baker admitted that predictions had been perhaps more optimistic than were justified, plame for this being placed on the manufacturers.

Baker's Statement.

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"I have inquired into the question of the production of light and heavy Browning guns," Mr. Baker said. "No question seems to have been raised as to the production of the light type, which is comin gthrough in quantity. Early manufacturers' estimates as to the heavy type were perhaps more optimistic than were justified. The estimate of the Ordnance Department, however, in Jahuary, had been aft and is being met by the production figure. "Some of the heavy Browning guns have actually been produced and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers. In the meantime there is no present shortage of light or heavy machine guns either in France or America, and no shortage is in prospect."

The special subcommittee now looking into ordnance conditions consists of Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Beckham (Ky.) and Fletcher (Fla.), Democrats, and Wadsworth (N. Y.) and Weeks (Mass.), Republicans.

The investigation has been under way less than a week, but has been productive already of information which is said by the committee to present a shameful exposure of inefficiency. Just as in the aircraft production programme meddling and messing with established designs for guns and gun carriages with a view to turning out a characteristically American improvement on every French,

British or Italian design of established value and practically measurable standards has marked the efforts of the ordnance bureau to fill the demands of the gverseas forces of the United States for artillery. This practice was brought out to some extent in the committee's investigation last week. Its result in holding up ordnance production is now being seen in its full measure.

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"Oh, that's simple enough," said one expert. "We cut all six grooves at once with a sextuple cutter, while the Government arsenals use an obsolete old one groove machine."

The investigation which has thus far only broken the "top crust" in the fallow field of the Ordnance Department's shortcomings will be pursued relentlessly. A report to the Senate may be expected within a few weeks.

The committee is disposed to divide the responsibility for the artillery dellinquency between the Ordnance Department and the Secretary of War. The War Department, the committee members say, had calculated on the ability of the British and French War offices to supply guns of the various calibres for a certain sized force of Americans who were to arrive gunless in France. But now the number of Yankee fighters over there has been multiplied several fold. To-day the ability of the French and British to keep up with the American demand is a grave question.

AIRCRAFT PROBES **BEGUN IN EARNEST**

Two Start in Congress and Attorney General Acts.

ALL PHASES TO BE STUDIED

Wilson Not Opposed to Full Inquiry by Senate Committee.

DEEDS ASKS COURT-MARTIAL

Denies Borglum Charge That He Is Pro-German as Absurd or That He Changed His Name From Dietz. Baker Before House Committee Where Aero Chiefs Are Also Heard on Aviation Work-Ryan Asks to Be Excused-Gregory Appoints W. L. Frierson.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

With President Wilson ready and anxious to have the aircraft situation thoroughly probed, investigations yesterday began in earnest. It is evident now that all phases of aircraft work, past, present and future, are to be exhaustively studied by Congress and charges of graft, improper practices or incompetence are to be sifted without fear or favor.

Secretary of War Baker's appearance before the House military affairs committee, testimony of officials connected with the air service, the determination of the Senate military affairs committee to proceed with its investigation, the launching of the Department of Justice's investigation, the defense of Col. E. A. Deeds against the Gutzon Borglum charges and his desire for a military court-martialthese were some of the features of a day replete with action.

Developments Come Fast.

Developments followed thick and fast from the various sources which have taken a hand in the proceedings. News came early that the President himself was not opposed to the determination of the Senate military affairs committee to go ahead with its probe, despite the Department of Justice investigation. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, announced in vigorous terms that he proposed to make the inquiry thorough and that he would attempt to locate the personal responsibility with the promise that there would be "no whitewashing."

While the fur was flying in the Senate, Secretary Baker was appearing before the House military affairs committee, ostensibly to explain how he proposed to spend \$1,032,000,000 during the next fiscal year, exclusive of the \$200,000,000 deficiency for the present year, but in reality to answer question after question as to how some \$600,-000,000 had already been spent.

Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Kenly, in charge of military aeronautics; Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer; Col. E. A. Deeds, his assistant, and William C. Potter, chief of the equipment division of the aircraft board, were among those who contributed to the testimony. John D. Ryan, newly appointed chairman, of the aircraft board, asked to be excused on the ground that he had not yet had time to thoroughly familiarize himself with the work.

Cancels Motor Order.

It developed, however, that Mr. Ryan had already made his presence felt by canceling contracts for 5,000 Liberty motors, and awarding the contracts to foreign firms. The need was for aero engines for pursuit planes, and the Liberty motor, it was stated, is designed for heavier machines.

Attorney General Gregory yesterday. after spending an hour with the President following the cabinet meeting, named William L. Frierson, one of his assistants, to conduct the aircraft inquiry. Mr. Frierson, who is one of the regular assistants, was appointed last August, and is from Chattanooga, Tenn. He is a careful lawyer who, admittedly, has had no experience in aircraft work, and it will probably be necessary for him to have the assistance of technical men. But his judgment is regarded as good and that, it is explained, is a very important factor in these times of stress.

Will Examine Contracts.

Just how the Department of Justice can go about the investigation in a practical way is not easily understood. The first move will probably be to examine the contracts, the books, &c., of the signal corps and seek some lead from that point. The special preliminary report made to the President by the Snowden-Marshall committee found no evidence of graft and furthermore added that the measures which the signal corps had taken to protect the vernment on contracts were highly

statement issued by the Attorney

A statement issued by the Attorney General late yesterday said:

"The purpose of the investigation by the Department of Justice will be to determine whether there has been any dishonesty or malversation of any kind. If either case is developed, necessary steps to punish the guilty will be taken. The investigation will begin at once and Assistant Attorney General William L. Frierson will be in immediate charge."

The Gutzon Borglum charges, though vague in many respects, refer specifically to Col. E. A. Deeds, who is referred to by the sculptor as being pro-German, as having deliberately retarded aircraft production, as being incom-

ed aircraft production, as being incompetent, as having changed his name from Dietz to Deeds, &c.

It talked with Col. Deeds yesterday, who is just back from an inspection trip. The fact that this officer remains on important duty after the President has for weeks had the Borglum charges before him is perhaps the best indication of the weight which the President and the Secretary of War have given to the charges. In presence to inquiry Col. Deeds exof War have given to the charges. In response to inquiry Col. Deeds ex-plained some facts concerning his past relations with Gutzon Borglum which relations with Gutzon Borglum which may have a bearing on the situation.

According to Col. Deeds, Mr. Borglum came to him last summer with a design for a new so-called fish-aeroplane. The inventor's idea, Col. Deeds says, was based on a new principle. Air was to be sucked into the fish from the forward part and blown out rearward. The aviator was to stay in the fish-aero-plane and operate from there. Col. Deeds says he rejected the plan, and the aircraft production board rejected it.

that time, Col. Deeds explains, it was his duty to pass on hundreds of inventions and ideas. The government inventions and ideas. The government was being besieged by persons who had something to sell for aircraft work, and Col. Deeds was the man who spoiled countless plans. The importance of this, judging from the explanation of Col. Deeds, was that a large class of dissatisfied inventors, contractors and others was growing up, all naturally holding him more or less responsible for the frustration of their plans and the dissipation of their hopes.

Others Bring Tales.

Col. Deeds regards Gutzon Borglum Col. Deeds regards Gutzon Borglum as unconsciously representing this class. No sooner had Borglum begun his so-called personal investigation of aircraft production than these persons flocked to him with their tales and their disappointment. This, at least, is one view which Col. Deeds takes of the situation as it then existed.

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It develops now that Col. Deeds had dealings with Borglum some time ago, when the proposition to erect a memorial to Wilbur Wright was conceived in Dayton, Ohio. Col. Deeds at that time was not connected with the army. He arranged with Borglum to make the design for the memorial, but the Dayton flood intervened and spoiled the plans, which were not pursued though Mr. Borglum perhaps expected they would be.

Paid \$400 to Borglum.

Col. Deeds says that a year ago, when his son died, he arranged with Mr. Borglum to have a marble bust made by the sculptor and later he paid \$400 to Borglum for a model of a mausoleum. Before the mausoleum was

mausoleum. Before the mausoleum was begun, however, there was some difference over money matters.

Col. Deeds wants a thorough investigation of the charges which Borglum makes against him, and would prefer that the matter be sifted by military court-martial if this seems the best way to get at all the facts. In view of the seriousness of Borglum's charges against Col. Deeds it is probable that one of the first steps which Mr. Friarson will take will be to examine the report submitted to the President by Mr. Borglum and then call upon Mr. Borglum for evidence to support his sweeping charges.

Opportunity to Prove Charge.

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This procedure would satisfy army men, who want Mr. Boglum, at all costs, to be given an opportunity to prove nis charges. A military court-martial could, for example, summon Mr. Borglum and ask for substantiation. It may be that the same procedure will be followed by the Senate military affairs committee. The charges against Col. Deeds should attract particular attention from the investigators, for in this case the charges are specific. It is much simpler to get at the bottom of these charges than it may be to probe wholesale vague charges of graft and malpractice without definite or specific cases mentioned. In one sense the charges against Col. Deeds may serve as a criterion for the value of Mr. Borglum's work as an investigator.

"Colonel, Mr. Borglum says you changed your name from Dietz to Deeds: is that true?" Col. Deeds was asked.

Name Three Generations Old

Name Three Generations Old.

"For three generations back the ame has been Deeds. I haven't gone "For three generations back the name has been Deeds. I haven't gone further back," was the reply.
"Do you know why Mr. Borglum suspects you of being pro-German?"
"I haven't the slightest notion, unless he tacked the pro-German onto the Dietz"

"Are you of German parentage?"
"My father and grandfather were born in Pennsylvania. My grandparents on my mother's side were English."
"Have you deliberately retarded aircraft production?"
"That is too obviously absurd for

"That is too obviously absurd for comment from me."

"Are you incompetent."

"That is more difficult to answer," replied the colonel, jokingly. "Perhaps I should say with proper modesty that this charge is correct or, in other words, this charge, in Mr. Borglum's opinion, is correct."

What Borglum Must Prove.

From the trend of these replies it is evident that upon Mr. Borglum will rest the necessity of proving, first, that Col. Deeds changed his name from Dietz to Deeds; second, that he is pro-German, and third, that he deliberately retarded

aircraft production.
Secretary Baker appeared before the
House committee with the same confi-House committee with the same confident demeanor which characterized his first appearance before the Senate military affairs committee before he went abroad. He took the ground that facts and figures regarding aircraft plans should not be made public. His view was that the committee was entitled to details, but he was opposed to giving them publicly.

After the hearing it was reported that Mr. Baker had said that crificians

ing them publicly.

After the hearing it was reported that Mr. Baker had said that criticisms of the Liberty motor and the aircraft plans were inspired by pro-German influences. Mr. Baker, however, denied later that he had said this, and added that the idea had not occurred to him

Brandegee Urges Inquiry.

The demand for an investigation of the aircraft situation by the Senate military committee was voiced by sev-eral senators soon after yesterday's session convened. Senator Brandegee was one of the first to urge that this

was one of the first to urge that this committee begin its inquiry without a day of delay.

Chairman Chamberlain promptly replied with the announcement of the committee's intention to go deeply into the whole subject, and added significantly:

"The committee doesn't propose to

The committee doesn't engage in any whitewashing process,

He observed that the Senate commit-He observed that the Senate committee was a part of the government's authority, and said he was "glad the President approves its course in advance." "New charges are coming to me and other members of the committee every day." continued Senator Chamberlain. "This committee is determined to do whatever is necessary to help win the war."

Much Material Shipped.

Responding to a question by Senator Vardaman, Mr. Chamberlain said not a single American built battle plane had been sent to Europe, although large

quantities of materials had been ship-

quantities of materials had been shipped over for assembling.
"Our people ought to be informed of the truth of the situation, and they never have been," said Senator Chamberlain. He told the Senate that large numbers of cadets had been returned to this country from France because there this country from France because there were no planes available, and these young men had received absolutely no training abroad. Mr. Chamberlain referred to the "extreme optimism" of the chief signal officer, but added that he believed he had been acting in perfect good faith and thought the planes would be ready when needed.

Cadets' Morale Destroyed.

That the committee had important information which it was not deemed wise to publish at this time, and that he had received a letter from one of the cadets declaring their morale had been "absolutely destroyed by failure to receive training," was another statement of Senator Chamberlain. He was glad to add, however, that the authorities are now arranging to "protect them against optimism of the aircraft board."

Senator Lodge commended the com-

Senator Lodge commended the com-Senator Lodge commended the committee for its decision to conduct an inquiry, and Senator Walsh asked whether the sending of 1,500 aviators to France for training "was a wild, heedless and thoughtless act" of Gen. Squier, or a failure because of assurances given him. Senator Chamberlain acquitted Gen. Squier of blame. "It think he honestly believed that the planes would be there," said the Oregon senator. The planes, he added, were not forthcoming either in this country or in France. country or in France.

Calls It Camouflage.

business been camouflaged and misrepresented to the American people," explained Senator Chamberlain. He stated that it was only recently that planes have been supplied in quantities sufficient for training purposes. The original program, he explained, called for between 2,500 and 3,000 fighting planes in France by July 1: people," explained Senator

After a colloquy between Senators eed and McCumber over the cost of aking these planes, Senator Reed ejaculated:

ejaculated:
"I don't doubt there has been blundering of the most colossal character. It has been under the supervision of Mr. Coffin that this failure has come and it is because Mr. Coffin thought he could standardize airplane engines so they would fit any aero on earth."

Will Continue War Inquiry.

Resuming his announcement, Senator Chamberlain declared that not only would aviation be investigated by the committee, but it also would continue its war inquiry "with reference to every other branch of the service."

"And the charge made that those who want to secure the truth are pro-German and serve the enemies of our country will not deter any individual member of the committee from performance of his duty," he said in conclusion. "My whole desire is to bring the truth to the attention of the people, and I have no doubt that those who have served the American people faithlessly will be brought to task by the people."

Already Has Two Reports.

Senator Brandegee asked to whom Attorney General Gregory would make

Congress!" he demanded. "No, to

"To Congress!" he demanded. "No, to the President, who already has two reports, and the Lord only knows if he would make this report public if there is anything bad in it."

"The war," the Connecticut senator declared, "can't be won with privacy, secrecy and mystery. If there is any virtue in coordination, let's coordinate. This war is not going to be won by Col. House o by any favorite of the President." President.

"Let's Find Out the Facts."

"Let's Find Out the Facts."

"We can't win this war by talking about women suffrage and prohibition," he continued, "We can't win the war by sitting around at pink teas and talking about putting pink chemise on the men and knee breeches on the women. Let's get down to brass tacks. Let's find out the facts. Let's investigate these irregularities in the nonpartisan way and report to the public."

Senator Poindexter, quoting from official reports, said the aviation program up to July 1 presents an aggregate cost of \$1,145,950,000, including appropriations made and now pending.

gate cost of \$1,145,950,000, including appropriations made and now pending. Not only has the aircraft board wasted money in securing spruce on the Pacific coast for airplanes, Senator Jones, of Washington, declared, but it has "very seriously endangered" the spruce supply by the lumber operations of inexperienced men.

BROWNING MACHINE GUN DOUBTS

The statement of General TRACY C. DICKSON of the Ordnance Department that not a single heavy Browning machine gun had been delivered by the Cclt's Arms Company was not made until the General went before the House Military Affairs Committee to enlighten it about the need of an appropriation of billions for guns, no less than \$3,378,302,801 for light ordnance. The revelation did not come until there was no avoiding it. This company was to turn over 3,000 heavy Browning guns to the War Department by June 1. It remains to be seen how many of these guns, if any, are delivered by the end of this month. General DICKSON admits failure, but cannot explain it satisfactorily. He speaks of disorganization in the works, due to the draft and to labor troubles

Members of the Military Affairs Committee are naturally skeptical. It is so easy to invoke the draft and the demands of union labor, and yet wages in the munition factories are very high. The hard-and-fast fact is that the War Department is not to get these guns by June 1, heralded, and with apparent reason, as the best of their type. When General CROZIER appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Dec. 31 Mr. Mc-KELLAR of Tennessee asked him when all the land forces authorized would be equipped with machine guns. "I don't think," said General CROZIER, " it could be promised before July 1."

On Feb. 26 Secretary BAKER gave out a statement that the "peak of production " for the Browning machine rifle, called the light Browning gun. would be reached in June, when several thousands would be delivered weekly to the army. Of the heavy Browning machine gun he said that production on a quantity basis would begin in a few weeks in four factories; and the Secretary added that the Ordnance Department had been assured that manufacture of the heavy guns would not fall behind that of the machine rifles, or at least would compare favorably with their production. Mr. BAKER's statement concluded:

The official tests that have been made by the Ordnance Department of the Browning guns, taken in connection with general machine gun equipment and plans, assure to the United States Army supremacy in this field of equipment.

But when? That is the question. It is now evident that General CROZIER was far out in his calculation that our land forces would probably be equipped with machine guns by July 1 Five factories are working on orders for the light Browning gun, and, according to General DICKSON, the production of these guns is proceeding satisfactorily, whatever that may prove to mean. The Ordnance Department, which does not make machine guns, has become wary about figures of production. It is to be feared that the supply of light Brownings by July 1 will not elate the Ordnance chiefs-certainly not if the draft and labor troubles are postponing the " peak of production."

Assistant Secretary of War CROWELL announced on Feb. 18 that fifteen light Prownings had been finished. He admitted that it was a small number, but maintained that they were the promise of thousands of guns to follow rapidly. Seven weeks later one would like to know what General Dickson means when he says that the manufacture of the light Brownings is proceeding satisfactorily. In the same statement Mr. CROWELL said that deliveries of the heavy Brownings, to be made by the Colt's Arms Company, the Westinghouse Company, and the Remington Arms Company, would begin in April and May. He promised deliveries by the Remington Arms Company in April.

In General Dickson's report to the House Military Affairs Committee only the backwardness of the Colt's Arms Company is mentioned. If the other companies had made deliveries, the General, we presume, would be glad to give their accomplishment publicity. Have all three companies had to struggle with the draft and labor troubles? No wonder Representative Julius KAHN called for an investigation by Congress. He was prevailed upon to await the result of a War Department inquiry, begun the day General Dickson revealed the failure of the Colt's Arms Company to deliver even one Browning heavy to the Ordnance Department. If that inquiry does not proceed satisfactorily in point of dispatch, it will be the turn of Congress to use the searchlight.

The New York Times

" All the News That's Fit to Print." PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ADOLPH S. Ochs, Publisher and President. B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918.



AND NEW YORK PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1918.

The People's Right to Know the Whole Truth.

It is entirely proper that the Department of Justice should proceed, under the President's direction, to investigate the charges brought by Mr. Gutzon Borglum. This department is the Executive's official agent for the examination of the conduct of his own subordinates. Indeed, the nature of Mr. Borglum's assertions, coming to public knowledge since yesterday, would seem to render imperative, as a defensive measure and for the sake of the Administration's selfrespect if for no other reason, such an inquiry by the Administration's own law officers. If the proceedings thus become in part an investigation of Mr. Borglum's own truthfulness, he can very well stand it. If he is supported by fact when he charges that after being invited by the President to come into the War Department and see for himself he was scandalously blocked and thwarted and harassed by people responsible to Secretary BAKER and to President WILSON, Mr. BORGLUM has nothing to fear from any facts that the Attorney-General may bring to light. If his charge can be proved unfounded, the Administration is entitled to prove it so.

But there is another and an even more important right to be considered. The widening aspects of the aircraft scandal are making this right more conspicuous and its assertion more urgently necessary every day and every hour. We refer to the right of the American people to have the whole question of delay and failure in airplane production, the whole question involved in the charges of a perversion of public effort to private advantage and profit, investigated by their own representatives in the Congress; not merely by an administrative department associated with the administrative department immediately under scrutiny.

The people who through their legislative representatives have already appropriated nearly three-quarters of a billion, and who are now asked to appropriate a billion more to carry on the upper operations of this war of three dimensions, have a right to know the whole truth; and it is through an impartial and inflexible inquiry by a committee of the Congress that the whole truth will be reached and the accounting had.

500,000 U.S. TROOPS ARE NOW IN FRANCE

Baker Issues First Official Figures on Men Abroad.

1,500,000 EXPECTED IN 1918

Steady Stream Flowing Faster Than Recruits Reach Camps.

COMMANDEERED SHIPS HELP

Fears That Americans Would Not Be Equipped Met - Become Allied Units-Baker's Change in Policy, Giving Out Facts, Thrills Military Men-Answers Charge of Machine Gun Shortage-\$600,000,000 Not Yet Disbursed for Aeros-Money in Treasury Awaits Deliveries.

By ALBERT W. FOX.

More than 500,000 American troops have already been dispatched to France, according to an official announcement made last evening by Secretary of War Baker.

The statement, which is the first official disclosure of the strength of America's present fighting strength abroad, was as follows:

Recalls His Promises.

"In January I told the Senate committee that the strong likelihood was that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be dispatched to France. I cannot, either now or perhaps later, discuss in detail the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

Thrills Military Circles.

Mr. Baker, in predicting that 500,000 troops would be sent overseas early in the year, added that the government would be ready to send 1,500,000 troops to Europe before the end of 1918.

The fulfillment of the first part of Mr. Baker's forecast is an augury that the latter part will be fulfilled.

Mr. Baker's announcement yesterday sent a thrill of much needed encouragement through military circles here, which have frankly been considerably disheartened over the fact that nothing excepting alleged shortcomings of the army program receive publicity.

Steady Stream of Troops.

It has been an open secret for several weeks that troops were going to embarkation camps in a steady stream and that the nation was breaking all previous records in getting American man power to the front.

Trains crowded with troops have been seen speeding through towns and cities. The cantonments and camps have been depleted of trained soldiers faster than new recruits have been coming in. There have, in fact, been indications that the government's promised plan for speeding up troop shipments was being carried out even better than anticipated.

It may now be said without divulging military secrets that the rate at which American troops are now being sent overseas is more than five times as great as it was only a few months ago.

Factors in the Increase.

The chief factors in making this increased rate a reality were the so-called commandeering of ships for troops, despite misgivings in some quarters over food or supply shortages; the assistance of the British government in urning over British transports to carry merican soldiers, and the plan agreed pon by the British, French and Amerian governments whereby American roops are to be brigaded with British nd French.

This latter plan, suggested by the Earl of Reading at the direction of the British government, made it practicable to send American infantry, lightly equipped, without giving needless consideration to such questions as "How will they be fed? Have we the shipping in reserve to maintain them and keep them supplied? Have we enough machine guns and other war equipment ready to warrant rushing the men off?"

Become Allied Units.

The answer to these questions, which disturbed some, was simple. American soldiers brigaded with the British would be fed, equipped if need be and maintained by the British units to which they were assigned.

The question of setting aside a certain amount of tonnage to maintain these men after they reached Europe could temporarily be dispensed with.

Ultimately it is planned to organize these Americans in American units, but for the present emergency this plan can wait. The German drive which began on March 21 made additional man power mandatory, and the plan proposed provided this added man power.

When the question arose of giving priority to troop shipments in place of food shipments or shipments of supplies there was a fear on the part of some that there could be no curtail-ment of food for Great Britain and

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

It was believed that the civilian populations in Great Britain and France could not get along unless a certain standard of assistance in the

way of food from the United States was maintained. Figures were adadvanced to prove this assertion. But after the British and French governments appealed for troops these figures were thrown overboard and the government have proceeded to send government here proceeded to send troops first and study the consequences

afterward. Events have justified the wisdom of this practice.

Likewise in the matter of taking over ships for troop shipments at the expense of other plans has proved a trump card. The government appears to have taken the hall by the barne. trump card. The government appears to have taken the bull by the horns and insisted upon getting troops across. And all the misgivings which some officials have had have evaporated now that practical demonstration has proved that the plan is feasible.

Secretary Baker's announcement concerning the number of troops is also a welcome change from a too conservative policy of keeping back facts from the public.

Mr. Baker will announce today a new plan concerning publicity with respect to War Department matters and Gen. Pershing's forces abroad. It is hoped Pershing's forces abroad. It is hoped and expected that it will incorporate more practical ideas than heretofore have been in vogue at the War Depart-ment with respect to publicity.

Opinions on the Criticism.

In matters of criticism emanating from the Capitol or elsewhere concerning the War Department and the army program there is a divergence of opinion with many staunch supporters of the work Mr. Baker has done and is deing.

doing.

But there is unanimity of opinion on one point. That is, that so far as appreciating the value and importance of publicity is concerned, Mr. Baker has been in a class by himself.

Many army men believe frankly that nine-tenths of the War Department's past troubles could have been obviated had a little more attention been devicted.

past troubles could have been obviated had a little more attention been devoted to the matter of keeping the public judiciously advised of real facts which could have been disclosed without in any way prejudicing military secrets. It has become very evident now that the War Department's past policy of disregarding reports from responsible sources or criticisms from the Capitol concerning alleged mistakes or shortcomings has led to no end of needless trouble for the President, for the War Department and for the country at large.

Officials Demand Defense.

Even if the War Department should regard it proper to ignore public opinion in controversial matters raised by members of Congress, army men and others drawn under fire naturally become restive when their professional or personal reputations are attacked without giving them any chance at defense. Some officers say frankly that it makes no difference whatever what the point raised by members of Congress against the War Department may be, the army is bound to get the worst of it so long as public opinion is skillfully guided at as public opinion is skillfully guided at the Capitol while silence is maintained by the defense.

'Now that there is prospect of a change on the part of Secretary Baker regarding publicity in general, a striking example of past methods illustrates the weakness of the War Department's former policy.

Machine Gun Charges.

Early this week the question was Early this week the question was raised in Congress concerning the delay in machine-gun production and it was stated that instead of 3,000 heavy Browning machine guns by April, as the contractors promised, there would be none delivered, and furthermore there would be no deliveries during the entire year.

This startling announcement was feetined in practically every new recommend.

This startling announcement was featured in practically every newspaper in the country. It caused comment everywhere and, as there was no defense interposed, was accepted as fact. Mr. Baker was asked about it and replied that he had not read any of the newspapers and therefore did not even know what was stated about machine guns. He asked a member of the committee on public information to obtain some idea for him of what the newspaper statements were. This was on Tuesday.

Reply Comes Too Late.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Baker dictated a short but very incisive statement concerning the machine-gun situation. To many it appears to dispose of the charges altogether.

But it has come so late that no one is particularly interested in the matter.

particularly interested in the matter, especially as new charges from the Capitol have diverted public attention elsewhere

elsewhere.
Had this statement been made on Monday or on Tuesday, it would have had great weight and saved several million Americans from the discouragement incidental to reading the reports of a collapse of the heavy Browning gun program. But made on Wednesday it has little publicity value, and certainly will not check I per cent of the impression caused by the original charges.

Mr. Baker's Statement.

Mr. Baker's belated statement is as

follows:
"I have inquired into the question of light and heavy Brown-"I have inquired into the question of production of light and heavy Browning guns. No question seems to have been raised as to the production of the light type which is coming through in quantity. Early manufacturers estimates as to the heavy type were perhaps more optimistic than were justified.

"The estimate of the ordnance department, however, in January has been met and is being met by the production figure. Some of the heavy Browning guns have actually been produced, and there is every indication that they will be forthcoming in increasing and substantial numbers.

"In 'the meantime there is no present shortage of light or heavy machine

shortage of light or heavy machine guns either in France or America and no shortage is in prospect."

\$600,000,000 Not Spent.

Meanwhile the impression has gone out that John D. Ryan, newly appointed chairman of the aircraft board, cancelled 5,000 Liberty motor contracts because the Liberty motor was found unthat there was a cancellation of contracts for the Liberty motor, but it occurred last November. There has been none since.

The public is permitted to believe that more than \$600,000,000 of the funds appropriated by Congress for aircraft has been spent and disappeared "with-out leaving a trace." Naturally one

out leaving a trace." Naturally one asks how so much money could have disappeared. Where is that money now; what has become of it? are questions naturally asked

It would not be divulging deep military information for the War Department to inform the public that the great bulk of this money is reposing safe and sound in the Treasury of the United States.

The fact that \$600,000,000 worth of aircraft material, &c., has been con-

The fact that \$600,000,000 worth of aircraft material, &c., has been contracted for does not mean that this money has disappeared.

The money—or most of it—will go out when the aircraft material comes in and not until then.

There may have been extravagances concerning some of the money actually paid out, but this amount does not begin to approximate the huge sums which the average American believes has disappeared. has disappeared.

BAKER PLANS U.S. ARMY OF 2,170,000 MEN BY JULY; ASKS FOR \$15,000,000,000

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Committee Clash Over This Appropriation Likely-Plants to Get Advances.

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Coming on the heels of Secretary Baker's request for unlimited authority to draft an army of any size the lump sum suggestion quickly aroused the opposition of Chairman Dent and subsequently Mr. Dent ascertained from the ranking Republican of the committee that he also was oppose dto so drastic a change in the annual budget.

"Let us avoid specific figures," Secretary Baker said to-day. "They imply limits. There is no limit. We will call out enough men to make victory certain. We will call them as rapidly as they can be trained and sent forward."

3,100,000 Minimum Army.

Secretary Baker, Gen. March, acting Chief of Staff, and Lieut.-Col. Brett of the Quartermaster Corps were the wit-nesses before the committee. These are

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The War Department expects have under arms by July 1 of this year approximately 2,170,000 men. By that time there will be in commission

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The estimates fo raviation total approximately \$1,250,000,000.

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That the War Department has asked more for ordnance purposes than it can possibly spend was a growing impression about the Capitol this afternoon. This came with the development that the Military Committee is to be asked to appropriate in the neighborhood of \$5.000,000,000, possibly even more, while ordnance estimates now pending before the Appropriations Committee exceed \$3,000,000,000.

Hugs Sum to Be Attached.

Certain members of both committees do not see how it is possible for the Ordnance Bureau to expect from 8,000,000,000 to \$9,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year. This sum for one bureau would be considerably more than the total for the entire military establishment for the present fiscal year. Even with advances to contractors and the establishment of vast ordnance production plants here and abroad it is not seen how so staggering a sum can be judiciously expended in a year. The

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With the National Guard out of ex-istence and the Regular Army swallowed up by the National Army, the Appropri-ations Committee still will insist on its ations Committee still will insist on its right to appropriate for field artillery and ammunition, which is one of the biggest items in the Army budget. With the Appropriations Committee at work on an approximate \$3,000,000,000 bill, indications are it will resist any effort of the Military Committee to take control of the entire Army programme.

The unprecedented amount asked for the Quartermaster Corps caused the Military Committee closely to question the Department officials regarding their desire for a lump sum appropriation to be expended under direction of the Quarter-master-General. According to members of the committee the only explanation given was that it would "save bookkeeping" to omit specific appropriations for the various things handled by the Quar-termaster and allow the several billions to be expended under the general heads of "pay army" and "subsistence."

British Also Make Gain.

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The Sun

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

The Investigation of the Aircraft Investigator.

sensational but nebulous charges of graft and dishonesty in the business of the Aircraft Board are now to be treated in the only manner which common sense suggests and common fairness permits. Mr. HOWARD E. COFFIN'S manly request to the President that there shall be a full official investigation, in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined, is what might be expected from that gentleman; and the prompt reply of the President gives assurance that the inquiry will be conducted with equal justice to all; that is to say, with regard not only to the protection of the Government's interests, but also to the protection of private character against

This is as it should be. Whatever semblance of official authority may have seemed to attach to Mr. Gurzon Borglum's yet unsubstantiated charges of dishonesty has been stripped away by the publication of President Wilson's letter of April 15. The President almost harshly reminds Mr. Borglum that the volunteer investigator of aircraft production has grotesquely misapprehended his status; that he has never been constituted an official investigator or recognized as such by the Government; that there was merely given to him the right to look into the matter of his own motive, with such facilities for independent inquiry as the War Department might be able to afford; and that now the real inquiry is to begin, with Mr. Borglum present as an informant and witness, if information he possesses and testimony he is able to give, but in no sense as either an official prosecutor or judge.

Thus, by one of the most curious turns in the whole history of executive investigations, the person who has been posing as the investigator suddenly finds himself among the investigated. President Wilson is doing exactly the thing whch the situation demands when he repudiates Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM as the official representative of the Administration in this investigation and refers him and his charges, along with the rest of the subject, to the Department of Justice for a searching inquiry.

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The War Department expects to have under arms by July 1 of this year approximately 2,170,000 men. By that time there will be in commission 130,000 officers.

With the estimates of amounts to be carried in the fortification bill, which is not handled by the Military Committee, but the Appropriations Committee, the total sum wanted by Secretary Baker is in excess of \$15,000,-000,000. Of this amount the army bill will carry approximately \$13,000,000,-000,000, as stated in The Sun's despatches this morning. The fortifications gill from the Appropriation Committee will add \$2,000,000,000 to \$3.-000,000,000 more.

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This request might have been received with more favor had it not been for Secretary Baker's unexpected request yesterday that the President be given unlimited power to draft men without legislative restriction upon the size of the army. When this was followd today by a lump sum appropriation suggestion, with prospect that a lump sum also will be asked later for the ordnance bureau, the Signal Corps and the engineers, members of the committee became more cautious than ever in promising to relinquish legislative control over the details of appropriations.

Chairman Dent said to-night the detailed and revised estimates of the ordnance bureau are to be presented Monday, and at that time it will be possible to obtain definite approximation of the size of the army budget. Meanwhile members of the Appropriations and Military committees are to attempt to adjust an apparent overlapping of estimates for ordnance purposes.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

The Investigation of the Aircraft Investigator.

The sensational but nebulous charges of graft and dishonesty in the business of the Aircraft Board are now to be treated in the only manner which common sense suggests and common fairness permits. Mr. HOWARD E. COFFIN'S manly request to the President that there shall be a full official investigation, in order that the reputations of innocent men may not be ruined, is what might be expected from that gentleman; and the prompt reply of the President gives assurance that the inquiry will be conducted with equal justice to all; that is to say, with regard not only to the protection of the Government's interests, but also to the protection of private character against defamation.

This is as it should be. Whatever semblance of official authority may have seemed to attach to Mr. Gut-ZON BORGLUM'S yet unsubstantiated charges of dishonesty has been stripped away by the publication of President Wilson's letter of April 15. The President almost harshly reminds Mr. Borglum that the volunteer investigator of aircraft production has grotesquely misapprehended his status; that he has never been constituted an official investigator or recognized as such by the Government; that there was merely given to him the right to look into the matter of his own motive, with such facilities for independent inquiry as the War Department might be able to afford; and that now the real inquiry is to begin, with Mr. Borglum present as an informant and witness, if information he possesses and testimony he is able to give, but in no sense as either an official prosecutor or judge.

Thus, by one of the most curious turns in the whole history of executive investigations, the person who has been posing as the investigator suddenly finds himself among the investigated. President Wilson is doing exactly the thing whch the situation demands when he repudiates Mr. GUTZON BORGLUM as the official representative of the Administration in this investigation and refers him and his charges, along with the rest of the subject, to the Department of Justice for a searching inquiry.

The litigation has been pending for the pass years, and followed the sage of the Clapp six years, and followed the 12 sage of the Clapp bill which conditted mix is blood in hims to sell their find. Land speculators and lumbermen had agents among the Indians at once, induced them to swear they were mixed bood when in fact they were really fill-bloods, and secured valuable land for a hier song in many instances, intentrading them out of it for worthless jewling and knick knacks which were of the radius. to the eye of the India s.

The scanda at last reached such proportions that the other were a hand, suits started and as a test to the vebber were compelled to give up hundreds of thousands of dollars of stolen value and

the Indians are getting justice.

ENDLESS CRITICISM

The Grand Forks Herald in a recent issue takes another slam at Secretary of War Baker for not giving the public more concise news regarding the war. The editorial is based on an alleged admission by Mr. Baker to the effect that the war news was not entirely satisfactory.

This constant harping on fancied shortcomings of first one cabinet member and then another by the bourbon republican papers is enough to try the

patience of a long-suffering people.

It would appear that administration officials have troubles enough under the stress of a world war without the constant nagging from the antiadministration press of the country. While it is true that the people generally would like to get all the news from the front, and while it is difficult to see why in many instances more can not be published, it does not seem necessary to be constantly finding fault with the way everything is being done at Washington.

The tendency to pick to pieces every act of every official does not savor of desire to back the administration up in the prosecution of the war. On this particular date the Herald devoted two separate editorials to finding fault with the policy of the government in giving out war news. That looks like spreading it on pretty thick, and if any Nonpartisan paper should have done such a thing the Herald and its various echoes would have been the first, or one of the three first papers in the state to shout about it as being another final proof that the publication was pro-German.

It looks as though a lot of North Dakota's standpat papers think it necessary to ape Colonel Roosevelt in joining the anvil chorus against the war policy of our government. Intelligent criticism is alright but nagging the government con-

stantly is all wrong.

May 4, 118

BAKER WILL PROBE BORGLUM CHARGES

Department Will Punish Every Wrongdoer Provided Proof Is Produced.

OFFICIALS ARE SKEPTICAL

Senate Committee Disposed to Investigate Aircraft Situation to Limit.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 3. - Secretary Baker has taken a hand in the move-Baker has taken a hand in the movement to investigate the sensational charges made by Gutzon Borglum against the Aircraft Production Board and the Signal Corps of the United States Army. The War Department will investigate the charges and it is openly declared that if any proof is forthcoming of criminal delinquency and graft the persons responsible may be dealt with either by courtmartial or by the civil authorities.

Mr. Baker said to-day that he had the

Mr. Baker said to-day that he had the Borglum report before him. He refused to comment on its contents and declined to discuss the cases of officers or other persons known to have been referred to

persons known to have been referred to by Mr. Borglum.

One question raised was whether persons named by Mr. Borglum as having been responsible for the delay should be continued in their present posts during the investigation or whether they should be temporarily suspended while the outcome of the inquiry was being awaited. If the charges made by Mr. Borglum are even partly true with reference to certain particulars it appears strange to some that the persons—named by him should be continued a their present duttes.

should be continued duties,

It is understood that the War Department officials do not expect the charges made by Mr. Borglum to be substantiated. In fact it is hinted that the investigation will prove a boomerang to Borglum, insofar as statements he has made concerning certain high officers are concerned. These officers will have are concerned. These officers will have an opportunity of interposing a defence

to the charges.

Further discussion of the Borglum charges in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day disclosed a dis-Military Affairs to-day disclosed a disposition not only to investigate the aircraft matter again, but to reopen the general investigation of War Department conditions. The suggestion emanated from the White House that the President did not disapprove of the movement for a renewed investigation of the aircraft situation.

Back of the willingness of the Senate

Back of the willingness of the Senate to proceed with the investigation of the aircraft situation and later to look into other conditions in war industries and in the War Department is a feeling privately but definitely expressed by members of both parties in the Senate that the Department of Justice is a weak re-liance. The Senators appear to be un-willing to delegate to the Attorney-Gen-eral any work so serious as an investi-gation of conditions in aircraft production or in the other departments of war Long Session of Committee.

The committee sat in formal session for more than two hours deliberating the needs of the situation. Most of the time the subject of discussion was Mr. Borglum's promised disclosure of virtually criminal practices and criminal wastefulness in the expenditures of the vast aircraft appropriation. Mr. Borglum has not given the names of the witnesses he hopes to bring before the committee and the committee is growing skeptical in regard to the volume and skeptical in regard to the volume and accuracy of the information which Mr.

accuracy of the information which Mr. Borglum has to deliver.

According to the sculptor there are men high in financial and industrial circles who have asserted to him that they could disclose to the Senate graft and incompetency working hand in hand with moral obliquity and greed to the fatal disadvantage of the Government and to the serious slowing down of the aircraft programme.

programme.

Permission to give the committee the remission to give the committee the names of these men Mr. Borglum has promised to seek. He has promised also that he will do this at once, and if he does the resumption of the investigation

along this line is assured.

Late to-night Mr. Borglum told THE Sun that he was preparing a statement for the Senate Committee and that it

for the Senate Committee and that it would be presented in a day or two. It is understood that the statement will be in the nature of a supplemental report.

"Whether or not it will cover what the committee and the Senate wish to know I cannot say," Mr. Borglum said. "The work of investigating the aircraft situation is a tremendous task and will take six months to ascertain all of the facts, with twenty-five or thirty men working every day. I have suggested such an in-

every day. I have suggested such an investigation to the Senate Committee."
Whether Mr. Borglum delivers the goods or not the Democrats and Republicans on the Military Committee feel necessity of further investigation by

War Secretary Was Tardy in Saluting Flag, but Is Sorry

Mr. Baker Says Picture from France Would Have Shown Him in Proper Attitude Later

Herald Bureau, No. 1,502 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Friday.

Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, confessed to-day that he was the centre of an unintentional scandal.

It appears that, while in France, he was photographed reviewing troops, just as the colors were coming up. The officers beside inim had just come to attention as the

inim had just come to attention as the camera clicked, and the Secretary had not chance to doff his "tin derby."

"This is indeed a scandal, and I'm hearing from it by every mail," he said, adding that had the picture been snapped a moment later as the colors came abreast of him it would have found him showing proper respect to the emblem.

Another picture some time later showed him saluting the flag, but the officers with him had overlooked it.





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ESTABLISHED BY JOSEPH PULITZER. Published every day in the year by The Press Publishing Company, 53 to 63 Park Row, New York.

RALPH PULITZER, President, 63 Park Row.

J. ANGUS SHAW, Treasurer, 63 Park Row.

JOSEPH PULITZER JR., Secretary, 63 Park Row.

Address all communications to THE WORLD, PULITZER BUILDING, Park Row, New York City. Remit by Express Money Order, Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

AN ARMY WITHOUT LIMIT.

Secretary Baker's plan for an army limited in size only by the ability of the Government to equip and transport troops is sound and sensible. That limit is the only limit Congress can afford to consider if the United States is fully to meet the situation created by the German spring offensive.

What the Allies need most is man-power, for they have been obliged to use up their own reserves to meet the German drive. Man-power is what they will need most for the rest of the year, food, raw material and other supplies from the United States being taken for granted, just as money is taken for granted.

This country is now the great reservoir of manpower of the self-governing nations at war with Germany. The British have combed out their available men until comparatively few are left who can be spared from essential industry. This is true also for the French. The United States has already furnished enough troops to offset the losses of the British and French since the German offensive began. If they are not all in the fighting-line they are at least in Great Britain and France, where they are available. The coming task of this country is to provide enough troops to give the Allies the unquestioned advantage in man-power and then steadily to increase that superiority.

The Germans were at their maximum fighting strength on March 21, when Hindenburg began the attack on the British lines. The losses that they have sustained during the last six weeks cannot be replaced. The eastern front was stripped before the drive in the west began, and there are no untapped reservoirs of German reserves.

The difficulties in the way of sending American troops to France have been largely overcome by means of the unified command and the policy of brigading Americans with the French and British, thus dealing with all of them as one army. We are no longer dependent upon a single French port, and troops sent by the way of England do not have to cross the British lines of communication in order to reach the front. American troops can be transported in increasing numbers as the shipping facilities grow, and every regiment will add to the numerical advantage of the Allies.

There is no merit in trying to fix any particular number of troops to be raised and equipped during the year. The obvious thing to do is for Congress to give the War Department a free hand to draft all the men that can be trained and transported, the more the better. Nothing will bring more encouragement to the British, French and Italians than to know that the American Army is to be without limit as to size, and that there is to be no quibbling about the number of troops that the United States will put in to win the war. Nor can any information from this country carry more consternation into Germany. despite the Junker practice of sneering at the military capacity of the United States.

An army without limit is the true index to the sentiment of the American people in this war.

THE WORLD MAY 6.

BAKER DROPS HIS WEEKLY REVIEW

Hereafter Doings of Our Forces Abroad Will Be More Fully Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- Early announcement of Secretary Baker's new plan for furnishing the with adequate and authentic accounts of the doings of American troops in France was indicated to-day when the weekly war review heretofore issued bythe department failed to make its appearance for the first time in some months. In explanation, it was said that the new publicity policy was. nearing completion and the old form of statement had been abandoned.

The review was made up at the War College, and the fact that it has frequently been certain that it was founded largely on unofficial press reports in commenting on the situation, even on the operations of American troops, has made officers here skeptical as to its value.

It is now believed that a more official summary, dealing almost exclusively with the activities of American troops as officially reported, will be substituted. Probably a daily statement will be made. It is not clear yet whether this will be made public in Washington or at Gen. Pershing's headquarters.

Gen. Pershing has not entered upon the practice of issuing communiques because his has not been a wholly independent army as far as operations were concerned. The situation is greatly changed now, however, and Americans units are scattered throughout the battle line. Efforts probably will be made to get reports quickly from all these units as well as from the American sector itself. Nothing would be made public that would touch upon the strategic situation of any part of the line, but the doing of the Americans in their own localities could be recorded without furnishing any information to the enemy.

RINISTRATION.

Newburg, N. Y. May 5, 1918. FOR THE "AIR SERVICE." 7 may ____ 1918

To the Editor of the Herald:-

To the Editor of the Herald:—

The appointment of Mr. Ryan to take charge of aeroplane production was a move in the right direction, but it did not go far enough. The "air service" will still have two heads, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels. I am sure both of these gentlemen would be glad to be relieved of a service to which it is impossible for them to give the proper time. They certainly must be working overtime as it is.

The "air service" is so different from the "land service" and the "sea service" that it requires different treatment. Lord Kitchener, before his death, stated that "One aeroplane is worth an entire army corps.". A member of Parliament recently said that the "air service" of England was destined to be of greater importance.

was destined to be of greater importance than its navy.

To win this war in eight months it will

than its navy.

To win this war in eight months it will be necessary to build thirty thousand aeroplanes and educate ten thousand pilots to fight them. Otherwise it will be prolonged for many years. This cannot be done on time unless a new cabinet officer, "the secretary of the air service," is appointed to take supreme command.

The glorious victories of the last few days are due to the fact that the Allies realized the necessity of one man and one brain working strategy and tactics. General Foch was given this command.

The "air service" of England, a year ago, was making no headway until the "Minister of the Air Service" was appointed, being in the same chaotic state that ours is at the present time. France, many years ago, decided on separating the "air service" from the army and navy. No good result can be obtained in the Committee on Military Affairs making an investigation into the reasons for delays in aircraft production at this time. It will merely retard progress. The greatest affairs making an investigation into the reasons. vestigation into the reasons for delays in aircraft production at this time. It will merely retard progress. The greatest advance step that Congress can make is to immediately appoint "the secretary of the

air service."
HUGH L. WILLOUGHBY, Aeronautic Engineer. Newport, R. I., May 6, 1918.

